











# THE NUMISMATIST

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---

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# THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 1

## THE MONEY OF THE ILIAD AND ODYSSEY.

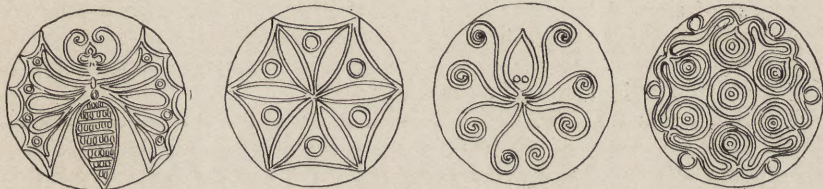
### A Theory by M. Svoronos.



THEORY which gives cause for thought and which will no doubt be one for record in future references to supposed commercial mediums of exchange before the era of coined money is advanced by the eminent Greek numismatist, M. N. Svoronos. In a recent issue of *La Revue Belge Numismatique*, M. Svoronos has written very ably in support of his theory that certain thin circular bracteates, ornamented with more or less

geometrical patterns: leaves, complicated spirals, labarynths and outlines of butterflies, cuttle-fish, etc., found in the tombs of Mycene by Professor Schliemann, are the talents spoken of by Homer, and consequently coined money centuries in advance of the *daric* or the incused coins of Aegina.

The illustrations here given are characteristic patterns of the Greek bracteates which M. Svoronos believes to have been the money of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Actual size: two inches to two and three-fourths inches in diameter.



Homer, who flourished in Greece about 1,000 B. C., is generally accepted as the most authentic writer we have of his day, and most numismatic writers, dealing with early commercial methods, have referred to him as an authority in substantiating their statements that coined money was not in use until the eighth or ninth century before the Christian era. As generally referred to or quoted, Homer makes no mention of a coined money medium of exchange, and refers to measures of value in his day having been in commodities other than what we would call money. "A woman slave was as of the value of four oxen, and an ox as of the value of a three-foot bar of copper or brass." In describing purchases for the feasts before Troy they are mentioned as having been made with live stock, metal by measure, etc.

That the precious metals, particularly gold, were prized from the earliest times, there is no doubt, and that they were carried about the person and to a great extent in the form of ornaments, is more than a theory, and which makes it quite probable that the ornamental bracteates found in the ancient tomb may have performed functions in commercial exchange, but that they are the "talents" mentioned by Homer, as claimed, has small basis for theory, unless we accept his use of the word "talent," in this instance, was only to denote prized value. These pieces were not of a talent in value, that is, accepting the minimum weight and value of a talent as it is presented by the accepted authorities.



## BEAUTIFUL COIN TYPES BY A CALICO DESIGNER.

### Copper Dollars Worth More Than Silver—Gobrecht, Calico Artist, Became Chief Mint Engraver—Beautiful U. S. Coin Types Introduced in 1836.

(Written Specially for *The Numismatist*.)

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



SILVER dollars, of one type at least, are worth more than those struck in copper. That United States copper dollars of certain design bring higher premiums than the same coins struck in silver, and that a calico engraver designed one of the most beautiful series of coins that were ever issued at a United States Mint are curious facts brought to notice by the high prices that were paid for specimens of these coins at the sale of the Gschwend coin collection, held in 1908 at the Collectors' Club in New York City.

In 1836 Christian Gobrecht, of Philadelphia, an engraver of calico printers' rolls, bank notes, &c., was appointed as assistant to William Kneass. The latter was the second man to hold the position of engraver at the Government Mint. As the coinage of silver dollars was again agitated about this time, after a long lapse of years stretching from 1804, the last year of issue of coins of the denomination, the mint authorities arranged to issue a number of pattern coins from which a suitable design for the new dollar could be selected.

The story goes that Mr. Gobrecht, a short time after his appointment, was directed by the Director of the Mint to prepare dies for silver dollars after his own original designs. The new engraver, it is said, was quite embarrassed temporarily by these instructions, and told his superior that he never had created a coin design in his life; that he was simply an engraver, and was prepared to execute any design that might be presented to him, but that the designing of a coin was something with which he had not the slightest experience. Nevertheless, he undertook the work, with the result that a number of pattern dollars of exquisite design, of a character never before nor since attempted, and numbering several varieties of combinations of obverse and reverse, soon made their appearance. They met the instantaneous favor of those who took an interest in the mint issues, and it is doubtful, indeed, if these coin designs have ever been equaled.

The first of the pattern dollars, dated 1836, bore the original representation of the seated figure of Liberty, which design afterward became so familiar to the public, having been used on silver coins of various denominations up to within comparatively recent years. Just under the figure of Liberty, and over the date, "1836," appeared the engraver's name, "C. Gobrecht."

In the field on the reverse was a representation of an large eagle in full flight, scattered all around being twenty-six stars. About the border was inscribed, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ONE DOLLAR." The edge of this coin was plain. This piece has sold for \$100 in silver, and a specimen in copper brought \$40 at the Gschwend sale.

When this handsome coin made its appearance it created favorable comment so far as the design was concerned, but the engraver was criticised by certain

persons for placing his name upon it in such a conspicuous position. Mr. Gobrecht, much hurt, removed the name altogether from the die, after eighteen specimens had been struck in silver and a few in copper.



The Director of the Mint, however, very well pleased with the engraver's work, directed that the name be replaced upon the die, which Mr. Gobrecht obeyed with considerable reluctance, but this time put it at the base of the figure of Liberty, where it can be detected only by careful scrutiny.

The silver pattern dollar with the name on the base, and with stars around the eagle on the reverse, is not so rare as the first named, a fine specimen being worth something like \$15, but a dollar with this identical obverse, and the same flying eagle on the reverse, with the stars omitted, is the rarest of the Gobrecht pattern dollars, and a fine specimen not long ago sold for \$330.

In designing this flying eagle dollar Mr. Gobrecht had the advantage of an active, living model close at hand. At this time there was a magnificent specimen of American eagle, named Peter, who for six years made the Philadelphia Mint his headquarters. This eagle flew all around the City of Philadelphia, but it is said never failed to return before the building was closed for the night. He was generally known as the "Mint Bird," and came to an untimely end through attempting to perch upon a fly-wheel.



In 1838 two specimens of pattern dollars were turned out at the mint, each showing the seated figure of Liberty, as designed by Gobrecht, but surrounded at the border by thirteen stars. The name of "Gobrecht" was omitted altogether. The reverse showed the flying eagle, but without stars, while the edge was reeded.



A brilliant proof specimen of this coin brought \$205 at the sale of a well-known collector named Smith, held a couple of years ago. But at the Gschwend sale a specimen in copper brought \$37. The second 1838 flying eagle dollar had the same obverse as the first, but the eagle was surrounded by stars on the reverse. The edge of this piece was plain, and was struck in silver and copper, a specimen in the latter metal bringing \$49 at the Gschwend sale.

In 1839 the last of the flying eagle pattern dollars was issued. One of these showed a similar design to the rarest dollar of 1836, with the seated figure of Liberty and no stars around the eagle on the reverse. This piece was supposed to have been struck only in silver, with reeded edge, a fine specimen bringing \$25, but a specimen in copper turned up at the Gschwend sale, supposed to have been the only one ever struck in this metal, and brought \$49, thereby bringing nearly twice the premium commanded by the same piece in silver.

This piece was supposed to have been the only design of flying eagle dollar issued in 1839. But it seems Mr. Gschwend, who collected a good many years ago, had picked up another dollar not hitherto known. This showed the usual Gobrecht device on the obverse, but the eagle is shown flying in a plain field on the reverse. This unique coin, struck in copper, was bought by Mr. Virgil M. Brand, the well-known Chicago collector, at the Gschwend sale for \$49.



Handsome as were the Gobrecht pattern dollars, none of the designs here described was adopted in its entirety for regular coinage when in 1840 the United States Mint again resumed the issue of silver dollars. While the obverse design of the seated figure of Liberty was used, still none of the attractive reverses, showing the flying eagle, with and without stars, met approval for some mysterious reason, and, with the exception of the little white metal cents issued 1856 to 1858, none of the United States coins has borne a flying eagle until the St. Gaudens issue of twenty-dollar gold pieces in 1907.

Mr. Gobrecht was afterward responsible for many coins and medals of handsome design, and upon the death of William Kneass in 1840 he was appointed chief engraver, in which capacity he continued until his death in 1844.



## THE NEW COINS OF ITALY ARE GEMS OF ART.

The World's Royal Numismatist Gives His Country a Beautiful Coinage and The Numismatic World Most Heartily Applauds.



(Written Specially for *The Numismatist*.)

BY FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.



IN THE midst of our own National Numismatic struggles in which a succession of "In God we trust-less," rimless, tasteless and otherwise freakish new coins float by in our vain search for something really American, artistic and *apropos*, comfort comes from the success of the Italian Government in the same field of endeavor.

Our sister nation has been peculiarly fortunate in this respect. They have also shown us that the way to endow a nation with a first-class coinage is to have it

run for a few years by a first-class Numismatist. We have still good timber in the A. N. A.

The writer numbers among his friends several of the gentlemen who were the first to hear from their sovereign's own lips his opinion of the coinage which was hurried into circulation upon his accession. More in sorrow than in anger he hoped that his Ministers would be credited with it and not himself. A good story of the first Italian coinage of the present reign is that of the rare gold Hundred Lire piece which the King took from his own pocket and gave to a famous old collector whom he esteemed. The coin in question very shortly traveled to France in the same train which took the Royal Consorts to Paris for their first official visit. When they saw the collection in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* a few days later, the King was compelled to warmly compliment the custodians thereof on the possession of a *complete* set of the new Italian issue, something unheard of at that precise moment. An hour after the King left the institution the precious coin was speeding back to its owner.

This time King Victor Emmanuel has had his own way. Forgetting his Kingship in the numismatic atmosphere, let us realize a warm-hearted, vivacious, scholarly and altogether lovable numismatic enthusiast, the greatest Royal coin collector since Queen Ulrica Eleanora of Sweden. The new two and one lire pieces in silver, and the twenty centesimi in nickel, which were so greatly admired at the late A. N. A. convention, have been accurately reproduced by the facile pen of Mr. Howland Wood, the accompanying illustrations are from his drawings.

As will be seen, the obverse of the two silver coins present a profile bust of His Majesty in the epauleted uniform of a General of Division, with the jewel

of the Annunciata order of Savoy on his breast. The disposition of the inscription—VITTORIO EMANVELE-III-RE D'ITALIA—between two borders, gives a peculiar halo effect around the head which is very pleasing. This obverse is by Galandra. The reverse shows "ITALIA" triumphant in dolphin crested helmet, buckler, sword and olive branch, borne in a splendid triumphal car recalling the Syracusan decadrachms, but in this case a draped platform upon which is placed a palm-decked throne. The garlanded drapery bears the family device, "FERT," and the true lovers knot of the house of Savoy. The date is placed in the field under the horse's forefeet, and the value—L-I (AND-L-2) in the exergue between Savoy knots; the engraver being Signor Giorgi.

The obverse of the nickel coin shows a large but incomplete head of Ceres filling half the entire field, the rest being occupied by her shoulder and upraised hand holding an ear of ripened wheat—symbol of plenty—and with the single word, ITALIA. The conception is intensely antique in feeling, the idea being taken from some of the beautiful coins of old with imperfectly centered heads. The reverse is a beautiful conception by Bistolfi of a flying (albeit wingless) genius holding a flaming torch over the crowned arms of the Kingdom of Italy, with value—C-20—and date in the left field.

An evident determination to complete the entire Italian coin series graced with art is manifest in the appearance within a few days of a copper coin of Ten Centesimi denomination. The first of the new series in copper bears the Royal bust and title on obverse as do the new silver; the reverse is occupied with a queenly figure of Italia standing upon and holding the rudder a high prowed galley, her right hand extended proffering an olive branch.

This description does but feeble justice to the great beauty of these coins, which were much commended at the Convention, and upon which the A. N. A. has warmly felicitated their Royal sponsor.

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## JANUARY-AQUARIUS.

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(See Article on opposite page.)



THE sign for January is Aquarius, or the Water-bearer, the eleventh sign of the zodiac, and signifies want after rain. The deluge was traditionally associated with it. In zodiacal symbolism it is represented by the god Raman, crowned with a tiara, and pouring from a vase water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. The Nile is supposed to overflow during this month, and the representation of this river god reminds us of our conception of this zodiacal sign. Sometimes the constellation was represented by just a water jar, and one of the Indian coins is found with this jar. The sun enters this constellation about the twenty-first of January.

The coins represented in this issue is one of the rudest pieces of the series though the reverse is very well cut. It represents the seated figure of an old man pouring water over his shoulder out of a vase, the fish at the end of the stream is lacking. Another mohur shows a small figure of a man carrying a jar on his shoulder, while a third variety shows simply a water jar surrounded by sun rays, the latter piece is from the Ahmadabad mint. All the mohurs with Aquarius are rare, and I know of no original specimen in silver.



## NOTES OF THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA.

### Signs of the Zodiac Explained—Interesting History of India's Coinage—A Monthly Illustration During 1909.

(Written Specially for *The Numismatist*.)

By HOWLAND WOOD.



IN THE new cover appears a drawing taken from one of the series of zodiacal mohurs and rupees used in India. The appropriate symbol for each month will appear on the successive numbers of *THE NUMISMATIST* for 1909. A few words about the zodiac and the history of the zodiacal pieces is thought to be of interest, and is herewith given. Month by month a short description of the particular sign depicted and the history of the coin shown will be given.

Our word zodiac comes from the Greek word *zōdiakos*, relating to animals, which comes from *zōdion*, the diminutive of *zōon*, animal, as the constellations were figures of animals. This name was given by the ancients to an imaginary band extending round the celestial sphere, having as its middle line the ecliptic, or apparent path of the sun. It was fixed at about 16 degrees in width. The stars in the zodiac were grouped into twelve constellations to each of which 30 degrees or 1/12 of the whole circle was assigned. The names of the different constellations in the zodiac are as follows: Aries (Ram), Taurus (Bull), Gemini (Twins), Cancer (Crab), Leo (Lion), Virgo (Virgin), Libra (Balance), Scorpio (Scorpion), Sagittarius (Archer), Capricornus (Goat), Aquarius (Water-bearer), and Pisces (Fishes). As one-half of the ecliptic is to the north and the other half to the south of the celestial equator, the line of intersection of their planes is a diameter of each, and the two points of intersection are known as the equinoctial points. It has been the custom to begin the zodiac at the point which the sun crosses the equinoctial from south to north or the first point of Aries. With our calendar this corresponds to a date in the latter part of March. The sign for January is, therefore, considered as Aquarius, although this sign does not begin until the latter part of the month.

The origin of the zodiac is of great antiquity, and it is thought now that the Babylonians formed these signs about 2100 B. C. The figures seem to have been based on the resemblance of the lines connecting the stars in the zodiacal constellations to certain pictorial outlines which form the substratum of the Assyro-Babylonian cuneiform alphabets, while animal figures and outlines were chosen for animistic reasons. Some of these signs, however, appear to be of Occidental origin. The zodiacal signs were carried from Babylonia to Greece, whence they spread throughout the civilized world, and back again to India and the Far East.

Although coins have appeared from time to time with single zodiacal figures, and a piastre of Ferdinand IX of Naples show many of the signs of the Zodiac on a band encircling the earth, it is doubtful if there is any parallel instance of a series of coins showing all the zodiacal signs in succession as is shown on the series of mohurs and rupees issued by the Moghul Emperor Jahangir. As is well known, Mohammadan rulers have followed pretty strictly the Koranic law forbid-

ding the delineation of living things. Many of the Moghuls, however, were not so strict in their observances of these laws, as were other more orthodox dynasties. Not only did they depart from many of the stricter laws of the Koran, such as drinking intoxicating liquors, and the taking of unbelievers for wives, but they delighted to adorn their palaces with pictures and statues. It is not surprising that their coinages at times had living things represented on them. Jahangir, however, was the chief ruler to use figures with abandon, many of his gold coins show him in profile with a wine cup in his hand, and again he is found seated cross-legged on a throne with the inseparable goblet raised aloft.

Before passing to the pieces themselves a few words about the ruler would be of interest. The third Moghul ruler was Jalal-ud-din Akbar, or the Great. At his death in 1605 his son Selim was proclaimed Emperor with the name Nur-ed-din Muhammad Jahangir. He was thirty-seven years at the time, and as a young man was noted for his ferocity, but later became more amiable in character, and even reformed many of his vicious habits as he was a notorious drunkard in his earlier days. Much of this betterment to his character was, no doubt, due to his illustrious wife, Nur-Mahal, later known as Nur-Jahan (Light of the World), whom Jahangir married in 1610, having met her when he was Crown Prince. Jahangir died in 1627 and was buried at Lahore, Nur-Jahan followed him in 1645 and was buried near him.

The coins known as the zodiacal pieces are known to all collectors on account of their novel appearance and devices. They were evidently made to pass as ordinary money, and were issued for eight years, from 1027-34 A. H., or from 1617-24 A. D., and for the most part were minted at Agra, though examples are found minted at Ahmadabad in 1027 A. H., and one specimen of a rupee from Kashmir.

Tavernier reports a pretty legend concerning these, but unfortunately, for the sake of the tale, it is untrue, as the coins themselves prove otherwise. The story is as follows: Nur-Jahan begged her adoring husband, Jahangir, to allow her twenty-four hours of supreme sovereignty, and, on his consenting, at once issued these zodiacal coins, having previously had the dies cut and the necessary arrangements made, but as the pieces themselves bear dates ranging over eight years, and do not, as a rule, bear Nur-Jahan's name, little credence can be put to the tale. Jahangir's own account is probably the correct one. He says in his *Memoirs*, "Formerly it was customary to strike my name on one side of the coin, and that of the place, and the month, and the year of the reign, on the obverse. It now occurred to my mind that, instead of the name of the month, the figure of the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the particular month, should be stamped. For instance, in the month of Farwardin, the figure of a ram, in Ardibihist that of a bull, and so on; that is in every month in which a coin might be struck, the figure of the constellation in which the sun might be at the time, should be impressed upon it. This was my own innovation: it has never been done before."

All of the signs are known in the gold Mohurs, but there is no complete set of all the signs known in silver. There are many forgeries of these pieces, both mediæval and modern, and there are also recent fabrications of half rupees, which denomination was not known among the old pieces. Without doubt there are more counterfeits than original pieces in existence to-day, as the pieces have always been popular and there has always been a demand for them for use as talismans. Some of the designs are rarer than others, and nearly all the signs are represented in more than one way. The workmanship of the different pieces vary greatly. As a rule the signs agree with the traditional representations, Virgo and Aquarius offer several pronounced varieties,



## THE DAMANHUR FIND OF ALEXANDER TETRADRACHMS.

Over 18,000 Specimens, Many Brought to America. Plate  
Illustrations of Three Hundred Specimens, Commendable  
Work of a Numismatist Suggests a Duty—A Study  
of "The Great" and His Day from the Coins  
of Over 2,000 Years Ago.

(Written Specially for *The Numismatist*.)

By FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.



HAT commendable work on the part of all numismatists is to receive recognition by *THE NUMISMATIST*, is, we are pleased to say, given opportunity for evidence in this, the first issue of the *new NUMISMATIST*. We hope that no month may go by when the interest and enterprise of at least one of the many, will give us opportunity to herald an appreciated act, giving grace to the educational and entertaining profit of our readers.

One of the most commendable pieces of American numismatic work done recently has been Mr. Thomas L. Elder's publication of six splendid colotype plates of the three hundred specimens of Alexander tetradrachms which have come into his possession from the Damanhur find of 1908. Study of a set of plates like this, even though no attempt at classification be made, constitutes the best kind of numismatic education. Collective reproductions of large finds for this purpose are rarer than such finds themselves, and we are not sure but that Mr. Elder's action suggests a future service, if not a duty on the part of those who come into possession or control of material for the purpose. It is the ability to discriminate among the whole array of known specimens of given coins which makes the difference between the Numismatist and the mere collector. The great Numismatists of the world, such as: Evans, Head, Grueber, the brothers Gneecchi, etc., have been made so by giving their time to the exploration of museums, the frequentation of archæological excavations and long journeys made to inspect "finds" before they were broken up. The study of Mr. Elder's tetradrachm plates will do more for the collector than simply post him on varieties of this one particular coin. It will sharpen his comprehension of how *all* coins should be studied, and stimulate him to realization that no question which may come into his mind in comparing one coin with another, and like coins together, is too insignificant to pursue to an intelligent answer. One of the greatest joys of numismatic science is that every question, however trivial, is legitimate, and every correct reply to such fraught with absorbing interest.



The coins in question were unearthed at Damanhur, a small station on the railroad between Alexandria and Cairo, about thirty-six miles southeast of the former city, in the Nile delta region, early in 1908. There were upwards of eighteen thousand beautifully preserved coins in the find, many being in mint condition. Mr. Edward T. Newell secured a choice selection from the hoard while he was in Egypt. The others which have come to America were brought here by a young Egyptian merchant and variously dispersed. There was a selection in Mr. Lyman H. Low's sale of November 14th, and Mr. Elder's plates account for three hundred others. The writer has also acquired a few choice examples.

Considering the Elder plates as presenting a very fair sample upon which to base a criticism of the whole, the Damanhur find seems to have consisted entirely of tetradrachms comprised in Müller's first three classes and hence belonging to the lifetime of the conqueror, or prior to B. C. 323. The range of mint-marks is not large, being mostly of localities within easy commercial reach of Alexandria, in Greece and Asia Minor.

As all other Alexander tetradrachms were struck by his successor, this collection may be classed as a very complete showing of the types of Alexander the Great himself. Notwithstanding the superficial sameness of the portraiture, close inspection will reveal almost as many different expressions and types of feature as there are coins. Naturally, the best portraits would have been the work of good artists who had been familiar with the face of the Emperor, of whom, however, it is said that he permitted his effigies to be made by three artists only—Lyseus, Apelles and Pyrgoteles. It is reasonable, therefore, to suggest that these coin portraits were made, the best from authorized portrait busts, and others from copies, and copies of copies, until the original inspiration became completely absorbed. The assumption of the character of Hercules and the wearing of the lion-skin head-dress was not, as is so feebly surmised by most commentators, derived from a chance selection of Hercules as the Imperial patron, or because of Hercules being a favorite deity among the Macedonians as evinced by their coins prior to the time of Alexander, but the Macedonian Royal family—to which Alexander belonged—claimed actual descent from Hercules through a long pedigree of warriors, real and mythical. There must have been numerous statues of Alexander in the Hercules character commencing at extreme youth and widely distributed.

Study of the Elder plates will reveal characteristic physiognomies at about ten or twelve years of age, at nineteen or twenty and again at the close of his career. To those who have or may command the plates, I commend attention to numbers 164 and 278 as representing the first period, 9, 19 and 145 as representing the middle period, and 58 and 287 as representing the latter period of Alexander's career by portraits which possess artistic qualities strongly bespeaking their fidelity. The pieces belonging to Müller's class I, are recognizable by their small, thick and dumpy appearance. The locks of hair on the lion-skin are short and pointed and in two regular lines, in scarce instances three. The statue Zeus Aetaphoros (eagle bearer) probably copied from that of Phidias at Olympia, is short, squat and archaic; the right leg being far in advance of the left, and the extended hand being shown flat palmed as though the eagle were perched on the thumb. In many specimens the throne has no back, and the feet are seldom supported by a foot-stool. Numbers 209, 260, 291 and 292 are clearly defined specimens of this class from which the others may be appreciated.

In class II we have a better sort of workmanship. The coin is larger, the locks of hair are longer and turned downward, and the figure of Zeus on the reverse is more easily posed; the legs of the throne stand in most cases upon bottoms shaped like large inverted bowls and the presence of a foot-stool is much more frequent. Numbers 7, 8 and 24 may be studied as examples, of which there are many others all through the series. The chief change constituting class III lies in the position of the extended hand which is normal with the side only towards the observer and the fingers properly bent. Numbers 5 and 8 are the first of a variety of this type. Numbers 6, 274, 285 and other plain throne specimens are rather con-

(Continued on Page 12.)



PLATE A: Illustrates Müller's celebrated classification of the Alexander tetradrachms. Class I, number 209; Class II, number 55; Class III, number 17, struck in his lifetime, and Class IV, number 266, struck after his death by his companion in arms. The portraits on this last class are, as a rule, of superior workmanship and highly idealized.



PLATE B: A selection of four portraits of Alexander, from the Elder collection, possessing qualities of life and verisimilitude which are absent from the majority. Only two or three such occur in a thousand examples. Number 278 would represent the conqueror in childhood; No. 145 as a young prince, probably in the lifetime of Philip II. Number 19 is a resolute, thoughtful countenance bearing many of the physiognomical traits which also characterize Napoleon, especially about the lower part of the face; while in the last: number 287, we see the fully developed signs of the imperious will, the stigma of self indulgence, and the insatiate ambition which cried aloud for "more worlds to conquer." Compare these, almost speaking countenances, with the insipidity of the first three on plate A.



## THE DAMANHUR FIND OF ALEXANDER TETRADRACHMS.

(Continued from Page 10.)

temporary imitations than attempts to shirk the ornamentations, by unskilful engravers. The reverse of Damascus (with the ram and D A) are remarkable for the position of the god's knees in front of the throne. Numbers 266 and 276 if not in, are quite bordering on class IV, as note the wavy disorder of the hair and truncation of the neck of Alexander. While finally, number 297 of Cilicia, with the mint mark of a bow, shows on the reverse a treatment of the Zeus statue which is most likely to constitute a close copy of the original, as do others of this mint. There are countless additional details which will repay the close attention of the observer. The Alexander tetradrachm is a study by itself. Müller, the great Danish authority of the nineteenth century, has passed hopelessly out of date. Hundreds of new mint marks on these tetradrachms have been discovered within recent times over the entire extent of Alexander's empire, even as far as Bactria and in parts of India. The student is commended to look up the three interesting articles on the subject of the Alexander tetradrachms in Vol. XIII (1905) of Spink's Numismatic Circular by the Rev. A. W. Hands.



**MR. HOWLAND WOOD,**  
Retiring General Secretary, new Chairman of the Board of Governors, American Numismatic Association. Expert on Oriental Numismatics. Associate Editor and Staff Illustrator of THE NUMISMATIST.



**MR. FRANK G. DUFFIELD,**  
New General Secretary of the American Numismatic Association. Enters upon the duties of his office with the purpose of giving it every needed attention. That the A. N. A. will be well served, there is no doubt.



## BOSTON CATHOLICS' COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

By Mr. Bela L. Pratt, Designer of the New Gold Coins.

(Written Specially for *The Numismatist*.)

By HORACE L. WHEELER.



COMMEMORATION during the last week of October of the establishment of the Roman Catholic See of Boston is numismatically interesting as having produced the unusually fine medal illustrated in this number of *THE NUMISMATIST*. There were two editions, one in bronze, which is very elegant, measuring 76 mm., or 2 15-16 inches in diameter, and another, from which the accompanying illustration is made, in silvered metal, with loop attached, which was distributed with a ring and a ribbon of red, white and blue, to the

adherents of the church through the clergy of the diocese, at the cost price of ten cents. This measures 25 mm., or one inch.



The selection of a sculptor for the medal was entrusted by Archbishop O'Connell to Mr. Pierre de Chaignon La Rose. His choice fell upon Mr. Bela L. Pratt, as "the most eminent sculptor and medallist in his [the Archbishop's] jurisdiction." Mr. Pratt is known as the designer of a Longfellow medal, and of the new half and quarter eagles. The obverse of the medal is wholly Mr. Pratt's. The reverse is based upon a preliminary sketch of Mr. La Rose's, but, to quote his own words, "such distinction as it now has comes from the sculptor's studio rather than from mine."

The medal may be described as follows:—*Obverse*, Bust of the Archbishop facing left, with inscription *Gvlielmvs' Archiepiscopus-Bostoniensis*. *MCMVIII*, with side-wise Latin crosses before and after the date. *Reverse*, the arms of the Archbishop impaling those of the See, with inscription *Anno-Centesimo-Dioceseo. Feliciter. Peracto*. "As maritus eccliesial [writes Mr. La Rose], he combines on the shield the bearings of the See and those of his family. The charges representing the See of Boston are a [Latin] cross appearing above a 'tri-mount'; those of the O'Connells—the ancient conail—area stag between three 'trefoils' or shamrock leaves. Above the shield is a count's coronet. . . . Above this coronet shows the head of the double-traversed cross peculiar to archbishops and legates. And above all is the archiepiscopal hat of green with ten tassels at either side." Below, on a ribbon, is the motto, "*Vigor in Arduis*."



THE British Museum has received Leopold Hamburger's famous collection of ancient Jewish coins. The bequest of the deceased Frankfurt Numismatist has made the British Museum collection of Judean coins the greatest in the world and a loss to his own country.

Monsieur Zay, the celebrated French numismatist, who has many warm friends among American collectors with whom he has corresponded, has given his entire gathering of French Colonial coins to the Bibliotheque Nationale which has also received 15,000 ancient coins and 2,000 Italian renaissance medals from M. Prosper Valton.

Signor Camillo Serafini, Curator of the Papal Numismatic Cabinet, is about to publish a catalogue of the Vatican collection in five richly illustrated volumes.

German Numismatists have had their hearts gladdened by an unusual number of important bracteate and *denar* finds throughout the Empire, notably at Elmenhorst, Borne (bracteates) Cransforde and Cosatz in Anhalt (*denars*.)

Collectors of German "Thalers" have for several decades been obliged to continue their series with the large Five Mark pieces. The Thaler of Three Marks now restored by Imperial rescript and an emission of five million pieces coined by the Berlin Mint. The designs are identical with those of the former coins except as to size, weight, etc.

New Five Mark pieces of Grand Duke Frederick II minted at Karlsruhe appeared in Baden towards the end of 1908. They are notable for the spelling of the title "Grossherzog" instead of with one "S" as previously.

The Royal Numismatic Cabinet of Berlin has just secured a copy of the exceedingly rare bronze medal of Septimus Severus and Julia Donna (facing) with the reverse, which is the only representation in existence of the great altar of Pergamum as it originally stood. The coin is especially valued in Berlin because of the monument in question now being set up there after having been transported to Germany in fragments at enormous cost and restored in a museum building of its own. Only four other specimens of the piece are known, London, Paris, Vienna and Arolsen.

A pamphlet by Robert Mowat, published by C. Rollin & Fenardent, of Paris, seems to prove conclusively, from the evidence of coin moulds recently discovered in Egypt, that the three Julias, *Maesa*, *Soemias* and *Mammaea*, received their titles of *Augusta* from the Emperor Septimus Severus before the succession of Elagabalus, instead of from the latter as hitherto held.

If there are among us collectors of medals relating to ballooning, they will be interested in the fact that such are beginning to appear in Germany *apropos* of Count Zeppelin's exploits in airship navigation.

The Berlin Mint has issued 40,000 Five Mark and 50,000 Two Mark pieces in commemoration of the 350th Anniversary of the University of Jena. The obverse shows a half-length facing figure of the founder, Elector John Frederick, the Magnanimous, with naked sword, from the painting by Titian, surrounded by *Joh-Fried-D-Grossmut-Kurf-Sachsenstifter-D-Univ-Jena*, with 1658-1908 in the field. The reverse is that of the German silver coins of to-day of same denomination.

June of 1910 will witness the inauguration of an International Numismatic Congress at Brussels, under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Albert of Belgium, and H. R. H. Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in connection with the World's Fair of that year. Viscount B. de Jonghe, President of the Belgian Royal Numismatic Society, is the distinguished Belgian Numismatist selected to head the active workers in the enterprise. We are advised that a committee of American Numismatists and Medalists has been selected.

Commendatore Francesco Grecchi, of Milan, the most distinguished of Italian Numismatists, save the King, has published an interesting pamphlet dealing with the Numismatic Cabinet of the Brera Museum, founded in 1808 during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte.

(NOTE.)—Most collectors have noticed the difference between the two heads of Napoleon found on the Italian soldi and centesemi of his short reign. One of these is conventionally correct and of similar type to those on his French coins. The other, with "tousled" hair, is an excellent profile of the head of the large statue of Napoleon as a Roman Emperor by Canova, which adorns the forecourt of the Brera Museum.—F. C. H.

The London Mint has coined during the past year thirty-three million *liards* in aluminum for the African protectorates of Uganda and Nigeria. They are holed in order to permit the natives to string them like beads, which they will replace as currency.

(NOTE.)—This was the precise process by which the ancient Chinese acquired the holes in their cash. The Chinese root word for money and all other words connected with currency or finance is the name of the cowrie shell, which shows that the oldest money of China was a species of wampum.—F. C. H.

Signor Furio Lenzi has had reprinted from the *Rassegna Numismatica*, his paper on "holed" coins attempting to show that from the earliest times coins bearing religious types have been pierced and suspended by cords to the neck of the devout. The frequency with which the Iberian Colonial bronzes of Agustus bearing a bull on the reverse were found pierced, as likewise the *denarii* of the *Thoria gens* with the leaping bull, was noticed before it was learned from other remains that the bull was an object of worship on the Peninsula. Moorish coins with the "Seal of Solomon," and Portuguese coins with the cross were similarly venerated, as again, the *Sede Vacante* coins of the Papal States bearing the Holy dove. Just as the Pagans of ancient Greece and Rome pierced and wore the numismatic effigies of their tutelary deities, so the peasants of the Middle Ages wore the coins bearing their patron saint as amulets against various evils. The touch pieces of the Stuart Kings were the most distinguished examples of this very ancient custom.





## THE NEW NUMISMATIST.

Having completed its twenty-first year, *THE NUMISMATIST* attains life's majority and is the better qualified to hold its place among men in the family of numismatic literature, and is zealous to become a still greater leader of that family than it has been in recent years.

The life of *THE NUMISMATIST* may be compared to that of man. Born twenty-one years ago, it was as a publication, an infant, both in size and scope, but with inherited ambitions which were fostered with the modesty that surrounded and made the life of its parent so fruitful to numismatics. A little leaflet was the infant. About eight years later the "age of reason" was evidenced, and the former infant was indeed a promising boy. Acquiring with years, education and experience, thriving, but seldom self-supporting, it had the fostering care of its parent to all but majority.

Now at the age of twenty-one it seeks its way in life under new conditions and surroundings, and from the many, more than friends, it has made, has brought to its own fireside the learned, the talented and the much traveled. Identified with it as editors and contributors, are those with an unselfish purpose and whose only reward will be in having assisted in the advancement of numismatics.

Mr. E. H. Adams, New York City Journalist, whose numismatic writings are well known, and who is an acknowledged authority on the money mediums of America, is an Associate Editor, and will be a regular contributor.

Mr. Frank C. Higgins, F. R. N. S., linguist, and who has traveled extensively in pursuit of numismatic knowledge in the making, and with accomplishments for imparting it, that are unique, will be in charge of the Foreign Department, reviewing and translating all of interest that may appear in the foreign numismatic press.

Noted for his work in the field of numismatic literature, particularly on money of the Orient, and his interest in organized numismatics, and four years of invaluable service to the American Numismatic Association as its General Secretary, Mr. Howland Wood, of Boston, will not only push his capable pen as a regular contributor, but his talent as an artist and originator of ideas will grace our pages. Most of the illustrations of this issue are from drawings by Mr. Wood.

The editorial management and business direction will be in charge of the Publisher, Mr. Farran Zerbe, whose interest in numismatic literature and education will bring to *THE NUMISMATIST* the fruits of his acquirements and business training.

Contributions from the best numismatic writers of the world are not only in reserve, but will be regularly at command. Starting with Mr. Adams, our contributors are so well scattered over the alphabet and different divisions of specialization, that by closing with Mr. Zerbe, our readers may expect to receive the A to Z of *Money* in its best form.

The subject of numismatics leads one to feast on thirty centuries, of research and development, and to all parts of the earth. This is the educational and entertaining sphere, the publication sphere has limitations; quite narrow in America, where as yet only a few appreciate the great educational director and profitable and entertaining pastime that is to be found in *Money*, other than the getting of it. Scattered and few as the supporters of numismatic literature are, *THE NUMISMATIST* may not receive the financial nourishment to approach its ideals, but it is going to make the effort, and in doing so try to cultivate and educate an interested clientele that will make this, the first issue of *THE NEW NUMISMATIST*, as different in comparison with the future, as is the first issue of twenty-one years ago compared with this one.

# THE NUMISMATIST

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Edgar H. Adams, U. S. Currency Authority.

Frank C. Higgins, Linguist, Foreign Editor.

Howland Wood, Oriental Money Expert.

The Editorial department of any publication is accepted as expressing the views of its editors. There is much within the sphere of money and the field that THE NUMISMATIST seeks to cover worthy of editorial references, but most subjects of the moment will appear in the form of a special or contributed article, and to specifically refer to them editorially would be a duplication and at the loss of space for other select matter. Every page of THE NUMISMATIST, particularly the headings or first paragraph of an article, may be accepted as an expression of its editors if the article is such as to suggest editorial reference. Everything that appears in THE NUMISMATIST in the future will be selected for its merit, and not published as an easy space filler because it has been contributed, or acquired by the scissor method. Every article will be scrutinized, and if the subject be one of defining facts, that with which the Editors may not be familiar, it will be submitted to a recognized authority and be approved before it is published. The field of numismatics is so vast, there are few more so, that no man or small number of men can know it all, and those who may claim to be all wise numismatically, show how little they know of the subject, in making such pretensions.

“Resolved, That the New Series of U. S. Gold Coins are Artistic and Com-

mercially Practical,” could be termed the subject of a debate, the material for which has been acquired by THE NUMISMATIST for its February issue. The affirmative is represented by President Roosevelt, whose interest in our countries coinage has been the most marked of any Executive since the days of Washington and Jefferson; and Mr. William Sturgis Bigelow, of Boston, who proposed the incused method of stamping. The negative, by Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, of Philadelphia, authoritative numismatist and capable art critic, and by Mr. George H. King, of the Denver National Bank of Denver, Colorado. This is one of several interesting subjects that will appear in our next issue, and the material on hand and at command assures each succeeding number to be rich in information regarding money and finance.

Our subscribers and A. N. A. members should bear in mind that expense attends the negotiating of bank checks, and their remittances should be in some other form. Preferably, drafts on New York, P. O. money orders, or cash by registered mail.

The portraits of the A. N. A. District Secretaries which was proposed for this issue, will be presented during the year in connection with a letter from the respective Secretaries touching on numismatic conditions in their district.





### Total Eclipse of the 1804 Dollar.

Coin dealers will do well to go through their junk boxes and rescue and rub up any stray 1807 dollars which up to now have escaped observation. The following extraordinary discovery has been made by the "Answers to Correspondents" oracle of the *New York Times*, under date of December 12th:

"S. W. McE.—Is there any premium on silver dollars of the dates 1807, 1845 and 1847?"

"Coin dealers attach no special value to the silver dollars of the dates you give, but occasionally pay a shade more than face value for them if they happen to be particularly well-preserved specimens. Collectors frequently pay a considerable premium on them in order to complete an American coin series."

Hurrah for the 1807 dollar at "a shade more than face value." The new "Emperor" of American rarities puts the erstwhile "King" into the Nickel without "Cents" class and even the poorest of us can complete his American coin series on a scale of economy which ushers in a new era of values.

### Look Up Your 1847-8 Gold Dollars.

The 1807 dollar is not the only "discovery" made by the mis-information department of the *New York Times*. We granted the foregoing a typographical error until a few days later more "new ones" were brought to light. Note them:

"H. H. F.—Will *The Times* kindly inform me if there is any premium on the gold octagonal dollar of 1853, stamped 'California'; also the round gold dollar of 1849 from the United States Mint.

"The octagonal gold dollar of 1853 is worth approximately twice its face value. The gold dollar of 1849 is valued at about \$1.75; if it has the Mint mark 'C,' 'D,' or 'S,' it is worth about three times its face value. Had it been

of the date 1847 or 1848 it would have been worth anywhere from \$65 to \$90. The gold dollars of these years are particularly rare and are much sought by collectors."

The kindergarten class in Numismatics knows, but it will be information for *The Times'* Query Editor for us to state, that no U. S. silver dollars have been coined dated between 1804 and 1836; and that the first U. S. gold dollar for circulation was coined in and dated 1849, and that no 1849 gold dollars bear "S" mint mark.

About every one New York way reads the *New York Times*, particularly the financial student and the Numismatist, because it is not only a good news paper, but it presents about all the money and numismatic news worth while. Now, *The Times'* numismatic news does not come from its Inquiry Department, and it is very evident that the Inquiry Department does not get its coin value, etc., information from the wide-awake live numismatic authority that makes the "scoops" for its news columns. *The Times'* family should have a re-union and get acquainted.

### Rare Sovereigns, Canadian Mint.

The following dated Ottawa, December 24th, was generally published in the Canadian press:

"The English sovereigns which have lately been made at the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint from the Reddick mine in the Larder Lake gold field, are being sold by the directors of the company for \$25 each. The face value is \$4.86. The run was much smaller than was originally expected, and there are less than 100 of the new coins in existence. Of this number no more than 50 or 60 are on the market, as several were purchased by the directors of the property at the last general meeting."



## U. S. Coinage Executed at the Mints of the United States During the Calendar Year 1908.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Denver.
Double eagles .....	\$88,558,200.00	\$440,000	.....	\$20,265,000
Eagles .....	3,749,860.00	598,500	.....	10,465,000
Half-eagles .....	4,999,430.00	410,000	.....	740,000
Quarter-eagles .....	1,412,642.50	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total gold .....</b>	<b>\$98,720,132.50</b>	<b>\$1,448,500</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$31,470,000</b>
Half-dollars .....	\$677,272.50	\$822,414	\$2,680,000	\$1,640,000
Quarter-dollars .....	1,058,136.25	196,000	1,561,000	1,447,000
Dimes .....	1,060,054.50	322,000	178,900	749,000
<b>Total silver .....</b>	<b>\$2,795,463.25</b>	<b>\$1,340,414</b>	<b>\$4,419,900</b>	<b>\$3,836,000</b>
Five cents .....	\$1,134,308.85	.....	.....	.....
One cent .....	323,279.87	11,150	.....	.....
<b>Total minor .....</b>	<b>\$1,457,588.72</b>	<b>11,150</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Total coinage .....</b>	<b>\$102,973,184.47</b>	<b>\$2,800,064</b>	<b>\$4,419,900</b>	<b>\$35,306,000</b>

The first minor coinage at a Branch Mint appears in the 1908 report. The collecting of mint-mark cents and nickels is now in order. The San Francisco Mint began the coining of cents towards the close of the year, which was heralded East in a news dispatch announcing the coining of "three-cent pieces." We have no reason to believe that the coining of three-cent pieces is contemplated, and if it is, the first news of it will come from Washington. We are advised that both the Denver and San Francisco mints will coin cents and nickels during 1909. The West, long prejudiced against "small change" has, with the development of the slot machine, found use for what the East has never despised. As asked for by the Director of the Mint for the past few years, the expense of shipping minor coin across the continent will be saved. Uncle Sam should be glad to coin all the minor coin he can dispose of, as his profit is about eighty-five cents on the dollar on the good portion that never returns for redemption.

Several metropolitan papers published the Mint report for December as if for the entire year of 1908. As only 650 nickels were coined in December it looked as if 1908 was going to give us a rarity, and it would not be: "V nickels without cents," but with "1908."

The coinage executed during December included over 3,000,000 pieces for the Philippines, liberally distributed in 1, 10 and 50 centavo pieces and pesos. The low price of silver and the uncertainty of its fluctuations have presented some perplexing problems in the circulating mediums of the Orient, and with which the Philippine peso plays its part. With silver flirting with the fifty-cent per ounce mark, the Mexican dollar, which is the leading factor in Oriental trade compilations, has been stationary at 45 cents during the past three months.



## HURRAH! FOR THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

### New York Collectors Organize for Numismatic Advancement, Social Entertainment and Good Fellowship.

The rôle of the American Numismatic Association is something like the doctrine of the Irishman at the Donnybrook fair:—"Phwerever yez see a head, hit it"; that is to say—wherever the A. N. A. sees an opportunity of fostering numismatic research or fraternalism among collectors it attacks the task with the characteristic vigor which has made it, in eighteen years of successful existence, The National Numismatic organization of the United States, with active members all over the Union and Canada and in many foreign countries, and the parent of numerous thriving local numismatic societies.

It has long been very near to the heart of the A. N. A. to see its New York membership draw closer together and profit by the extraordinarily favorable situation of the Empire City with its wealth of Museums and splendid public and private collections; its libraries affording ready research, and its frequent coin sales, to know each other better and value each other's company more.

The task until it was, a short time ago, taken boldly in hand, seemed well-nigh irrealizable, reluctance being felt in establishing a local numismatic body which should appear to contemplate a rivalry with existing institutions, especially as many advanced New York collectors are enthusiastic members of both numismatic organizations—National and Local. A happy solution has, however, been discovered in the inauguration of a New York Numismatic "Club"; pledged to no other function than that of bringing New York collectors together once a month regularly, and oftener particularly, in some convenient locality where a good dinner could be enjoyed together at moderate expense, and the conversation confined to the exchange of numismatic inspirations and the exhibition of specimens brought for the purpose.

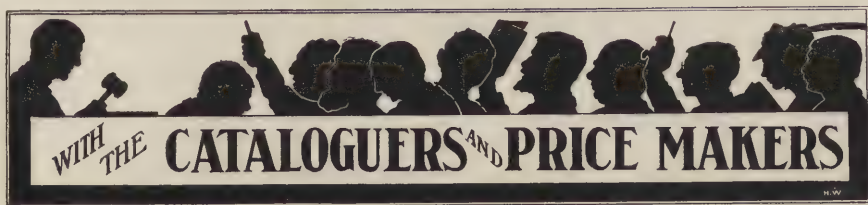
The first of these gatherings took place on the evening of December 11th at Keen's Old English Chop House (formerly the Lamb's Club), at Thirty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, New York City.

Invitations were issued in the name of the A. N. A. to comparatively few, as a full list of local collectors was not immediately obtainable, but an enthusiastic company gathered around the board, including E. H. Adams, Victor D. Brenner, Dr. Martin Burke, Thomas L. Elder, Albert R. Frey, Frank C. Higgins, Rudolph Kohler, Lyman H. Low, Herbert Niklewicz, E. Smith, C. H. Imhoff, David Proskey, Thomas A. Batteredbury and Wayte Raymond. President Farran Zerbe and General Secretary Howland Wood, of the A. N. A., were present to aid in the deliberation of the new movement. For reasons given at the head of this article, it was unanimously agreed to "side step" all semblance of such a formation as would constitute partisanship with either National or Local Numismatic bodies, or appearance of rivalry to either, but to organize a purely social assemblage pledged to meet once a month where all could have a pleasant evening together and be joined by members of either organization, and out-of-town numismatists temporarily in New York.

It was deemed best to constitute a definitely organized body in order to have an official nucleus which could provide for the continued convenience and entertainment of the rest, augmenting the membership and preparing attractive numismatic programs for the diversion of all.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Frank C. Higgins, 5 West 104th St., N. Y.; Secretary, Herbert Niklewicz, 89 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, E. H. Adams, 240 West Forty-second street, N. Y.; Committee, Dr. Martin Burke, 147 Lexington avenue, N. Y., and Albert R. Frey, 1083 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The choice of Keen's Chop House as a monthly meeting place, was approved, not only because of its convenient location (close to Herald Square), and the quaint, old world character of the resort (copied from "Ye olde Cheshire Cheese" of London), peculiarly agreeable to the eye of an antiquarian, but because its hearty, well-served fare (a 'la carte), modest charges and the accommodations supplied make it the favored rendezvous of a host of College Alumni and learned fraternities which meet there at stated dates just as the N. Y. N. C. proposes to do.



Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, as special representative of the Philadelphia branch of the Red Cross Society, left on the steamer Barbarossa Monday January 4th, for Sicily, where he will render such aid, as opportunities will offer, to the sufferers in the earthquake zone of Southern Italy. Mr. Chapman is no stranger in Sicily, the country is well known to him and is one of the most interesting of his subjects presented on the lecture platform. Specially equipped for the purpose, he expects, after an absence of about six weeks to return with many photographs and interesting data obtained under his personal investigations. Capable attendants in charge of Mr. Chapman's office will attend to the desires of his patrons while he is abroad.

Lyman H. Low's forthcoming arrangement of Montreal Bouquet Sou Tokens, will exploit a novel pictorial grouping by which the various mulings of varieties are made graphically apparent with a sort of genealogical tree. The device is very clever and will be useful in making easy other lines of study beside that of Bouquet Sous. The catalogue for Mr. Low's 137th sale, January 19, includes four type plates showing his comprehensive treatment and easy attribution, and comparison with Breton's numbers. In this sale is offered a Sou Token of an unpublished combination, which evidently has escaped the attention of the several other gentlemen specializing in this series.

Among the notable specimens offered in Elder's 23rd sale, January 16th, are: Several rare Colonials, A. C. Bechtler \$5, which has a record of \$785; \$2½ and \$5 Mormon; many of the scarce dates in the silver series and an unusual lot of patterns, including the 1836 gold dollar.

Various consignments containing many desirable specimens were sold Friday evening, January 15th, by Mr. Ben G. Green, of Chicago, in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society.

The first cablegram for the reservation of numismatic advertising space in an American publication was received by THE NUMISMATIST some weeks ago from Messrs. Spink and Son's of London. Their announcement appears in this issue.

How good coins find their way down into what was the "wild and woolly Southwest" and how "The Texas Dealer" pleases both buyer and seller may be a question to some, but that does not remove the fact.

The new A. N. A. Librarian acknowledges the receipt of a priced catalogue from Mr. Henry Chapman of his sale of December 14th, and reports in reference. A sale full of many things to interest the many, and while there were no notable lots to attract the attendance of distant collectors, satisfying prices prevailed. Mr. Chapman's specific description of condition is noted in this catalogue. Among the lots were:

136	1863	\$5 Gold V. good.....	\$27.00
263	1873	Silver & Minor, proof..	7.85
293	1904	Silver & Minor, proof...	7.25
335	1858	Silver Dollar, abraded...	25.00
383	1815	½-Dollar, Uncirc.....	18.50
470	1795	Cent, Ex. fine.....	12.00
477	1799	Cent, Good.....	21.50
490	1804	Cent, Fine.....	15.50
513	1813	Cent, Ex. fine.....	5.75

The Librarian also acknowledges the receipt of a priced catalogue from Mr. Lyman H. Low of his sale of December 16th. From lot 55 of this sale, THE NUMISMATIST expects to receive the A. B. C. of Chinese coinage. It was a cyclopoedia of the coins of that country and was purchased by Mr. Frank C. Higgins who, as the apparent fortunate possessor of "perpetual youth" has undertaken the no easy proposition of mastering the Chinese language, and will use this cyclopoedia as one of his text books. There was an unusually interesting lot of numismatic literature in this sale, and the attending bidders evidently received some prizes. Sixteen lots, as many specimens, of English Crowns from Edward VI to Edward VII sold for \$160.





## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and most active Numismatic  
Organization in the World.

For particulars address the  
General Secretary,  
3811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

### Board of Officers.

President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.  
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and D. C.  
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### Standing Committees.

Publication—A. J. de Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J., Chrm.; Dr. B. P. Wright,  
H. Niklewicz.  
Finance—W. H. Woodin, New York City, Chrm.; James Ten Eyck, Henry  
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A. N. A. Emblems—Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass., Chairman.  
Incorporation—Frank C. Higgins, New York City, Chairman.  
Portrait and Biography—A. B. Coover, Chillicothe, O., Chairman.  
Convention Exhibits—Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, O., Chairman.

1909 Convention—Montreal, midsummer.  
Official Bulletin—"The Numismatist."

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### Applications for Membership.

If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 1, 1909, the following applicants will be declared elected to membership in the March report:

Applicants.	Proposed by
Frank T. Keiffer, 1200 N. State St., Syracuse, N. Y.....	E. Hallenbeck, A. R. Frey.
Thomas A. Batterbury, 252 8th Ave., New York, N. Y.....	Frank C. Higgins, A. R. Frey.
A. Flag Robson, Penn Yan, N. Y.....	Farran Zerbe, Howland Wood.
D. E. Bateman, Newton, Ill.....	Farran Zerbe, C. Freeman.
Rev. Albert Aubert, Laval University, Quebec, P. Q., Can.....	R. W. McLachlan, P. B. Murphy.
J. P. Pittman, Washington, Iowa .....	Burdette G. Johnson, Farran Zerbe.
J. H. Mitchener, Washington C. H., Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson R. T. King.
Bert Ditzenberger, R. R. 29, Zionsville, Ind.....	Farran Zerbe, Howland Wood.
James S. Leslie, Carbon Hill, Ala.....	Farran Zerbe, Howland Wood.
B. C. Dake, Greenfield Center, N. Y.....	J. B. Chase, Jr., Howland Wood.
Richard Warren, Sr., 57 Broadway, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Henry C. Post, Howland Wood.
W. B. Tennant, 14 King St., St. John, N. B.....	R. W. McLachlan, H. L. Doane.
W. D. Jameson, 1714 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.....	F. G. Duffield, Howland Wood.
Frank A. Baldwin, 162 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Henry C. Post, Howland Wood.

### Additions and Changes of Address.

Charles C. Konrad, New German Amer. Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.	Howland Speakman, Cor. Congress and Honore Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Erwin G. Ward, 617 Armory St., Springfield, Mass.	C. H. Windmiller, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5, 1909.	F. G. DUFFIELD, General Secretary.

### An Echo From the Sanctum.

We believe that our old friends will appreciate the improvements that may be noted in this issue. It is not our purpose to refer to them more than to say that the special departments and new features that have been introduced are to be permanent. We are aiming at quality in preference to quantity; when we elevate the quality to the desired standard, a greater quantity will then be a consideration. Without increasing the size of the publication, its reading matter space has been more than doubled by the increase in size of the page printed space and the establishment of advertising rates of a fraction of the value of the service rendered, has not only increased the advertising revenue, but greatly economises on space to the profit of our readers.

THE NUMISMATIST needs all the financial support it can command to approach its ideals; if you are an old subscriber, perhaps your subscription is due, prompt attention will be appreciated. If this issue is your first introduction, and you are pleased with it, may we not have your subscription promptly, it is \$1.50 for the year, we promise you at least four hundred pages of authoritative numismatic knowledge and news. If you have any doubts about the quantity or quality, let us have your subscription, and later, if you are not agreeably surprised, just say so, and your money will be cheerfully returned.



## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

*Greeting:*—In entering upon my second administration as your President, I hope to have a continuance of that loyal support which has made the past year a very pleasant one in my efforts to serve you. The successes of our Association during 1908 have been many and indicate the ways for even greater achievements. There is little to add, regarding, what 1908 has been to numismatics through the medium of the A. N. A., to the reports that have been published in the last two issues of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Much, important in results, may be expected through the continued zealous interest of the District Secretaries. They are particularly advised to frequently communicate with the General Secretary and *THE NUMISMATIST*, sending the names of eligible candidates to which literature may be sent.

The improvements that may be expected in our Official Bulletin, *THE NUMISMATIST*, promises to make it a great lever for the educational and entertaining advancement of numismatics in America. The distribution of sample copies will be liberal, if our members will keep the publishers supplied with addresses.

The material for a far greater membership exists, and it is only by the individual effort of each and every member that we may hope to bring the benefits of the A. N. A. to the unidentified collector and student. As a reward for what your officers have done during the past year and what they expect to accomplish this year, there would be no more appreciated one than to know that every member assumes it as a pleasant duty to propose at least one new member during the next few months. Won't you do it? We have an honor roll for those who propose members and we want to make it a long one.

One of the most effective ways of increasing interest and a greater appreciation for our subject is in having *THE NUMISMATIST* on file in the Public Libraries. If your home town library does not receive our publication, no doubt they would if they were solicited to subscribe; and I am quite sure the presentation of a subscription for one year would be appreciated by any library, and a contribution to the good work of the A. N. A. and lead to the library becoming a permanent subscriber.

The following Standing Committees are appointed for 1909:

Publication—A. Julius de Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J., Chairman; Dr. B. P. Wright, Herbert Niklewicz.

Finance—W. H. Woodin, New York City, Chairman; James Ten Eyck, Henry C. Post.

Library and Cabinet—Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill., Chairman; B. H. Saxton, H. R. Newcomb.

It is hoped that the new committees will find interest in aiding their respective departments, all essential for our success.

The Special Committees, continued or appointed at the last convention, should confer at once and prosecute the object of their appointment so that good results may be forthcoming for report at the next convention.

In cementing the interest of member to member, much of which is now limited to correspondence, it has been proposed that an album of portraits and brief biographies of all members be prepared, to be preserved in the archives of the Association, and to be at each convention. Mr. A. B. Coover, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is appointed chief, for this work with the power to select aids if desired, and our members are asked to co-operate with Mr. Coover's efforts for a complete portrait album.

The need of suitable provision for the display and safety of specimens exhibited at conventions has been manifested. It is believed that at no great expense portable and light, yet secure, trays or cases can be produced. A method being considered, is to have the frames or wooden parts of a uniform standard glass size, say 20 x 24 inches, the glass removable, and to be provided by renting its use at each place of convention. The cases or trays to be the permanent property of the Association, and to be shipped to each convention point. Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, who has volunteered an interest in this proposal is appointed chief for the purpose and to select his own aids. Suggestions for that which will be economical and portable, and practical for the purpose will be appreciated by Dr. Henderson.

Don't forget you are to propose at least one new member and *now* would be the best time to do it.

All good wishes to you for the New Year.

FARRAN ZERBE, *President*.

Tyrone, Pa., Jan, 1. 1909.

## A LETTER FROM THE NEW GENERAL SECRETARY.

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The new General Secretary takes this opportunity to express his thanks to the members of the Association for the honor conferred upon him by the Philadelphia Convention. He realizes that the duties of the office will require much of his time, but this will be cheerfully given. He also believes the work will be such that he will find pleasure in it, or he would not have accepted the office. He also believes that the office has been conducted by Mr. Wood during the past four years in such a manner that a continuance along much the same lines is desired by the members.

The new membership cards will be sent to all whose dues are paid to December 31, 1909. Owing to the new arrangement, all the dues of the Association will hereafter pass through the hands of the General Secretary, and this, with the issuing of the membership cards, will make additional work for his office. Members can greatly lessen this by promptly paying their dues without waiting to be notified by the General Secretary.

It has been thought best by the President and General Secretary to change the name of "Local Secretaries" to "District Secretaries." The term "Local Secretary" has often been misinterpreted as meaning secretary for the immediate vicinity where the Local Secretary is located, and a more comprehensive term is preferred. The District Secretaries are requested to correspond frequently with the General Secretary regarding the work in their districts. Since their office was created, they have proved of great benefit to the Association in adding new members and in assisting the General Secretary with his work. The continuance of this good service is particularly desired and will be greatly appreciated.

The contemplated improvement in the Official Bulletin of the Association, *THE NUMISMATIST*, will, no doubt, mean much for the good of the Association. The increase in the yearly dues will not only provide additional revenue for the growing expenses of the Association, but the increased payments to the publisher for furnishing the magazine will enable him to issue a publication of far better quality than we have heretofore received.

Most of the clerical and routine work of the Association is conducted through the offices of the General Secretary and the Treasurer. The location of these offices in the same city will greatly facilitate this work, as it allows these officers to frequently confer regarding their duties.

The Association hopes to be able to organize local societies in some of the larger cities, and probably State societies in other localities. Interest in our work is stimulated by such organizations, where our members can frequently get together, discuss numismatic questions, exhibit specimens, etc. All cities having half a dozen or more members should have its local society.

The coming year should be one of increased activity and interest in Association circles. To bring this about the co-operation of all will be necessary. The burden of Association work should not be placed entirely upon those whom the members have entrusted with the administration of its affairs. They will do their share; but every member should feel that a portion of the work belongs to him. Interest may be shown by sending in applications for membership, by contributing papers on numismatic or Association subjects to our Official Bulletin, or by attending the annual conventions.

The increased attendance at the Columbus and Philadelphia conventions is evidence that our members are realizing more than ever the advantages of personal acquaintance with other collectors, and also the benefits from affiliation with an international association. During the coming year it will be the purpose to increase these advantages and to further stimulate interest in Association affairs by those who confine their activities to the payment of dues and reading the Official Bulletin. The majority of this class of members are not lacking in enthusiasm for the science of numismatics. We include many who will travel a long distance to attend a sale of choice coins, but who, apparently, overlook the date and place of our annual conventions. Make your arrangements to be present at the Montreal Convention. The date will be announced as early as possible. It will do you good.

At the convention, the General Secretary hopes to be able to report a greatly increased membership. And it can be done with your help.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD,  
*General Secretary.*



## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,  
HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 89 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue.

The second meeting of the N. Y. N. C. held Friday evening, January 8, was well attended and replete with instructive discussions and interesting exhibits. Mr. William Jerrems, Jr., of Chicago, first president of the A. N. A., was elected an honorary member, following the reading of an interesting letter from him. Among other communications was one from Mr. A. J. de Lagerberg, of Passaic, N. J., expressing his interest in the new organization.

Discussions: The unsatisfactory condition and display of ancient coins in museums, by Doctor Burke. Mr. Higgins dwelt upon the mechanical improvement in coinage with the introduction of steam power, with references to the coining operations in England by Mathew Bolton at Birmingham and Bolton and Watts at Soho, the latter plant after a long existence falling into the hands of unscrupulous persons who "muled" many dies. Washington and Lafayette buttons not being for military purposes were expressed theories by Mr. Low and Mr. Adams. "Bungtown" coppers was another subject by Mr. Higgins, who said many were made at Belleville, N. J., and that the Bungtown of the period, was what is now a part of North Philadelphia. "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" pieces was a subject by Mr. Low. The absence of an expressed monetary value on the early Roman coins, many European emissions, and American "Colonials" was presented with many references by Mr. Frey.

There were many interesting specimens exhibited, many of which contributed to illustrating the discussions.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



156 Street, West Broadway, New York City.

President,  
ARCHER M. HUNTINGDON.

Corresponding Secretary,  
HENRY R. DROWNE.

Meets Third Monday of each month, November to May, inclusive.

The regular meeting held Monday evening, December 21, was graced with a good attendance. Following the transaction of business matters, a carefully prepared and highly interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. A. Julius de Lagerberg, a member of the Society who resides in Passaic, N. J. Mr. de Lagerberg took for his subject, "A Theory as to the Origin of the Three Crowns." This paper will be published in the *"American Journal of Numismatics."*

Pertinent discussions and the viewing of late acquisitions to the Society's collection, which now approaches 45,000 varieties followed the formal meeting.

At the fifty-first annual meeting of the Society, Monday evening, January 18, President Huntingdon will deliver his annual address and the annual reports of officers and committees will be received.

Thomas L. Elder has been appointed a Corresponding Member of the British Numismatic Society, and will report to that organization the numismatic happenings in America.

## EASY PICKINGS.

ic. a word. Minimum Account, 25c.  
Remit with order.

### WANTED.

Gold coins, all old U. S. and pioneer.  
I have rare pioneer gold for sale. F.  
B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago,  
Ill. 9-6

Old pistols of the United States and  
foreign countries. O. J. Bierly,  
6710 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh,  
Pa. 12-3

To correspond with anyone having  
"Bryan money" for sale. J. B.  
Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston,  
Mass. 9

Greek copper coins or any book relat-  
ing to Greek coinage, wanted for  
cash. Wm. Jerrems, Jr., 214 Clark  
St., Chicago, Ill. 1-4

Mail auction catalogues of rare U. S.  
coins from reliable coin dealers. J.  
P. Pittman, Numismatist, Washington,  
Iowa. 1

Rare coins over one hundred years  
old, post free for six cents. Louis  
Bohn, Jr., Coe Block, Grafton Sta-  
tion, Pittsburgh, Pa. 10tf

### FOR SALE

Duplicate U. S. cents from my collec-  
tion for sale cheap. W. N. Yates,  
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Many Hard Times Tokens in desirable  
condition for sale. Carl Wurtzbach,  
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If you are interested in coins drop a  
card and get a catalogue, soon ready.  
Thousands of coins, many rare  
specimens. William A. Ashbrook,  
Johnstown, Ohio. 1

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Figures) 20c. Bob Evans Fleet Medal.  
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### Likely to Cause a "Noon Rush."

It happened right at the start of the  
Low sale of December 16th. Auctioneer  
Kennedy had hardly advanced further  
than the fifth or sixth lot when a tall,  
lanky granger irrupted into the Low  
sanctum where the eager coin-bugs were  
congregated, and called to the host,  
"Say, Mister, I've got a gold coin here I  
think is a rare one, what'll you give for  
it?"

"My friend," replied the suave veteran  
of the Civil War and many hotly con-  
tested coin sales, "this is a Kruger half  
pond of 1892 with a piece chipped off  
the side and defective whiskers, so I  
can only offer you two dollars and twenty  
cents for it." Somewhere in the rear  
a stentorian voice called out: "Young  
man, you'd better come back here in two  
hours or so, you missed a lot by not  
coming at twelve o'clock, he buys coins  
by time." Then the crowd noticed that  
the clock stood at precisely two-twenty.  
The youth escaped in the midst of the  
laugh that followed. "Dave" Proskey  
spoiled a clever comedian in the making  
of a coin expert.—H.

### A. P. S. Fine Year Book.

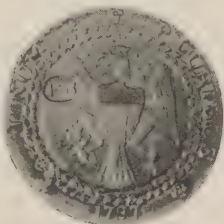
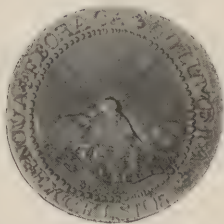
The 1908 Year Book of the American  
Philatelic Society, 8 vo. 236 pages, is,  
we believe, the most complete and fin-  
ished publication ever issued in America  
relating to a collecting pursuit. The  
publication was under the direction of  
the A. P. S.'s Secretary, Mr. Harry S.  
Adair, of Columbus, Ohio, and who is a  
member of the A. N. A. In addition to  
the roster, and complete report of the  
Society, the 1908 convention is reported  
in full, including the address delivered  
by the President of the A. N. A., with  
page portrait. The opportunity to ad-  
dress the convention and the space given  
to it in the Year Book are appreciated  
publicity factors for the subject of nu-  
mismatics.

### Small Change.

Skinner sent his son to college,  
But now he cries, "Alack!  
I spent five thousand dollars,  
And got a quarter-back."

Money talks, but it never gives itself  
away.





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**HENRY CHAPMAN**  
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Dollar  
Highest  
Priced  
U. S. Coin  
Sold by  
Henry  
Chapman  
For  
\$3,600.00



## INQUIRIES AND INFORMATION

Questions that suggest answers that will be general information are solicited.

A. W.—I would like to know regarding the U. S. \$4 gold piece called a "stella" and what led to its issue and intended purpose? Also the so-called Goloid dollars?

All of these coins were experimental issues of the United States Mint and represent the plan of Dr. W. W. Hubbell, of Pennsylvania, who wanted the Government to adopt as a metal for coinage a combination of gold, silver and copper in such proportions that each coin would contain its intrinsic value in gold and silver. His idea was to discourage the use of United States coins for purposes of manufacture by making the cost of parting the metals unprofitable. At the same time these coins were made after the metrical system of weights and measures. The gold coin, or stella, was designed by Dr. Hubbell to meet the requirements of a suggested coin that would be interchangeable with Austria at a value approximate to that of the eight florin piece, which had an intrinsic value of about \$3.88.—E. H. A.

J. H.—What is the total wealth of the United States, and how does it compare with the wealth of England and other countries?

The estimated total wealth of the United States is nearly twice that of England. According to the latest estimates obtainable the rating is as follows:

United States, \$116,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, \$62,200,000,000; France, \$42,800,000,000; Germany, \$42,000,000,000; Russia, \$35,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$20,000,000,000.

R. A.—What is known regarding the 1873 Standard Dollar with S. mint mark? What is meant by "Standard?"

The official records that Standard dollars were coined at the San Francisco Mint in 1873 is the only evidence we have in the belief that such coins were made. An industrious inquiry by Mr. Augustus G. Heaton, the mint mark authority, has failed to bring to light a specimen of this description. The word "Standard" used in connection with the silver dollar is to distinguish it from the Trade Dollar, and to designate it a standard coin.

Better than a promising young man, a paying one.

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100 " Copper, Nickel and Silver Coins . . .	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$2.10
10 " Medals, good . . .	\$1.00 to \$3.00	\$1.00
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Catalogue No. XIII of the greatest sale of Greek Coins in May, 1905, containing 4627 lots exactly described and indexed, with 58 plates and price list \$7.

### Dr. JACOB HIRSCH,

NUMISMATIST,

ARGISSTRASSE 17.

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comprising one for each year coined from 1794 to 1908 inclusive, except 1796 and 1797. From 1869 to 1908 all are fine proofs. I also have duplicates of sixty-seven dates.

Also an equally fine collection of U. S. dollars, containing one for each year, coined from 1795 to 1904, excepting 1804, 1851, 1852, 1858. All are fine proofs from 1862 to 1904 except 1878. This includes the Gobrecht dollar of 1836 in very good condition. I have twenty-five duplicates. Will sell single coins from duplicates, but prefer to sell complete sets together. Address

**GEORGE H. KING,**  
Denver National Bank,  
DENVER, COLO.

### France Profits by Aluminum Coinage.

The French Treasury stands to benefit considerably by the proposed introduction of \$12,600,000 worth of aluminum five and ten centime pieces. They will cost the State \$2,411,250.

For the 348,750,000 new ten centime pieces and the 562,500,000 five centime pieces over 2,062 tons of aluminum will be needed. The price of the metal is now about 50 cents a pound. The minting will absorb about \$240,000, but the apparent profit will be much reduced by the calling in of the old copper coins to the estimated extent of over \$10,000,000, so that the net profit on the operation will not exceed \$140,000.

The size of the coins will remain the same, but the weight will be materially less. The transaction at the same time does away with the old copper coins bearing the effigy of Napoleon III, which under the Third Republic remained legal tender, although the majority had become very much the worse for wear. To replace these in copper or brass would have been a much costlier process.—*Foreign Correspondent New York Times.*

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U. S. Gold \$2½ piece.....	\$ 3.50	Philippine ½c. U. S. new.....	.25
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U. S. Gold \$20 1907, uncircu- lated .....	35.00	U. S. 20c. piece.....	.50
U. S. Gold \$20 1908, uncircu- lated .....	25.00	U. S. Isabella 25c. coined for Woman's Board World's Fair, Chicago .....	1.00
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U. S. \$1.00 St. Louis, 1903, uncir. ....	3.25	Lafayette Dollars .....	2.50
U. S. Gold Pioneer Gold \$10 (fine) Augustus Humbert, 1852 .....	35.00	U. S. Trade Dollars.....	1.50
Mexican Gold \$1.00 pieces...	2.00	Confederate State notes, com- plete 1894, 50c., \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500....	2.00
U. S. Gold \$1.00 pieces.....	3.00	State of Tennessee \$1,000 bond, full coupons, all signed .....	2.50
California Gold, either round or octagonal ¾ size charms	.30	Cape of Good Hope Bank Notes, 5 shillings sterling..	.50
California Gold, either round or octagonal ¾ size charms	.60	Broken Bank Notes, 10 varie- ties, nice collection.....	1.00
U. S. 2c. Copper Coins.....	.10	C. S. A. State Notes, 10 varie- ties, nice collection.....	1.00
" 3c. Silver " .....	.15	C. S. A. States Notes, 25 varie- ties, fine collection.....	2.00
" 3c. Nickel " .....	.10	State Bank of Augusta, 4 notes to Sheet, range in value \$1.00 to \$20.00, per sheet .....	.50
" 5c. V Nickel " without the word cents .....	.15	Old Japanese Paper money, 15c. per note, two for.....	.25
Confederate State Postage Stamps unused, set of (4) 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c.....	.50	Idaho Territory Bonds, \$100 to \$1000 .....	2.50
Herald, April 15th, 1865, full account of assassination of Lincoln .....	1.00	Idaho Territory Warrants...	.50
Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, 25c. each, 5 different kinds .....	1.00	Arkansas State Bonds.....	2.50
Chinese Copper Coins, 2 vari- eties .....	.10	Louisiana State Bonds.....	2.50
U. S. ½c. pieces 20c. each, 5 different varieties .....	1.00	Jefferson Davis Badges, Macon Reunion, U. C. V., Oct. 26, 1887.....	.25

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#### **Lost His "Widow's Mite."**

"George Fanjoy, a Civil War veteran and sportsman's guide, was the victim of a mean trick recently by which he was deprived of a coin known as 'the widow's mite,' of which there are but few in the world, and which Fanjoy valued highly.

"Fanjoy, who is watchman for the South Shore Yacht Club during the Fall and Winter, was exhibiting the widow's mite, together with a number of others which he has collected, to two men at the yacht club house. The veteran's wife called while the men had the coins, looking them over. When Fanjoy returned, after a few moments, the two men had disappeared, leaving the collection of coins on a table, but the widow's mite was missing. Fanjoy made a careful search, but failed to find the coin. He has notified all the large collection agencies throughout the United States to be on the lookout for the coin.

"He refused large sums of money for the treasure."

This from a recent issue of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, a special "from Freeport, L. I., is a sample of the frequent humorous things to Numismatists found in the daily press. A good specimen of the so-called "widow's mite" may be purchased for a trifle in comparison with the importance given this "great loss."

#### **Precious Metals Produced in 1908.**

The world's total gold output in 1908 was \$427,000,000, against \$410,555,000 in 1907, according to the preliminary estimate of Director of the Mint Leach. Gold production in the United States aggregated \$96,313,256, an increase of almost \$6,000,000. Silver aggregated 51,798,953 fine ounces, a net decrease of 4,700,000 ounces from the previous year. Africa yielded \$165,000,000, an increase of over \$13,000,000. Alaska, California, Colorado and South Dakota showed increases reaching altogether over \$10,500,000. Decreases in Utah of 3,500,000 ounces. Colorado of 1,250,000, and Idaho of 1,500,000 were notable in the silver output.

The injunctions against smelters on account of objectionable fumes caused quite a shrinkage in the output of both gold and silver in Utah, and the labor troubles early in the year had a similar effect on the yield of Nevada. The shrinkage in these States, with the losses in some of the less important producing sections, cut down the increase for the entire United States to about six million dollars.

### **A GREAT FIND OF ALEXANDERS**

Quite recently I have acquired a splendid collection of tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, numbering 300 pieces. These were dug up within the present year at Demanhur, near Alexandria, Egypt. They are the choice from a lot of 2,000 just imported to America, and all of which, excepting these 300, have been sold. This find I have regarded of so great archaeological and numismatic importance that I have had six splendid plates made of the pieces (100 in each plate) showing both obverses and reverses.

**A FINE ALEXANDER TETRADRACHM  
WITH PLATES OF 600 OBVERSES  
AND REVERSES \$5.**

I offer these superb coins, each piece numbered on the plates, for \$5 each. A set of the six plates will be sent free with each order. The plates will be suitable for framing or wall decoration. The Alexander tetradrachms on account of their vigorous style and high relief show up splendidly in plates. Order now and get the finest specimens in the collection.

**THOMAS L. ELDER**  
**32 E. 23rd St. N. Y. CITY**

# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXII

FEBRUARY 1909

No. 2



## NEW U. S. GOLD SERIES CRITICISED AND DEFENDED

**President Roosevelt Lauds Saint Gaudens' Designs—Art Critic, S. Hudson Chapman, Criticises the Bigelow-Pratt Types, Which Are Defended by Proposer, Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow—Adverse Comments by Banker, George H. King, of Denver.**



**A** RADICAL departure from that long in use invites criticism and comment. That the Saint Gaudens' design \$10 and \$20 gold pieces were an innovation compared with the meaningless, unexpressive and antiquated in a modern sense—but not sufficiently antiquated as medallion art specimens—and that they appeared without the motto, "In God We Trust," brought comment, both approving and adverse, from press, pulpit and platform, to a greater degree than have any previous new coin introductions in this country, or perhaps anywhere else.

It is clearly evident that it was the omission of a reference to the Deity, and that the coins had been anticipated (the death of the designer, Augustus Saint Gaudens, while preparations for minting were in progress brought forth advance information) that commanded attention to the

coin designs and the wide and numerous commentations that followed, for the later introduction of the \$2.50 and \$5 Bigelow-Pratt type, which were a far greater departure from that long in use, have received no comparative notice from either press or public.

All seem free to refer to the new gold series as being the personal choice of President Roosevelt from the designs submitted. The President cemented his name with the Saint Gaudens coins by his sincere defense in the general press of the removal of the motto, and which Congress saw fit to restore at the first opportunity. The only public reply we know of to those who criticised the art and design was made by the President December 15 last at the exhibition of Saint Gaudens' works



in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at Washington, held under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects. In a lengthy, masterful address he lauded the great sculptor-artist, and in reference to the coin designs said:

**President Roosevelt Lauds St. Gaudens' Designs.**

"Before touching on his larger feats, a word as to something of less, but yet of real, importance. Saint Gaudens gave us for the first time a beautiful coinage, a coinage worthy of this country, a coinage not yet properly appreciated, but up to which both the official and the popular mind will in the end grow. The first few thousands of the Saint Gaudens gold coins are, I believe, more beautiful than any coins since the days of the Greeks, and they achieve their striking beauty because Saint Gaudens not only possessed a perfect mastery in the physical address of his craft, but also a daring and original imagination."

SAINT GAUDENS DESIGN, \$20.



FIRST ISSUE (less than 12,000), HIGH RELIEF.

"His full-length figure of Liberty holding the torch is his own conception. His flying eagle and standing eagle are each in its own way equally good. His head of Liberty is not only a strikingly beautiful head, but characteristically and typically American in that for the head-dress he has used one of the few really typical, and at the same time really beautiful, pieces of wearing gear ever produced independently on this continent—the bonnet of eagle plumes. The comments so frequently made upon this eagle-feather head-dress illustrate curiously the exceedingly conventional character of much of our criticism and the frequent inability to understand originality until it has won its place."

SECOND ISSUE (Continues), LOW RELIEF.



REVERSE, NO MOTTO.

OVERSE.

REVERSE, WITH MOTTO.

"Most of the criticism was based upon the assumption that only an Indian could wear a feather head-dress, and that the head of Liberty ought to have a Phrygian cap, a Greek helmet or some classic equivalent. Now, of course, this was nonsense. There is no more reason why a feather head-dress should always be held to denote an Indian than why a Phrygian cap should always be held to denote a Phrygian. The Indian in his own way finely symbolizes freedom and a life of liberty. It is idle to insist that the head or figure of Liberty shall only appear in the hackneyed and conventional trappings which conventional and unoriginal minds have gradually grown to ascribe to her."

## SAINT GAUDENS DESIGN, \$10.



REVERSE, NO MOTTO.



OBVERSE.



REVERSE, WITH MOTTO.

"A great artist with the boldness of genius could see that the American Liberty should, if possible, have something distinctively American about her; and it was an addition to the sum of the art of all nations that this particular figure of Liberty should not be a mere slavish copy of all other figures of Liberty. So Saint Gaudens put the American Liberty in an American head-dress. Up to the time of this coin the most beautiful American coin was the small gold coin which carried the Indian's head with the feather head-dress, and we now again have the smaller gold coinage with the Indian's head; but Saint Gaudens' was the head of Liberty, the head of the American Liberty, and it was eminently fitting that such a head should carry a very beautiful and a purely and characteristically American head-dress."

Among the addresses that followed was one by the British Ambassador, who said that Saint Gaudens would live as one of the artistic glories of America, and concluding with:

"Whatever share of the honor of having produced this great artist may be due to Ireland, I am bound to claim it, because Ireland, considering how small a country it is, has given birth to an unusually large number of persons distinguished in literature and science, as well as in the public life of the British Isles, and America cannot claim many names famous either in painting or in sculpture."

This claim of Ireland for the great artist suggests that perhaps there may have been sentiment other than that for an ideal type that led him to select Miss Mary Cunningham as a model for his head of Liberty as it appears on the \$10 coin.

The incuse stamping—design sunk below the surface—makes the Bigelow-Pratt \$2.50 and \$5 pieces not only a novelty in modern coinage, but one that for various reasons has been adversely commented upon by both artist, banker and citizen when opinions have been solicited.

In December Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, of Philadelphia, addressed the President in reference to the Bigelow-Pratt design coins. Few are more capable of judging the artistic merit and commercial practicability of a coin than is Mr. Chapman, for he is not only an expert numismatist, having devoted thirty-three years to the study of coins and the art of coinage, but in perfecting his knowledge of the art, which is one of the minor branches of sculpture, he has studied Greek sculpture in all the museums of Europe, from London to Constantinople, and has personally photographed, with a large camera, every important example in all the principal museums (about twenty in number) during many European tours.

Mr. Chapman, who is a member of the American Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Society, the New York Archaeological Institute and vice-president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, writes *THE NUMISMATIST*:

"It seems to me that some adverse criticism should be expressed in regard to the hideous new half and quarter eagles. I inclose you a copy of a letter I sent to President Roosevelt December 7, 1908, which you may publish if you see fit.

"I think it is our duty not to let such a thing as this be issued, without some one showing that it is not considered the highest possible expression of America's artistic ability.

"I should like to have added to the letter to the President: 'The opportunity to

design the new coinage should have been thrown open to public competition, and then the design submitted to connoisseurs, like members of the numismatic societies, when we would have obtained a coinage that would have redounded to the artistic credit of our country.'

### Numismatist S. H. Chapman Criticises Bigelow-Pratt Types.

"To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States: It was the hope of every one that when our new coinage appeared we would have one of great beauty and artistic merit. But the new \$5 and \$2.50 gold pieces just issued totally lack these qualities, and not only those of beauty, but actually miss the practicability to which every effect of beauty in relief has been sacrificed.

"The idea of Dr. William S. Bigelow, of Boston, to sink the whole relief below the flat surface of the coin causes it to appear like a design merely incised in the blank, and precludes entirely the effect of a miniature bas-relief.

"The head of the Indian is without artistic merit, and portrays an Indian who is emaciated, totally unlike the big, strong Indian chiefs as seen in real life. The treatment of the head is crude and hard, with sharp, abrupt outlines, as if carved by a mere metal chaser; and on the reverse is a reproduction of the Saint-Gaudens' eagle, which represents not our national bird (the white-headed eagle—commonly but erroneously called the bald-headed eagle—which has no feathers on its feet), but resembles more closely the golden eagle, which is also indigenous to Europe.

"The placing of the design below the surface of the plan, with deeply incised outlines, gives the effect of having been engraved into the metal, and can, therefore, be closely imitated by any metal chaser with the graver, without dies or moulds. And I am certain that if this had been suggested to the secret service officials it would never have been issued by the Treasury Department, and the issuance ought to be immediately stopped and the coins recalled, for every one will be in danger of the imitations.

"The sunken design, especially the deeply sunken portion of the neck of the Indian, will be a great receptacle for dirt and conveyor of disease, and the coin will be the most unhygienic ever issued.

"The principal claim put out for this coin, and which, according to the claim, would appear to be the most important any design can have, is that it will stack. But, alas! even this is not obtained by this means, for I have before me a stack of twenty pieces—\$100—the stack used by cashiers, and it is the most tottering stack of modern coins, rocking to a great degree, and when the table is jarred about four times the upper coins slide off.

"They will fall when carried on a bank tray. It is well known that you cannot strike a lot of flat banks and get them perfectly true. As a connoisseur remarked to me: "Coins should be like a table, which we do not make with a flat bottom, but with feet to stand upon, and this result in coins can and has always been obtained by a flat rim."

"And then the new coins, being thinner, as the metal is taken up by the full field, they do not make stacks equal in height to the old, and when mixed with the other issue cause the piles to be of unequal height, and the cashier cannot use the height of a stack as a test of count, but must sort this issue out.

"The criticism from the bankers that the first model of the \$20 and \$10 pieces did not stack firmly should not cause the mint officials to throw all other considerations to the winds, for the firmness in stacking a coin, as stated above, could be obtained by the use of a sufficiently wide and high rim.

"These coins will be a disgrace to our country as a monument of our present ideas of art as applied to coinage.

"As compared with those of recent issues of European countries, not to mention the beautiful works of the ancient Greek coin engravers, it is an utterly miserable, hideous production, and let us hope that its issue will not be continued and that it will be recalled and remelted.

"I would summarize the above objections as follows:

"First—Lack of beauty. The coinage of our country should be an example of beauty and art to all its citizens. Second—Ease with which it may be counterfeited. Third—Unhygienic. Its filth-bearing capacities. Fourth—Not forming stacks of equal height.

"I would suggest as a means of obtaining a competent committee to pass upon designs for coinage, that in future all designs for coinage be submitted to the American numismatic societies. For instance: The American Numismatic Society of New York, President Archer M. Huntington, and the American Numismatic Association, President Farran Zerbe.



"The matter would then be weighed by men who have devoted their lives or leisure to the study of the art of coinage from the earliest period to the present time, and thus, having a complete purview of the subject, they would be able to judge of the merits of designs offered, and if such course were adopted we would be saved the mortification of seeing generally the worst designs accepted and the taste of our people degraded, instead of elevated, by the coinage passing through their hands.

"SAMUEL HUDSON CHAPMAN."



BIGELOW-PRATT DESIGN—INCUSED STAMPING.

In reply to this, Secretary Loeb sent the following letter, dated December 10, 1908, from Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, of Boston, who originally proposed to the President the incused method of stamping:

#### Dr. Wm. Sturgis Answers Mr. Chapman.

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have a line from Mr. Loeb dated December 8th enclosing an interesting letter from Mr. Samuel Hudson Chapman concerning the new gold coins. Some of Mr. Chapman's criticisms are well founded, others less so. He says that 'sinking the relief below the surface makes it look like an incised design and precludes the effect of a bas-relief.' This is hardly correct, as Mr. Chapman can readily see for himself in photographs of the Egyptian sculptures. There may be at the Museum at Philadelphia some casts or originals of Egyptian wall-carvings which will illustrate the principle. The bas-relief effect is accentuated and not diminished by the shadow of the sharp outline.

"He says the head of the Indian is 'without artistic merit and portrays an Indian who is emaciated, totally unlike the big, strong Indian chiefs as seen in real life.' The answer to this is that the head was taken from a recent photograph of an Indian whose health was excellent. Perhaps Mr. Chapman has in mind the fatter but less characteristic type of Indian sometimes seen on the reservations.

"The treatment of the head is crude and hard, with sharp, abrupt outlines, as if carved by a mere metal chaser.' This doubtless refers to the feathers of the head-dress which were retouched in the die, the modeling of Mr. Pratt's design having been a little too delicate to hold its own in the reducing machine. I enclose a photograph from a plaster cast of Mr. Pratt's clay, which illustrates this point.

"The matter of the eagle was thoroughly threshed out at the time of the issue of the Saint-Gaudens' coin. That design proved to be an absolutely correct representation of the white-headed or American eagle, except that the head was, perhaps intentionally, a little small and the leg feathers a little heavy. Both these criticisms Mr. Pratt has met in the present design. Mr. Chapman says that the American eagle has no feathers on its feet. This statement is true, but not exactly new.

"The placing of the design below the surface of the flan with deeply incised outlines gives the effect of having been engraved into the metal (sic), and can, therefore, be closely imitated by any metal chaser by the graver without dies or moulds.' This criticism can hardly be taken seriously. If a forger were going to engrave anything he would not waste his labor on a single coin. It would be as easy to engrave a die as a coin of any issue.

"The sunken design will be a great receptacle for dirt and conveyor of disease, and the coin will be the most unhygienic ever issued.' This remains to be seen. The question of hygiene has more relation to silver coins than gold, as they find their way into dirtier pockets. A dirty gold coin would be an anomaly. I have never happened to see one.

"What Mr. Chapman says in regard to the fact of the coins not stacking is perfectly true. I noticed it as soon as they were issued and called Mr. Leach's

attention to it. It proved to be due to an accidental warping of the steel die in hardening. Mr. Leach tells me that it can and will be avoided in future.

"Coins should be like a table, which we do not make with a flat bottom, but with feet to stand upon, and this result in coins can and always has been obtained by a flat rim." This is true, and it is exactly the principle on which the present issue is made. The flat rim extends from the edge of the coin to the edge of the design.

"The thickness of the coins after striking depends on the amount of metal displaced by the die. A stronger relief would give greater thickness. I agree with Mr. Chapman that it would be well if all the coins in circulation were of the same thickness." (Concluding with some personal references.)

(Signed) "WM. STURGIS BIGELOW."

Mr. Chapman's reply (in part) follows:

### Mr. Chapman Replies to Doctor Bigelow.

"To His Excellency THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States.

"Honored Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of December 16th, enclosing copy of a letter from Dr. Bigelow, dated December 10th, in which he reviews the criticisms I expressed in regard to the new half and quarter eagles.

"Dr. Bigelow practically admits the principal points in my letter.

"I cannot agree with him that the bas-relief effect is accentuated by the shadow of the sharp outline, as it is really the shadow of the surrounding blank plane left standing at level with it or above the design proper, and which prevents top high light.

"The Egyptian wall-reliefs, from which, of course, I recognized Dr. Bigelow obtained his idea, do not equal in effect bas-reliefs where the surrounding surface is cut away to the level of the lowest part of the design. The first or general effect of the Egyptian wall-reliefs is simply that they are wall-paintings with incised lines and slight modeling to help out or accentuate, and give the effect of shade on mural painting; and when viewed at an oblique angle are invisible.

"Egyptian art, unlike the Greek, remained frozen in conventionalism and did not progress to the full free rendering of the round.

"I am glad to hear from Dr. Bigelow on one phase of the subject, on which he has expert knowledge, that the health of the Indian is excellent. But, to me, his shrunken mouth and nostrils indicate a man below par in his physical condition.

"He admits crude treatment in regard to head and eagle.

"He thinks that the coin could not be easily imitated by incision, as a 'man would make a die instead of a single piece.' With this, I would beg to differ on account of actual experience, as I have met with several incised counterfeits. Recently I saw as small a denomination as a dime, which had been made by engraving on the piece of metal. The effect was that of a very much worn example. To make dies requires more time, mechanical appliances to use them, or, if moulds be used, furnaces to melt the metal, whereas a skillful engraver can make a copy rapidly on inferior alloy and without having the evidence against him of dies or moulds in his possession.

"Anyone can see that this coin will be more dirt-bearing than previous types, on account of the extreme depressions.

"When Dr. Bigelow says 'a dirty gold coin would be an anomaly,' he is evidently thinking only of the gold coins he sees in the East, which are from reserves in the banks, as gold is not used in circulation here; but I have seen many filthy gold coins and am advised that in the West poor and dirty people, when their little hoards amount to enough to convert them into gold, usually do so, and gold coins in the filthiest condition are often seen in California.

"He fully admits that coins do not stack, but he misunderstands the quotation I made, 'that coins should be like a table \* \* \* with a rim.' That means a rim or foot near the circumference, but these coins are a plane, lacking only the surface around the design."

### "Not Practical." Banker George H. King.

Mr. George H. King, of the Denver National Bank, of Denver, Colorado, in a business letter to THE NUMISMATIST, makes this unsolicited reference to the incused coins:

"The new \$5 and \$2.50 pieces will not stand the wear and tear of circulation because of their flat surfaces. The more surface exposed to friction across the

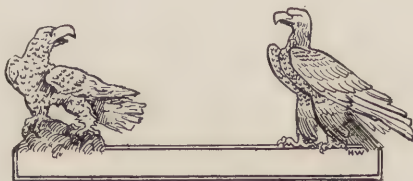
counter in being handled, the greater the wear. They are not practical, because they will not fit in coin trays.

"The question has already been raised and I believe the point well taken regarding the incused stamping as to their sanitary and germ-carrying possibilities. I notice that in the short length of time these coins have been in circulation the filth common to the handling of money is beginning to settle in the depressions, and, of course, is carried from one person to another. On all sides I hear severe criticisms of these coins for many reasons. On account of the difference in thickness I shall endeavor in the future to get only the old style from the mint here, because I believe the new ones to be unsafe to be handled in trays."

Personal inquiries among bankers in the Eastern cities, where small gold coin has its greatest circulation during the Christmas season, elicited the information that during the late season many in quest of gold coins refused the new types, selecting the old ones in preference. The objection to their not stacking, making uneven piles and not fitting in coin trays was general. The question of hygiene, as voiced from the West, where gold is most used, may lead to more serious protest than any that may be made from the point of art or utility.

If experience proves that abrasion in circulation is greater than on previous gold coin issues, the bankers' protest, which will surely be made, will be heard or complications with the Treasury Department will result, for the reason that the Treasury does not redeem gold coin at its stamped value, but by weight, and the loss to banks in the past, on claimed light-weight coin, has been very considerable. Light-weight coin that reaches the Treasury is not returned, if requested, until it is mutilated by being "dished" in the stamping of the letter L (three-eighths of an inch long) on it. Out of \$60,000 in gold coin recently delivered by an Eastern bank to the New York Sub-Treasury, over \$3,800 was refused as light weight, and practically none of it had any noticeable evidence of wear until weighed; the bank's loss on the delivery was considerable.

If gold instead of paper was the commercial medium of the East, with its major population and majority banking power, we are quite sure that whatever may be the unsanitary and impractical deficiencies in the incused method of stamping would have before this been loudly acclaimed. The majority territory and minority population and banking power gold-using West may wait awhile before it is heard.





## LINCOLN

### Sculptor Brenner's Conception and Master Production for the Centenary Commemoration.

Commentary by FRANK C. HIGGINS.

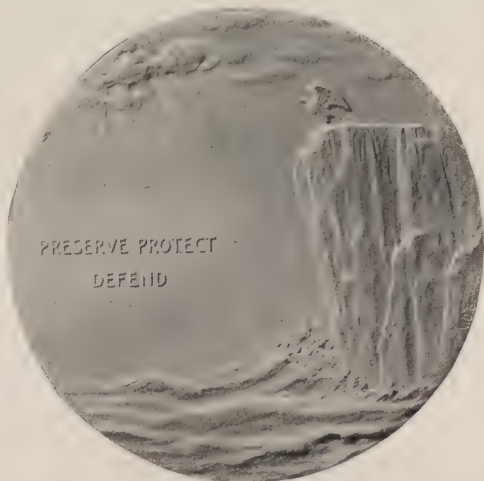


VICTOR D. BRENNER'S new Lincoln Medal is an even more pleasurable surprise than his recent plaque of the same subject. The half length bust of the martyred President being a totally different study from the other and expressing a touch of kindly benevolence which is absent from the rugged grimness of the first.

The reverse of the medal in question exhibits a quality of medallie achievement which is beyond anything we have so far seen in plastic art. In most medals we are given to admire beautiful qualities of portraiture and modelling, but here in Mr. Brenner's study of a

rocky headland projecting over a vast sunlit sea, upon the steep summit of the beetling cliff, in the first impulse of flight into the empyrean, being a minute but exquisitely modelled American eagle. The glare of the sun is veiled by fleecy clouds, the foamy spray is flung high against the face of the cliff—while in a broad field devoid of other distraction to the eye are the simple words PRESERVE—PROTECT—DEFEND.

This is more than a medal. It is both a painting and a poem in metal. Perfect perspective, surprising *chiaroscuro* and a sense of limitless space are here within the narrow confines of a medal two and one-half inches in diameter, together with a suggestion of life, action and majesty in the poise of the distant eagle, which stamp Mr. Brenner as the discoverer of a new note in medallie art. The mechanical execution of the piece has been masterfully carried out by the Gorham Mfg. Co.



## LINCOLN ON OUR MONEY

### A Portrait Coin Now Being Considered—Once Proposed, Evidenced by Patterns of 1866—His Picture on Our Paper Money.



IN COMMEMORATING the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, it is entirely appropriate that he who did so much to make this nation—all in its greatness—be considered without precedent and memorialized in a way that will bring the features and the name of “the man lovable” to all who enjoy the fruition of his life and acts. From Washington under date of January 30 we are advised of Government consideration being given to the issue of a coin for general circulation bearing the portrait of Abraham

Lincoln. The message reads:

“President Roosevelt has given his consent to the placing of the head of Lincoln on one of the popular coins. He conferred to-day with Director Leach, of the mint, and the details are now under advisement.

“Victor D. Brenner, the New York sculptor, has submitted to the director some models of Lincoln busts, and these have been shown to the President. The head of Lincoln will adorn one side of the coin and the customary coat of arms the other. It is probable that the half-dollar piece will be selected as the principal coin to bear the Lincoln head, but some legislation may be necessary to make the change.”

In a letter of later date to *THE NUMISMATIST*, Director of the Mint Leach says: “Nothing has yet been decided upon in relation to the proposed issue of a coin bearing the head of Lincoln. The matter is only under discussion.”

Let us have a Lincoln portrait coin for circulation and not be hampered by the time-worn objection to placing a citizen's portrait upon our coins.

The time to break all traditions or establish a precedent should be when endeavoring to honor such a man as Lincoln, and if our lawmakers are really sincere in their desire to show all honor to the “Saviour of His Country,” they would take a long step in this direction by sanctioning the use of his revered portrait on a coin that had a tremendous circulation throughout the length and breadth of our country.

#### Lincoln Coin Proposed in 1866.

So far as known Lincoln's portrait has been placed upon but one United States coin—the five-cent pattern, in nickel, dated 1866. In the same year the engravers of the mint at Philadelphia executed a five-cent piece with the portrait of Washington. At this time Lincoln was being memorialized in metal on various tokens and medals, and the United States coin designers thought it would be fitting to place his portrait on a regular coin. However, the use of portraits in this manner of neither of our greatest citizens seem to have found no favor with the authorities, and the coins did not emerge from the experimental stage. It is said that but five of the Lincoln pattern five-cent pieces were struck in nickel, a specimen of which brought \$12 at a recent sale; similar impressions in copper have sold for \$7.

### Lincoln on Our Paper Money.

The portrait of Abraham Lincoln has been used on various issues and denominations of United States paper currency. The demand notes of 1861, the first issue of paper money by the United States Government for general circulation, had the portrait of Lincoln on the \$10 denomination. It also appears on the first, second and third issue of legal tender notes, 1862 and 1863. The interest-bearing notes of 1863 had Lincoln's portrait on the \$20 denomination, as did the same denomination compound interest notes of 1863 and 1864. Each succeeding issue of \$100 legal tender notes from 1863 to the series of 1907, which is now in use, bears an excellent portrait of Lincoln.

The \$500 gold certificates, series of 1870, 1871, 1875 and 1882, and the \$100 gold certificate of 1908 picture the Great Emancipator. The fourth general issue of fractional currency, 1869 to 1875, has Lincoln's portrait on the fifty-cent note.

We do not find Lincoln's portrait on either national bank notes or silver certificates, the most generally used forms of the paper currency of to-day.

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### The Darwin Centenary—Darwin-Wallace Medal.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of "The Origin of Species" occurs this month. Darwin and Abraham Lincoln were born on the same day, February 12th, 1809.

Modern biological science may be said to date from the presentation by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace to the Linnean Society, London, England, on July 1st, 1858, of the theory of the origin of species by means of natural selection. The title of the joint paper was, "On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties, and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection."

The fiftieth anniversary of this event was adequately celebrated by the Linnean Society last year. It was of special interest that Dr. Wallace was present and made an address. With the admirable generosity that has always characterized the relations of the two men, Wallace yielded the superior part to Darwin. He pointed out a certain similarity in their careers—both had been collectors in early life, both had traveled extensively, and both had at the critical moment read Malthus's "Essay on Population." Darwin himself, however, has pointed out that they differed in so far as he was led to his views from a consideration of what artificial selection has done for domestic animals.

A medal commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Darwin-Wallace paper was struck by the Linnean Society and was presented in gold to Dr. Wallace and in silver to Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Ernst Haeckel, Prof. Eduard Strasburger, Prof. August Weismann, Dr. Francis Galton and Sir E. Ray Lankester. Responses were made by Prof. Strasburger, Dr. Galton and Sir E. Ray Lankester, and by delegates from universities and academies, including Dr. Francis Darwin and Lord Avebury.

On one side is a portrait of Charles Darwin, with DARWIN below; the other side bears a portrait of Alfred Russel Wallace, with WALLACE below; the portraits on both sides are surrounded with: LINN. SOC. LOND. 1858-1908.





**Hon. William A. Ashbrook.**  
**Member of Congress.**  
**Enthusiastic Numismatist.**

AMERICAN numismatists have a worthy and earnest representative in Congress in the person of Honorable William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio. He is now serving his second term, having been re-elected at the late election.

Mr. Ashbrook is a member of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures; and was Chairman of the Assay Commission of 1908 and heartily championed the resolutions of that commission for greater financial support and improvements for the National Numismatic Collection, and which is being followed by efforts before Congress in support of the resolution.

He is a member of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, Secretary of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, and

in the near future will be a contributor to *THE NUMISMATIST*.

He is an enthusiastic collector of United States coins and a close student of numismatics and finance.

In William A. Ashbrook the roll of numismatists is graced with an affable gentleman and an honorable statesman.

## NOTES OF THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA

(Continued.)

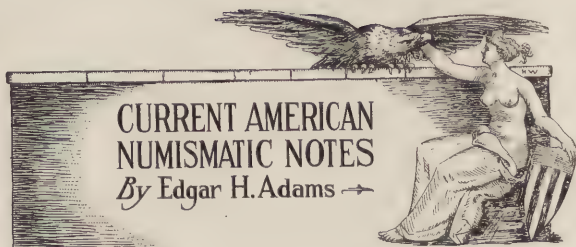
### February-Pisces.

By HOWLAND WOOD.



THE SIGN for this month is Pisces or the Fishes, and is the twelfth sign of the Zodiac. Our general conception of this sign is two fishes placed at an acute angle with tails fastened loosely together by a ribbon attached to their tails. The resumption of agricultural labors after the deluge was commemorated in this sign, and a mythical association of the fishes, which were its sign, with the life after death is evident in a monument of Assyrian origin showing a corpse guarded by a pair of fish gods.

The drawing shown here, copied from a Mohur struck at Agrah in 1619, places the fish tête-bêche, and with no connecting ribbons. No other varieties of this sign are met with in this series and only two other dates are known, and no original specimens are extant in silver.



**New Variety Baldwin \$10:** Mr. H. O. Granberg says that he has come across what he regards as a new variety of the ten-dollar piece, Liberty head type, issued by Baldwin & Co. at San Francisco in 1851. One variety, he says, has come from a perfect die, while the other is the product of a broken die, the latter showing a lump of gold on the edge in front of the face of Liberty. This denomination and variety of the Baldwin issues, like all the others minted by the same firm, is very rare. The only available record of the sale of a ten-dollar Liberty head Baldwin is that of the specimen sold by Mr. Low in 1902 for \$355.

**Conway \$2.50 in Copper:** Mr. William Hesslein, of New Haven, Conn., made the interesting statement recently that he had seen somewhere a specimen of the \$2.50 piece of J. J. Conway struck in copper. This is the first mention of a trial piece issued by this firm, although there is no reason why such a piece should not exist. It is natural that the dies should have been tested in some kind of base metal. The early coinmakers of Colorado must have had some difficulty in finding suitable bits of metal upon which to test their dies, as is evidenced by the two trial pieces of the \$2.50 piece issued by John Parsons & Co. in Colorado in 1861. Mr. Granberg owns the two known pieces of the latter character—one struck in brass and the other over a silver half dime of the United States.

**Living Indians Portrayed on Money:** In view of the assertion that the Indian head on the new \$2.50 and \$5 pieces was modeled after a living Indian by Mr. Bela L. Pratt, of Boston, the designer, it may be interesting to state that the Indian head on the five-dollar silver certificate (series of 1899) also was patterned after an Indian chief, who also is very much alive at the present time. The latter portrait is said to be that of a well-known Sioux chief, Hollow Horn Bear. He is regarded as a fine specimen of his race, and is noted as having made a great speech in Congress in 1889.

**Higley Confederatio Mule:** An interesting Colonial piece has just come into the possession of Mr. Thomas L. Elder. It is a mule that Mr. Crosby does not mention in his writings, and would seem to show that one die of the Higley threepence was in existence long after the famous Colonial blacksmith ceased to strike his curious copper pieces. The reverse of this coin bears the design of one of the "Confederatio" copper pieces dated 1785—the variety with the short rays. One would naturally be suspicious of the genuineness of this coin, but Mr. Elder says he will stake his reputation upon it having come from the original dies. Careful examination, he says, proves that it is similar to the "Confederatio" with short rays, as illustrated in Mr. Crosby's work. It is different from the copy of this piece that was made by Mr. Bolen. It is said another specimen of like character exists, having been disposed of at private sale some years ago. The Elder coin shows the corrosion that is usually associated with old copper coins.

**Expressive Seal for N. Y. N. C.:** Mr. Victor D. Brenner, the well-known medalist and sculptor, has promised to execute and present a seal to the recently organized New York Numismatic Club. In seeking a suitable design Mr. Howland Wood, the genial gentleman and chairman of the A. N. A. Board of Governors, suggested the figure of Moneta scattering liberal quantities of coins to a following throng of Cupids. Not such a bad idea, most worthy brother! It is not known that Mr. Brenner has as yet definitely fixed upon a design, but we may all be sure, whatever it may be, it will be fully up to the high artistic standard maintained by this leading medalist of America.

**New York Welcomes Mr. Heaton:** We are glad to announce that Mr. Augustus Heaton, formerly of Washington, D. C., has taken up his abode with us here in New York. On behalf of our New York brethren we extend a hearty welcome and the hand of fellowship. Mr. Heaton has taken a studio in the Carnegie Building. We trust that he will be able to favor us with more numismatic writings, which have always been received with great interest by the numismatic fraternity. One of Mr. Heaton's choice mintmarks is a Charlotte gold dollar of 1854. This is in all likelihood the rarest gold dollar, and is the only specimen known, so far as can be learned.

**1845 \$2.50 O. Unrecorded:** New varieties not mentioned by the mint records keep on coming to light. Although there is no known record that the Mint at New Orleans issued quarter eagles in 1845, still there are several specimens of this variety in existence. The coin is quite rare, however, and Mr. Elmer S. Sears, of Fall River, Mass., in his list of coins, offers a specimen for \$300.

**What Next?** In the language of the day, what do you know about a twenty-dollar piece of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company in copper—or any other metal, so far as that goes? This is the first time that such a denomination has come out into the open or been mentioned. A New York dealer is now negotiating for the piece, which is in the hands of a man who is not a collector. From the description the design tallies with the \$5 and \$10 pieces issued by this company. The single difference is on the reverse, around the eagle, which reads "California Twenty Dollars." What will be next? Mr. Brand, of Chicago, says he has heard of a \$2.50, \$10 and \$20 of Norris Grieg & Norris and a \$3 Bechtter. So who is going to say that the field for new varieties has been exhausted?

**Some Territorial Coin Mysteries:** Mr. Granberg has an interesting piece in a specimen struck in gold of the pattern California \$5 piece, dated 1849, known as the "Model Half Eagle." This was struck from the same dies as the pieces in brass of similar design, the latter being rather common. So far as known this is the only known specimen in gold. There are in existence a half dollar and a dollar of the same series, also struck in gold. Where these pieces were issued or by whom is not known. Information on this subject would be cheerfully welcomed by this department. The same mystery surrounds their origin as envelops the source of the 1851 "State of California" pieces, in all kinds of metal except gold, of the denomination of \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20. Old-time cataloguers vouchsafed the most dubious information that this set of pieces had been issued at the San Francisco mint. There are two very good reasons, however, why this could not have been the case. The first is that the San Francisco mint did not begin operations until 1854. The second is that all coinage dies are provided by the parent mint at Philadelphia. Light on this interesting set of pattern coins would be welcomed by those interested in the California series.





NUMISMATIC news often spreads slowly because of the monthly publication of most of its vehicles. We are, however, none the less disposed to offer tribute to the memory of the late Major R. H. C. Tufnell, M. S. C., F. Z. S., F. R. N. S., who passed away Saturday, November 7, at his home in Isleworth, England.

Major Tufnell was one of the gallant officers closely associated with Lord Roberts in the latter's Afghanistan campaign. His long service in India enabled him to pursue at close hand his passion for numismatic science in the midst of most fascinating surroundings. He gathered together the most splendid collection of Indian coins ever in private hands, particularly rich in beautiful rarities in gold, and his "Coins of Southern India" is the text-book of our few specialists in *Orientalia*, as it is the standard work on the subject in Britain. Major Tufnell was employed by the Indian Government during his residence in Mysore in the classification and cataloguing of the Government Museum at Bangalore, where contact with a collection second only to his own enabled him to attain the high degree of authority evinced by his printed work.

The "Latin Monetary Union," which is the name of the International Commission which occupies itself with the numismatic standards of France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, the coins of each of which are presumably of equal value in the others, has been giving attention to the serious lack of small coinage in France and Belgium and has authorized a much larger emission than hitherto permitted of pieces of two, one and half a *franc*. Belgium has been empowered to raise the sum of small silver which she shall put into circulation during the next twenty-three years to a total of sixty million francs, while for the Congo Free State she will be permitted to coin sixteen francs of silver per inhabitant, which may reach the sum of one hundred and sixty millions according to the latest census.

The Royal Numismatic Cabinet in Berlin has been enabled to greatly increase its collection of Arabian glass tokens. These pieces, says the *Berliner Munzblätter*, are of greenish and often brownish or bluish glass and belong to the first century of Mohammedan rule in Egypt. They bear *cufic* inscriptions which have been pressed into the molten glass, indicating on many the quantity and contents of glass vessels to which they were apparently affixed—"Oil", "Parched Peas", "Linseed", "Dates", etc. Others apparently served as money weights and are stamped with the values of then current coins. Furthermore, many contain the names of Officials, taxgatherers, etc., and others, dates of issue.

The Teutonic Knights, many of whom were old Crusaders, must have been as thrifty collectors of practical souvenirs as our officers at the sack of Peking.

There has just been unearthed at Rützow, in Pomerania, an earthen pot containing four pounds weight of Arabian *dirhems*, dating from period of the *Sassanidae*, A. D. 226-636.

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Viscount B. de Jonghe has communicated an interesting rarity to the Belgian Royal Numismatic Society, in the shape of a Ducatoon struck at Tournay in 1618 by the Archducal Regents of Flanders, Albert and Elizabeth. While such coins were struck in great quantities in other Flemish centres, the only record of Ducatoons having been made at Tournay is a memoranda of the coiners which treats of the disposition of a small parcel of silver for this purpose which would have accounted for only thirty-seven pieces struck between September 1, 1618, and October 10, 1620. A very fine specimen is in the collection of the late General Cochetoux, of Belgium. It bears on *Obverse* the jugate busts of the rulers surrounded by 16-18 ALBERTVS . ET . ELISABET . DEI . GRATIA and on *Reverse*, the Archducal Arms supported by two lions and showing the pendant of the "Golden Fleece". Legend—ARCH . AVST . DVCES . BVRG . DOM . TORN . Z.

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There have been struck for the Principality of Montenegro at the Vienna Mint during 1908, 400,000 pieces of twenty paras and 25,000 of ten paras, in bronze, bearing on *obverse* value and Principality of Montenegro, and on *reverse* the Montenegrin double eagle under a princely crown. Another great issue has also been made of the famous levant thalers for use in Abyssinia, which are reproductions of the Maria Theresa thaler of 1780, and play about the same rôle in that part of Africa as the Mexican pillar dollar does in China.

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An interesting sale occurs in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 25th instant, at Messrs. Bukowski's Art Galleries, in that city, being the dispersion of the duplicates accumulated by the Royal Numismatic Cabinet and the Swedish National Riksbank Cabinet. Among the rarities will be two magnificent pieces of plate money, one an 8 Daler plate of Charles X Gustavus, 1657, averaging 64 centimetres long by 30 centimetres wide and of highest rarity; the second, 8 Dalers of Charles XI, 1662, 48 centimetres by 30 centimetres, resembling specimens in the Cabinets named, but possessing individual details which permit it to be classed as *unique*. The bulk of the collection consists of exceptionally fine Swedish coins and medals of more especial local interest.

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### Chicago Society Issues Anniversary Medal.

A very excellent medal has been issued by the Chicago Numismatic Society to commemorate the fifth anniversary of its organization. It is of bronze, 50 mm. in size, and was cut by one of their members, Mr. Ripstra. The obverse has in the centre the seal of the Society, the reverse of the Athenian tetradrachm within beaded and corded circle. Around edge, CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, and in exergue, ORGANIZED MCMIII. On the reverse, occupying the field: TO MEMBERS WHO HONORED THE SOCIETY BY JOINING ITS RANKS IN (here follows the numerals indicating the year in which the respective member to whom the medal was presented joined the Society); and surrounding, on each year's medal, are stars, one for each member admitted during the year. In the words of Secretary Ben G. Green, "each member has finally become a 'star.'" The various reverses necessitated the production of six reverse dies. The successes and progression of the Chicago Society during its first five years have been many; may each succeeding year be greater.



### A Consulting Coin Committee.

The appointment by the President of that which is called a National Fine Arts Council, composed of thirty leading architects and artists with the ability to propose and fashion for best effects and practicability the lines, ornamentation and setting of public buildings, grounds and statues, has received the commendation of press and public and promises to produce greater harmony, beauty and art in the material monuments of our nation. The purpose of this council, the appointment and services on which are honorary, is for consultation and recommendations when called upon by the government.

A committee to be similarly appointed, the office of which would be to offer suggestions and advice for improvement in the art and commercial utility of our coinage, we believe would be capable of not only rendering a good service, but lead to the coinage of the United States becoming the medalic art peer of the world, and without sacrifice to convenience or utility.

If President Roosevelt, who has taken a great interest in our coinage, should see fit to appoint a consulting coinage committee to be at the command of the Treasury Department when new coin proposals are to be considered, it would be one more to the many introductions for better things, the good points of which will perpetuate his administration.

A committee that should in every way prove practical and effective, could be composed of ten members: Four to be selected from the most competent judges and producers of medalic art, who could not only propose, reject and approve

designs, but with a knowledge of their mechanical production and could anticipate the effects as they would be produced in the finished coin. Four members to be bankers, to pass on the commercial utility. These should be geographically distributed over the country, as different sections have various uses and different interest in our money in metal. The Western States use gold exclusively, except for the convenience of small change; the Southern States prefer silver to either gold or paper; and the East, while employing all metals, uses more minor coins than all the other sections. The two additional members of the committee to be scientific numismatists, whose knowledge of the money of all periods and countries make them judges of expressive symbolisms and inscriptions, art in metal, the mechanical production and commercial practicability. Our coin types are not changed frequently, and the services of a committee of this character, when changes are to be made, should not only cause to be produced the best possible results, but should prove a great saving to the government, in expensive experimentation which usually attends any considerable departure from devices in use.

### Amendment for Coin Importations.

The decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers that coins are dutiable under the metal schedule at the rate of forty-five per cent., when in metals other than copper, silver or gold, suggests a duty for the A. N. A.'s representative in Congress. It would be fitting to immediately introduce a bill to bring under the free entry schedule all



# The Numismatist

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FARRAN ZERBE, Managing Editor and Publisher

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

EDGAR H. ADAMS, U. S. Currency Authority  
FRANK C. HIGGINS, Linguist, Foreign Editor  
HOWLAND WOOD, Oriental Money Authority

## SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 the year in advance

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Official Bulletin of the American Numismatic Association  
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classes of numismatic specimens; and that the privilege of free entry be not abused, provision and investigation should be provided for such importations of metal in the form of coins as may not be intended for numismatic or foreign exchange purpose. We have every reason to believe that the importation which invited the decision was not intended for either of these purposes, and that, may have influenced the decision and the defining of what are admissible, and which will be prominent and caused to apply to future entries for numismatists.

We have had so many words of commendation since the appearance of the NEW NUMISMATIST that it has been impossible for us to individually reply expressing our appreciation. Words of encouragement, particularly if they are accompanied with a new subscription or proposal for A. N. A. membership, do much to make an otherwise task a pleasure.

It will be a fitting tribute to Abraham Lincoln if his centenary is commemorated on our coinage for general circulation. The few contributors to the building of our country who have been noted in our coins have been confined to commemorative issues and intended for sale at a premium and not for circulation.

The American Numismatic Association, has, in three consecutive years been honored by President Roosevelt in the

appointment of one of its members in the Annual Assay Commission. Joseph C. Mitchelson served in 1907; Hon. William A. Ashbrook in 1908; and this year the Association's president was one of the Commission. The late Byron Reed, a noted collector, who bequeathed his collection and fine numismatic library to his home city, Omaha, Nebraska, served on the Commission of 1890.

The effectiveness of advertisements in THE NUMISMATIST, with its rapidly increasing circulation, was reported by several since the January issue. One advertiser who had paid for four insertions wrote after the first insertion in the January issue, ten days after it had been mailed: "Discontinue ad., it has done the work already."

If the advertisements are right, THE NUMISMATIST will do the work.

The picture of Lincoln which appears on the new commemorative postage stamp is taken from a statue by the late noted sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens.

Mr. Arthur Benfield, Peabody, Miss., is desirous of information regarding the so-called "Cob Money". An article on the subject would be interesting and welcomed for our pages.

We will appreciate receiving and will pay for any copies of the September, 1908, "Numismatist" sent to us.



### U. S. Coinage Executed at the Mints of the United States During the Month of January, 1909.

Denomination.		Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Denver.
Double eagles.....	Pieces	100,570	.....	.....	51,750
Eagles .....	"	114,349	.....	.....	121,500
Half eagles .....	"	34,000	.....	.....	60,000
Quarter eagles .....	"	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Total gold .....	"	268,919	.....	.....	233,250
Half dollars .....	"	110,000	.....	620,000	.....
Quarter dollars .....	"	500,000	.....	.....	1,200,000
Dimes .....	"	570,000	.....	.....	.....
Total silver .....	"	1,180,000	.....	620,000	1,200,000
Five-cent nickel .....	"	1,900,000	.....	.....	.....
One-cent bronze .....	"	3,594,000	390,000	.....	.....
Total minor .....	"	5,494,000	390,000	.....	.....
Total coinage.....	"	6,942,919	390,000	620,000	1,433,250

In addition to the domestic coinage 1,956,000 silver pieces were struck for the Philippines, and 693,170 silver pieces for San Salvador at U. S. mints during the month of January.

President Roosevelt has given the medal artists of the mint and throughout the country great incentive for masterful productions by showing high regard for medallic art.

During the past two years there have been made at the Philadelphia Mint for the War and Navy Departments over 100,000 bronze medals and the necessary bars for mounting the same.

Work on the Taft Medal is progressing at the Philadelphia Mint and will be ready for distribution soon after March 4. This, like previous medals of Presidents, will be struck in bronze and sold for \$2.

The coinage of \$16,530,477.25 in subsidiary silver during 1908 was the largest ever made at the United States mints in any year, excepting 1877, when a little over \$3,000,000 more was coined in preparation for the resumption of specie payments.

Director of the Mint Frank A. Leach is quoted as stating that efforts are now being made to cheapen the cost of producing medals at the mint, the aim being to reduce the price of the medals of the Presidents and other \$2 products to \$1 in the hope of producing greater appreciation for art in metal by the general public.

The Annual Assay Commission appointed by the President met at the Philadelphia Mint Wednesday, February 10, and reported their findings of the quality of the coinage executed at the various U. S. mints during the calendar year of 1908 from the tests made of the specimens reserved from each bullion melting for coinage purposes.

## MINT HISTORY NOTES ON THE STRICKEN CITIES OF MESSINA, CATANIA AND REGGIO

### Coined Money for Centuries—Land of the Poets' Theme— Familiar to Numismatic Students.

By HOWLAND WOOD.



NOW seems doubtful if the lands which have been devastated by nature's destroyers in recent weeks, will soon again, as they have so abundantly in the past, contribute to the numismatic treasure of the world. From almost the time when stamped metal was first introduced as a convenient medium of exchange, the Italian peninsula, notwithstanding the frequent visitation of destroyers, has coined money, and from which much of its history may be read.

The great cataclysm during the last few days of December at the Straits of Messina that destroyed so many cities and towns, bring to mind many names familiar to Numismatists. A number of the cities destroyed have minted coins from the very earliest days. The region is well known to almost every one, for the Greek and Latin poets have often laid their themes here. Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, Orpheus, Jason and the Golden Fleece, Odysseus or Ulysses, Aeneas and Hercules are names associated with this locality.

The student of Greek Numismatics is, perhaps, more familiar with the coins minted hereabouts, than is the student of later coins. Rhegion, Zankle (Messina), Tauromenion, Naxos and Katane, all on the Straits, minted coins in days gone by, and three of these cities have struck coins up to comparatively recent times. Of late we have been hearing much of Messina, Catania and Reggio di Calabria, and these three places, we think, are of enough interest to our readers to give a short account of their history and Numismatic endeavors.

Messina is a town of great antiquity, its foundation being ascribed to pirates from Cumae in the eighth century B. C., and was first known as Zankle. In the fifth century settlers from Samos and Miletus settled there. Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegium, held it under his sway and introduced there Messenians from the Peloponnesus, and by whom the name of the city was changed to Messina. It shortly after became a republic. It was much mixed up in the Carthaginian wars in the fourth century. Rome got possession of the town in the first Punic War, and it became a flourishing city for many centuries. The Saracens held it in the ninth century A. D., and the Normans conquered it in the eleventh century.

Messina issued many coins during the Greek period, beginning in the sixth century or possibly earlier, down to 282 B. C. After this date, when the Mamertini seized it, the issues were chiefly bronze and lasted for about one hundred years. For several hundred years after this it is doubtful if Messina played much of a rôle as a mint city. The Mohammedans over-ran the island under the Aghlabids in 827, and it is likely that the city minted coins, either under these rulers or under their conquerors, the Fathimids of Egypt. The Norman Dukes of Apulia conquered Messina in the eleventh century and established there a mint. For the next few hundred years one house after the other struck coins at Messina. The Hohenstaufen followed the Norman, then the house of Anjou, and later the house of Arragon, some as kings of Sicily, some as kings of Naples, and later as kings of both, or the Two Sicilies.



Katane, the present Catania, was founded by Greeks from Chalcis about 729 B. C. In 476, Hiero I depopulated the place and renamed it Aetna, after the near-by volcano. The Athenians used the city as their headquarters in their war against Syracuse. It was a flourishing city in the early days, especially under the Romans. Byzantines, Goths, Saracens, and Normans each held it at times during the Middle Ages, and in the fourteenth century the Arragonese rulers came into possession.

In the fifth century B. C. Katane was a flourishing minting place, and continued on as such until Roman days, though bronze coins composed the chief issues in the later periods. We then hear little about it Numismatically until the sixth century A. D., when it again operated a mint under the Byzantine Emperors, Maurice, Focas and Heraclius. In the middle of the fourteenth century, Frederic II of Aragon gave Catania the right to strike money, and billon pieces were struck with an elephant on them, copied from a large lava elephant in one of the public squares.

Reggio di Calabria was the ancient Rhegion or Rhegium, and was founded by fugitives from Messina about 723 B. C. Dionysius of Syracuse captured it in 387 B. C. It was later taken by the Romans in the Punic Wars, and under them became a flourishing city. During the Middle Ages, the same as her sister cities, Goths, Saracens and Turks held it. The city was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

Reggio is best known Numismatically by its series of Greek coins struck when the city was known as Rhegion, these began to be struck about the middle of the sixth century B. C., and continued down to 387 B. C., with issues of silver. From then down to almost the present era, bronze coins formed the chief issues. The thirteenth century again saw it a mint, with a series of episcopal coins. It became a part of the Duchy of Modena under the D'Este family. Azzo III, 1293-1306, Ercole I, 1471-1505, and Alfonso I, 1505-12, struck coins here. Popes Julius II, Leo X and Adrian VI also minted coins at Reggio. The D'Estes again struck coins here under Ercole II, and Alfonso II. Charles VIII of France issued a cavallo here in 1495.

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## LATE CUSTOM RULING REGARDING COINS

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It has been decided by the Board of United States General Appraisers that *coins of Japan, Korea and China, made of copper, iron and other metals, imported for use as collections, must pay duty under the metal schedule at the rate of 45 per cent.*

Butler Brothers, the importers, alleged that the coins should be admitted free of duty, either as "coins" or as "old copper, fit only for remanufacture". In denying the contention of the importers, General Appraiser Fischer says in part:

"A number of these coins are composed of metals other than copper, silver, or gold, and as the provision for the free entry of coins is limited to such as are composed of copper, silver, or gold, no relief can, in any event, be granted the importers in this case. The articles being entered at one price, it is impossible to apportion the value of the various coins, and no separation for dutiable purposes can properly be made.

"As to the alternative claim that these coins are free as old copper, two obstacles lie in the way. Firstly, all of the coins are not copper, only some of them are, and, secondly, they are not imported for remanufacturing purposes, but are to be used as collections. In fact, they are claimed as currency and have not lost their identity as such. This being so, they are clearly not of the character of the merchandise for which provision is made in paragraph 533. The protest is overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed."



### New Standard Coin Proposed.

The following dated from Washington was generally published in the daily press. We have not learned what consideration has, or may be given to this proposal:

Congressman Peters, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill establishing the \$10 gold piece as the standard gold coin of the United States, and providing that it shall consist of sixteen and ninety-five hundredths grams of standard gold. The bill directs that the several gold coins authorized by existing law shall no longer be issued from any mint of the United States; but that those in existence shall continue current at the reduced rate of \$9.86 for every \$10.

The gold dollar of one-tenth the value of the \$10 piece is made the standard unit of value, and in exchange with Great Britain it is given a value of 50 pence sterling.

For the same purpose the value of the pound sterling is fixed at \$4.80. The bill also provides for a postal exchange, under which U. S. stamps may be used in England on mail for the United States and English stamps in this country on mail intended for England at the rate of 2 cents of U. S. money for one English penny. The purpose of the bill is to facilitate exchange between the two countries and render it practicable to maintain a more satisfactory postal arrangement.

### Coins and Pianos.

Shall we search old pianos for numismatic treasures? is suggested from the following, a part of a piano tuner's story regarding his trade, published in the *New York Sun*:

"When bangle bracelets were fashionable I used often to find, between the piano strings and even sometimes underneath the keyboard, small coins and medals that had been lost from the brace-

lets. A famous Chicago woman, prominent in society in this country and abroad, suffered such a loss while visiting at the home of a New York family.

"It was a small gold Roman coin, with the head of Domitian, valuable from the numismatic point of view, but of many times greater value to the Chicago woman because it had been given to her by Carmen Sylva, the Rumanian Queen. She had lost it from her gold bangle bracelet of antique coins.

"I found the coin underneath the keyboard of the grand piano in the house at which she had been visiting here, several months after she had missed it. When the coin was restored to her the lady sent a most heartfelt letter of thanks and a substantial check."

### Riches That Are Embarrassing.

The *New York Times*, in reference to the theft of notes of large denomination, says:

Money in denominations of \$1000, \$5000 and \$10,000 is a pleasing possession, especially when one has such notes in large numbers, but obviously they would be a most inconvenient form of wealth if not honestly obtained. Every one of them, on presentation by a man not likely to get them in the ordinary course of his business or employment, would excite curiosity that would soon turn to suspicion and a demand for explanations. His natural expedient would be to offer a big commission to somebody who would get the big bills into more convenient forms of currency, and that in itself would be a confession that something was wrong, and very wrong.

Whoever assisted a man thus embarrassed could do so only as a sort of accomplice or in preparation for delivering him up to justice, and a receiver of stolen goods is never satisfied with any small share of their value in payment for his risk.



## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization  
in the World.

For particulars address the

GENERAL SECRETARY,

1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

1909 Convention—Montreal, Mid-summer.

Official Bulletin—"The Numismatist."

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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

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## JANUARY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

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### NEW MEMBERS

Arthur H. Brewer, Wesley H. Hayes, Samuel C. Wheeler, E. C. Eisengart,  
Thomas W. Wallace, Howard Biddulph, Emil Machwirth, Frank Howland, Frank  
Schussler, A. F. Holden, L. G. Pendergast.



## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 1, they will be declared elected to membership in the April report:

Applicant.	Proposed by
Thomas H. Sheppard, 402 Atwood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Otho J. Bierly, Farran Zerbe.
James Trythall, 221 E. Butler St., Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Farran Zerbe, J. A. Williams, D. D. S.
Everett Van Voorhis, Nelsonville, Putnam Co., N. Y.....	A. B. Ragan, Farran Zerbe.
Frank Liesner, Oakville, Wash. ....	Burdette G. Johnson, F. G. Duffield.
F. E. Tuttle, 125 E. Maxwell St., Lexington, Ky.....	Farran Zerbe, Howland Wood.
Carmen J. Morris, 705 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Del.....	Harvey L. Garretson, F. G. Duffield.
Peter Griffin, 440 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio.....	J. J. Clancy, L. H. Fahnestock.
D. D. Jacobs, Lafayette, Ind. ....	Wm. E. Thompson, Ben G. Green.
F. M. Tuckerman, 1106 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.....	Theo. E. Leon, Farran Zerbe.
Horace Carr, Jr., 1324 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.....	J. C. Mitchelson, Farran Zerbe.
H. B. Harmer, 1927 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Stephen K. Nagy, John W. Haseltine.
Joseph A. Lawler, 304 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.....	A. J. de Lagerberg, Howland Wood.
H. R. Rodecker, Washington C. H., Ohio.....	J. H. Mitchener. J. M. Henderson.
J. A. Walker, 1227 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, S. L. Ocheltree.

## ADDITIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS

William Poillon, 201 W. 79th St., New York, N. Y.	Geo. H. Burfeind, 1113 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mitchell Baker, 2312 Hawley Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Walter S. Chattin, 21 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

F. G. DUFFIELD,  
*General Secretary.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4, 1909.

By February 15 every member of the Association whose paid-up membership expired December, 1908, should have received a statement to that effect from the General Secretary, with a request to promptly forward dues for 1909. The responses thus far have been prompt, showing that the great majority appreciate the good return on the increased dues in the improved appearance of *THE NUMISMATIST*. There are still a number who have failed to renew, and it is hoped this reminder will serve the purpose. If you fail to receive the March number, it will be because your dues for 1909 are unpaid.

All members paid to January 1, 1910, have received their membership cards; these are issued as fast as the renewals reach this office. Judging from a number of

letters received, these cards will prove a most popular feature of the Association. A few have written inquiring why the number on the card is not that of the member's Association number. For the benefit of all it might be stated that the number is merely a card number, being consecutively numbered as issued. For reasons not necessary to mention, card bearing No. 13 has not yet been issued. It was thought best to invite requests for this particular number, and the first request for it will get it.

New application blanks have been printed for the 1909 administration, and the officers, including the district secretaries, have been furnished a supply. These blanks will be gladly sent to any member who can find use for them.

Next month we hope to be able to make some interesting announcements regarding the 1909 Convention at Montreal the coming summer.

Attention is called to the fact that at the Philadelphia Convention it was decided that hereafter all applications for membership shall be held for two months, instead of one month as formerly. The names of applicants will be published but once—in the issue following their receipt—and all members, particularly dealers, are requested to scrutinize the list as soon as received, and to report at once to the General Secretary if they know of any good reason why the applicant should not be admitted to membership.

The appointment and acceptance of Mr. H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama, Japan, as District Secretary for the Far East is announced.

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### A. N. A. MEMBER, R. W. WILLIAMS, IS DEAD

---

Mr. R. W. McLachlan informs us of the death of Mr. R. W. Williams, a member of the American Numismatic Association. Mr. Williams died on January 20, at his home in Three Rivers, Quebec, after a brief illness.

The following reference to Mr. Williams' life, dated from his home town, appeared in the Montreal papers:

"He was a citizen of long standing, widely known in business circles, having been a leading druggist of the city and interested in various other business enterprises. Mr. Williams stood high in the Masonic Order, and was an active member of the Foresters, Oddfellows, and Templars. He was an examiner in pharmacy. The fire of last June, two movings, and the building of a new store in the interval, told on his health, that was already undermined, and the end came this morning. He leaves a widow, five daughters and a son.

Mr. Williams, who was fifty-six years of age, had been living in Three Rivers for the past twenty-five or thirty years, but his duties on the council and as an executive officer of the Pharmaceutical Association brought him to Montreal a great deal and his acquaintance in this city was very extensive, Mr. Williams was also well known as a botanist and coin collector."

Mr. Williams is said to have had a very fine collection of Canadian coins. He was a member of the A. N. A. for several years, being No. 410.

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#### Quarters and Halves.

"These apartments used to be called 'bachelor quarters,'" remarked the caller.

"Where are the occupants?"

"They don't need bachelor quarters now, sir," laughed the janitor.

"And why not?"

"Because they all have better halves."

---

#### A Good Diagnosis.

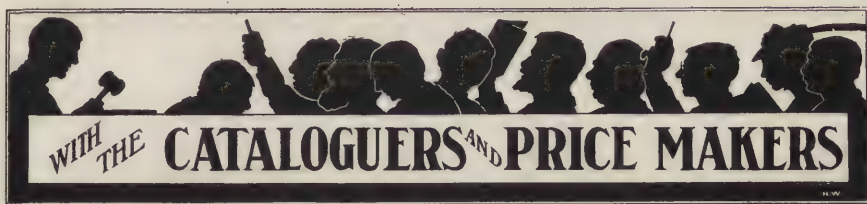
*From the Christian Register.*

Medical Student—"What did you operate on that man for?"

Eminent Surgeon—"Two hundred dollars."

Medical Student—"I mean what did he have?"

Eminent Surgeon—"Two hundred dollars."



Attention is called to the advertisement of B. Max Mehl for his fine sale, to be held Feb. 24.

The Saint Louis Stamp and Coin Company have issued a large new fixed price catalogue which contains many interesting and unusual lots.

Cataloguers who desire to have their sales noted should send a priced catalogue immediately after the sale. These catalogues will be deposited in the A. N. A. library.

Lyman H. Low's 137th sale, held January 19, was largely composed of Canadian Token and various War Medals. Lot No. 1 an unpublished combination Breton's 670, with reverse 687 Montreal Son Token, brought \$22; Lot 139, a Franklin Medal, \$9; 156, Maryland Colonial Note, one and one-third of a dollar, \$4.10; various other Colonial notes averaged about \$1 each.

The collection of the late Frank Benson Sherman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., catalogued by Messrs. Rollins and Fenordent, of London, and sold at Southby's during the first two weeks of February, was very rich in rare and perfect coins. Cable information is that very satisfactory prices were obtained and that the sale broke all records for total, realizing \$78,000. It is hoped that a good portion of this collection has been purchased by American collectors and returned to the land where it was assembled.

Elder's January sale comprised 616 lots and produced \$2350.

Among the notable lots were:

N. E. shilling, nearly fine, \$31.25; Standish Barry three pence, fine, scratch in field, \$30; 1796 quarter eagle, \$51; \$5 Mormon, 1849, clasped hands, \$43; \$2½ Mormon, good, \$45.25; 1838 U. S. dollar, \$210; 1839, \$70; 1851, \$77; 1852, \$70; 1796 half-dime, over 1795, fine, \$15; 1836 U. S. pattern gold dollar, \$40; 1838

half dollar, obv. type of 1840, rev. flying eagle, \$29.50; 1856 U. S. cent. copper nickel, rev. shield, \$21; 1878 dollar by Barber, large head of Liberty, like on Metric dollar of 1879, rev. large standing eagle and motto in old English, \$35; 1879 Stella (\$4), in gold, \$66; 1809 cent, very fine, \$14.50; Siam, gold bullet money, sizes of ¼ and ½ ticals, lot, \$12.75; Brunswick and Lunenburg 4 thalers, \$33.50; Commonwealth crown, \$30; Oliver Cromwell crown, fine, \$25.

On Lincoln's centenary day Henry Chapman sold the Henry Metzger collection of Lincoln medals and various lots of rare and interesting numismatic specimens. E. H. Adams, writing in the *New York Times*, describes three of the rarest medals as follows:

"A specimen in bronze of the rarest and finest of all the Lincoln medals, the one sent to Mrs. Lincoln in 1865 by the people of France, to which over 40,000 persons subscribed.

"This medal bears an especially fine portrait of Lincoln, the work of Franky Maginadas, was struck in Geneva, Switzerland, the French Government at the time refusing to allow it to be made in France. On the reverse is an angel weeping, and a steamship in the background. At the right are two negroes, while the background shows a locomotive, with an eagle, stars, and the motto "Liberte Egalite Fraternite."

"One of the interesting political medals of 1860, in the collection, shows a half-length figure of the patriot and the inscription "Hon. Abraham Lincoln, 1860," on the reverse being a representation of him in the act of splitting rails and the inscription, "The Rail Splitter of the West".

"A rare medal to be offered will be one that was issued under the auspices of the American Numismatic Society of this city in 1865. It was the work of Emil Sigel, and bears a very fine portrait of Lincoln. This piece was struck in block tin, being one of sixteen specimens in that metal."



## MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.  
President,  
JUDGE L. W. SICOTTE.  
Secretary,  
C. A. HARWOOD.  
New York Life Building.

The meeting held January 13, with the regular officers presiding, was well attended and full of historical discussions.

Cabinet acquisitions Nos. 2321 to 2328 were reported.

P. O. Tremblay exhibited twenty-five fine and beautiful Swiss crowns. R. W. McLachlan showed the 1908 accessions to his collection, and read an interesting paper on the specimens.

### Canada Returns U. S. Coins.

There is a large amount of United States silver coin in circulation in Canada. It displaces Canadian coin and deprives the Government of this country of the seignorage.

It has been decided, therefore, to cooperate with the banks in collecting American coin as fast as it comes in and send it back to the United States.—  
*General Press dispatch from Ottawa.*

## COINS

20 Different Foreign . . . .	\$0.25
Abyssinia Coins . . . . .	.20
Siamese Coins . . . . .	.15
Crete Coins . . . . .	.10

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## CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



1622 Masonic Temple.  
President,  
VIRGIL M. BRAND.  
Secretary,  
BEN. G. GREEN.

Meets First Friday evening of each month.

The 61st monthly meeting was held Friday evening, February 5th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding.

Several communications were read from members acknowledging receipt of the membership medals. The Curator made his annual report. On motion the President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Leon, Green and Holmes to devise ways and means for securing new members. A motion was carried authorizing the President to appoint a committee of five on medallic production. The announcement of this committee will be made at the next meeting.

The following papers were read: "My First Attempt", by Mr. Mitchell Baker; and "Jewish Copper Shekels", by Mr. Chester Dunham. Under exhibitions Mr. McDonald showed a rare Chicago card; Mr. V. M. Brand a Venetian gold ten zecchimi, and a Washington and Independence cent in gold, of which only two are known; Mr. Green some rare Canadian tokens; and Mr. W. F. Dunham imitations of Egyptian glass money.

Adjourned to meet March 5, 1909.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Established 1863

### Charles K. Warner

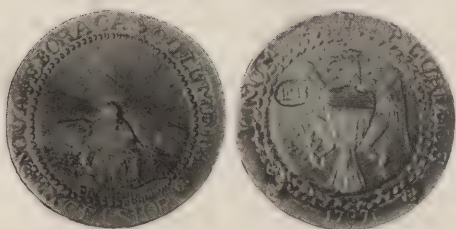
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## INQUIRIES AND INFORMATION

Questions That Suggest Answers  
That Will be General Information  
Are Solicited.

J. A.—Is the story true that John Hull, the man who made the Massachusetts Pine Tree shillings in Colonial days, gave as a marriage portion to his daughter her weight in those coins on the day of her wedding? This story appears in one of the old school readers in my possession.

This tale has been current for very many years. John Hull of Boston had the contract for making Pine Tree shillings and became very wealthy, for those times. There are different versions of the story regarding the dower of his daughter. She married Judge Samuel Sewall, and one account says that on the date of the wedding she stepped on one side of a huge steelyard, while her generous father poured his famous Pine Tree shillings into a receptacle on the other until a balance was reached and that the dowry amounted to £30,000, or roughly \$150,000. It has been estimated that the silver necessary to make up this sum would weigh something like 8000 pounds. The facts in the case are believed to be that the bride's weight was 125 pounds, and the dowry was £500 in the Colonial standard money, at the rate of six shillings to the dollar.—E. H. A.

F. L. J.—The piece you describe is not a coin, but rather a token or counter. The obverse bears a Liberty head, stars and date very closely resembling the design of the twenty dollar piece issued by the United States at the time, and it is supposed that it was meant to represent the double eagle. The reverse, with the flag and the words "California Token," explains the character of the piece. There are several such pieces, all of which are supposed to have been made in the East. Another variety of the same size as the one you describe shows the same flag and inscription, but on the reverse is a close representation of the reverse design of the United States double eagle. If the obverse of your piece and the reverse of the one just described were born by one coin struck in gold it would be difficult to distinguish it from the regular \$20 gold piece. So far as known such a piece never was struck. Such pieces are valued at from 50 cents to \$6, according to variety.—E. H. A.

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- 115 War medal, Mexico, Nap. III. Head, rev. Expedition du Mexique, 1863-1863, and names of battles, riband with Mexican eagle. Silver. Perfect. 30 mm.
- 116 War medal, Russia, 1828-1829. Cross over crescent, rev. Russian ins. Silver. Fine, 22 mm. Rare.
- 117 War medal, Turkey for Crimea 1855. Tughra, rev. trophy of cannon, etc., in ex. Crimea 1855. Pierced for suspension. Silver. Very good, 36 mm.

### Copper Coins, West Indies and So. America

- 118 Barbadoes. Neptune in car, 1d. and ½d.; pineapple, & Moses Tolanto. Good ..... 4
- 119 Bermuda, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes & Jamaica. Good to v. good. 19
- 120 Jamaica, Thos. Lunday & Co., Kingston, ½d., 1844. Brass. V. good. Rare.
- 121 The same but with Jamaica instead of Kingston. Brass. Fair. Rare.
- 122 Danish W. I. Base metal, nickel & cop. Poor 2, good to v. good 13.. 15
- 123 Dominica, 1844-91. V. good 3, bright 6..... 9
- 124 British Honduras & Dominica, patterns and reg. issues. Bright..... 7
- 125 Haiti, D. W. I., Guatemala. Base & nickel. Good to fine..... 17
- 126 Haiti & Dominica. Brass & copper. Good..... 8
- 127 Haiti, Fr. Colonies, Porto Rico, etc. Good 11, Bright 8..... 19
- 128 Duplicates of the above lots. Bright..... 25
- 129 Central America & dups. of West Indies. Av. good..... 21
- 130 Mexico, reg. issues, old and modern & states. Good to fine..... 12
- 131 Mexico Essais for different states. Bright..... 9
- 132 Sinaloa, Zacatacus, Jalisco & Haciendas. Fair 3, good 6, v. good 4... 13
- 133 Chihuahua, Indian with bow, 8 minor vars. Av. v. Good..... 8
- 134 Mexico, Haciendas, copper, old and mostly round. Poor to good.... 27
- 135 Mexico, duplicates of above. Good to fine..... 30
- 136 Mexico and So. America, store cards & Haciendas. Brass & Aluminum, some odd shapes. All new..... 77
- 137 Colombia, Granada, Venezuela & the three Guianas. Bright 5, rest good to v. good ..... 19
- 138 Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Uruguay & Paraguay. Bright 4, rest fine to good. 24
- 139 Argentine, Buenos Ayres & Patagonia. Bright 5, rest fine to good.... 18
- 140 Duplicates of above lots. Av. v. good..... 26
- 141 Paraguay, duplicate 4 centimos. Av. v. good..... 13
- 142 Tokens & cards of the better and older sort. Br., w. m., & rubber. Fine ..... 16
- 143 Brazil, 1749-1832, 80 to 10 reis. A few fine, rest good to v. good..... 24
- 144 Brazil, modern, new issues & patterns. Bright 6, fine 5, good 5..... 16
- 145 Brazil, duplicates, mostly large. Av. good..... 25

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# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXII

MARCH 1909

No. 3

HONOR TO THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION



**King Victor Emanuel III, Italy's Progressive Ruler, the Most Distinguished Figure in the Numismatic World, Welcomed to Honorary Membership in the American Numismatic Association.**



AT THE 1908 CONVENTION of the American Numismatic Association the appreciation of the American numismatist for the King of Italy's enthusiastic interest and capable achievements for the advancement of numismatics, and medallic art in coinage, was voiced by the unanimous adoption of a resolution and the appointment of Mr. Frank C. Higgins to prepare and transmit an address that would convey to His Majesty the expressions of the convention and to ask permission to tender to him Honorary Membership in the American Numismatic Association. Like many other proposals and actions that are contributing to international recognition for the American Numismatic

Association, this tribute to King Victor Emanuel was proposed by Mr. Higgins, who, acting upon the instructions of the convention, prepared an address which was duly signed by President Zerbe, Secretary Wood, and Mr. Higgins as chairman of the presentation committee.

REDUCED COPY OF A. N. A. ADDRESS TO KING OF ITALY.

## To His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III King of Italy:

*May it please your Majesty:*

*At a session of the American Numismatic Association Convention, held at the city of Philadelphia during the week beginning September 28th, attended by individual members and representatives of local numismatic bodies from almost every state in the union and the Dominion of Canada, a discussion of your Majesty's eminent services to Numismatic science and particularly the splendid example which your Majesty has set in restoring the ancient glory of classic art to the new minor coinage of the Kingdom of Italy, led to the unanimous expression of a desire to communicate to your Majesty the felicitations of the Convention upon results which are most profoundly admired and appreciated by the Numismatists of America.*

*A committee was appointed, instructed to convey to your Majesty the sentiment of the Convention and to ask permission to tender to your Majesty the Honorary Membership of the American Numismatic Association, the highest honor in our power to extend as a mark of our appreciation and esteem.*



*Franco Zerbe*  
President American Numismatic Asso.

*Howard Wood*  
Secretary American Numismatic Asso.

*Frank O. Higgins*  
Chairman of Committee.

*New York, December 15th 1908.*

The address duly reached His Majesty through the kind intermediary of Commendatore Francesco Gnechi, Vice-President of the Italian Royal Numismatic Society, and General Commendatore Giuseppe Ruggero, His Majesty's personal aide-de-camp, himself a distinguished numismatist and author of the standard authority on the coins of Genoa. General Ruggero is furthermore His Majesty's chief assistant in his numismatic cabinet at the Quirinal.

King Victor Emmanuel received the address of our Association at a moment when, bowed down by the deepest affliction over the annihilation of so many



hundreds of his happy subjects in the disaster of Messina and Reggio, he was unable to give it his immediate attention, but Mr. Higgins was quickly notified through Commendatore Gnechi, who extended to the American Numismatic Association "the thanks of the Italian Royal Numismatic Society for the appreciation shown their august Honorary President," that the King would communicate with the Association as soon as possible.

The following gracious acceptance from His Majesty has been received.

Roma 17 gennaio 1909.

Ministero Della R. Casa  
Divisione Prima  
No. 911.

*Il Re, mio Augusto Sovrano, ha appreso con viva soddisfazione il contenuto della lettera rivoltagli da codesto Comitato.*

*Corrispondendo di buon grado al desiderio espressogli Sua Maesta ha accettato di far parte, quale Membro Onorario, dell' Associazione Numismatica Americana.*

*La Maesta Sua mi ha quindi incaricato di cio partecipare alla Signoria Vostra ed ai consoci, Loro attestando i; Suo grata animo per i gentili e bene apprezzati sentimenti di cui tale offerta e manifesta testimonianza.*

*Riceva nell occasione, Signor Presidente, gli atti di mia perfetta considerazione.*

Il Ministro  
della Real Casa d'Italia.  
E. Ponzio Vaglia.

Al Signor Presidente.  
dell Associazione Numismatica  
Americana  
New York.

(Translation.)

Rome, January 17th, 1909.

MINISTRY OF THE ROYAL HOUSE.  
FIRST DIVISION.

No. 911.

The King, my August Sovereign, has learned with lively satisfaction the contents of the letter received from your committee.

Willingly considering the desire it embodies, His Majesty has accepted to become an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic Association.

His Majesty has charged me to convey to you and to your fellow members the assurance of his appreciation for the kindly and greatly valued sentiments of which such a tribute is manifest evidence.

Receive upon this occasion, Mr. President, the expression of my high consideration.

THE MINISTER  
OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ITALY  
E. Ponzio Vaglia.

to the President  
of the American Numismatic Association,  
New York.

A reply, communicating to His Majesty the appreciated honor and pleasure of the American Numismatic Association has been forwarded by President Zerbe.

## A NEW TYPE CENT SOON TO BE ISSUED—WILL BEAR LINCOLN'S HEAD



SEVERAL MONTHS may pass before the long familiar Indian head cent will be displaced by a proposed new issue which will have for its main device the head of Lincoln. The designs for the coins are the product of Victor D. Brenner, and since their acceptance, Mr. Brenner has been kept very busy making the suggested, slight but time-consuming, changes.

The models for the Lincoln cent are described as with the head of Lincoln, slightly changed from the head on Brenner's Lincoln medal pictured in the February issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*. To the left is the word LIBERTY, and slightly lower on the right is the date, 1909. The reverse will probably have ONE CENT surrounded by a wreath, or heads of wheat, and above which will be E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Adopted during the administration of President Roosevelt, this coin, like the others of his selection (the new gold series), has been designed by an artist in no way connected with the government. Other departures to be noted in the Lincoln cent is that it will be the first portrait coin to be issued for circulation, and will be the first cent to bear any kind of a motto. First models, in the lettering, had a V-shaped U, a form effected by sculptors. This has been changed to the ordinary U.

For half a century the Indian head, without change, has been on our cent. First issued in copper—nickel in 1859, and continuously issued in bronze since 1864.

Sculptor Brenner has worked for more than a year on the Lincoln head design. At first, he thought that on his Lincoln medal was satisfying, but in comparison Mr. Brenner said, when interviewed for *THE NUMISMATIST*:

"The other, yes, it is good, but this one is more intimate, deeper, more kind and personal. It is closer to the man; it makes you feel that you are sitting with him in his library. When it is finished I shall be nearly satisfied with it."

As to why he modeled for a cent, Mr. Brenner said:

"You see the life of a coin is twenty-five years, according to law, and the time for the cent and the five-cent piece has expired. It seemed to me that the nickel already had a very practical design, and so I turned my attention to what would be most fitting for the one-cent coin. Naturally, the portrait of Lincoln suggested itself, this being his centennial, and besides, I was going to make an anniversary medal for my friends and my mind was full of Lincoln."

The only other coin designs produced by Brenner are a set of coins adopted by the government of San Domingo in 1897. The Lincoln cent, which has been widely heralded, is anxiously awaited, but it is not believed that it will be issued for several months. Work on the dies has not commenced.

**Uncommon \$1-4 and \$1-2 Gold:** The little bits of gold that served only in a limited way for currency but found far greater uses for bangles and jewelry ornaments continue to command interest. Two uncommon specimens have recently come to our notice. Both are half dollar value, octagonal in shape and in general device compare with the best known types issued during the early 50's. One of them instead of having the denomination as a fraction of a dollar, is stamped 50 CENTS; the other has the fraction inverted, instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  it reads 2-1.

**VICTOR D. BRENNER**

**A Close View of the Great American Medallist to Whom the Present Year Brings so Much of Well-Deserved Fame and Honor.**



THE NUMISMATIST is proud to be able to be the first medium to present a view of Victor D. Brenner *étime*. Not the graceful and cultured man of the world, flawlessly arrayed as he is most often encountered by the outer world, in the *salons* of the great, but just Brenner, the worker, in his smock-like sculptor's blouse as he sits in his New York studio bending over the discs of metal which are to become part of the history of the greatest country in the world.

All ages are too prone to detract from the fame of what has passed for the purpose of bringing their own perfections into relief so that we will not in our enthusiasm for this brilliant young medallist and ornament to the American Numismatic Association, commit the error of decrying the past of American medallic art. All that has gone before has fitted its one place in its own time and was considered beautiful by contemporary criticism. But we are prone to live in the present in these days, with perhaps more of an eye to the future than the past, so that it is something to be able to say for Mr. Brenner that the present of his great profession is distinctly in his hands. It is he to-day who stands in the centre of the stage and upon whom the limelight is focussed as the artist to whom we owe the most transcendent expressions in medallic and numismatic form of sentiments which are nearest and sweetest to the heart of the citizen who loves his country.

The influence of Mr. Brenner upon the future of medal craft in America is also fixed upon a firm basis because he has set up a standard of artistic excellence



and mechanical achievement which will forever stand as a reproof to all but great emulation.

To do as well as Brenner, will always stamp the hall-mark of genius upon the American medallist of days to come, to fall below his mark will be to fail to become an acknowledged master.

Such is the greatest honor which can be gained by any man in his own generation.

We have brought to our consideration simultaneously two further great accomplishments by Mr. Brenner, who has only just heard echoes of national applause for his wonderful Lincoln medals which we have already described.

The first is the new Roosevelt medal to be granted to workers on the Panama Canal for two years' continuous service and which is illustrated and described in this issue.

The new one-cent piece which is shortly to be put into circulation, and which is specifically referred to in this issue, will, as all numismatics know, carry Mr. Brenner's name to periods when the builders of great monuments shall have been forgotten.

Among his other products are: The George William Curtis medal for proficiency in public speaking at Columbia University; the medal given by the State of Michigan to the volunteers who had seen service in the Philippines; the medal presented to Prince Henry, of Prussia, by the American Numismatic Society in February, 1902; the John Fritz medal for scientific and industrial achievement, founded by the United Engineering Societies of America; the seal of the New York Public Library in 1903; plaques of Amerigo Vespucci and John Paul Jones, in a series commemorating noted men in American history and issued by the American Numismatic Society; the seal of the Fine Arts Federation, made in 1904; a plaque for the University of Wisconsin, commemorating its fiftieth anniversary in 1904, and a number of portrait plaques of Collis P. Huntington, Samuel P. Avery and others. He also designed the medals for the International Tuberculosis Congress held in Washington, and of which 7,500 were struck and given to the delegates.

Eighteen pieces by Mr. Brenner are in the Luxembourg gallery in Paris, twelve are in the collection of the mint in the same city, ten are in the Glyptothek in Munich, about the same number in the Boston Museum, and there are thirty-six of his productions in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and many in Chicago museums.

#### BRIEF SKETCH OF MR. BRENNER.

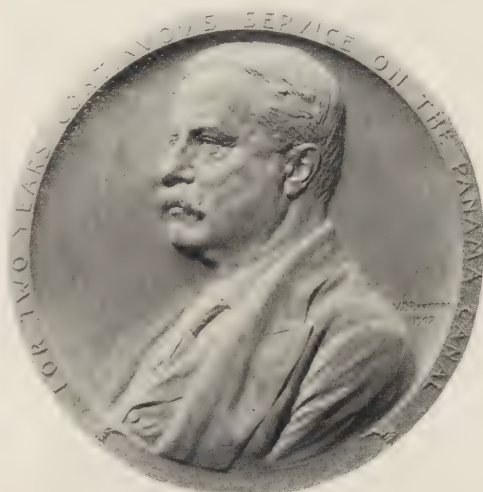
Victor D. Brenner came to New York nineteen years ago. He was born in Russia, in a place called Shavely, in 1871, and at the age of 13 he began to work with his father, who was an engraver of seals and a stone cutter. Three years later he left home and took up his trade as an engraver of jewelry, and later as a sculptor in a number of Russian cities. There he remained until he was 19 years of age, perfecting himself in his work. Then he came to this country.

He studied here first at the Cooper Union, and then at the National Academy of Design, and later at the Art Students' League. He followed his profession in the daytime, and studied at night. In 1898 he went to Paris, and after being the pupil of Roty for a time, he pursued his work in the Julian Academy under Peuch, Verlet and Dubois for two years. After a year's travel on the continent he returned to New York and opened his own studio.

In 1904 he went again to Paris to study under Roty. While he was abroad his work was shown at exhibitions in Paris, Berlin, Munich, London and other cities, and he was awarded many medals, both there and at exhibitions in this country. He returned to New York early in 1906.

## ROOSEVELT-PANAMA CANAL MEDAL

ANOTHER GRAND PRODUCTION BY BRENNER.



THE DESIGN for the medals, which, in accordance with the orders of President Roosevelt, are to be distributed to all employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission who have served two years or more on the canal work, has been finished by Victor D. Brenner, the sculptor-medalist in charge of the work. A glance at the medal, illustrated herewith, imparts more, as does all of Brenner's work, than can be expressed in words. It is particularly notable in its portrait of Roosevelt, which will memorialize one, but seldom pictured character of the strenuous President—Roosevelt the Worker.

The President at his home in Oyster Bay gave sittings to Mr. Brenner last summer. An art critic, who is very close to Mr. Brenner, says:

"Mr. Brenner is full of enthusiasm for the splendid qualities, both as man and model, of his great sitter, and that there is a strong psychological side to Mr. Brenner's handicraft, it may be advanced that no mere, however faithful manipulation of plastic medium or skilful ply of burin is capable of interpreting the soul of the subject to the extent with which Mr. Brenner has succeeded in causing immobile metal to dart forth the piercing glance of the living and virile man.

"The reverse, a view of the Culebra cut, is on a par with the splendid sea-scape, shown on his recent Lincoln medal (illustrated in our February issue), depth, immensity and the sense of immeasurable space above and beyond."

The reverse of the medal bears a bird's-eye view of the Culebra cut, in the finished canal, with steamers passing through, with Gold hill to the left and Contractor's hill to the right. The sun rays shown in our illustration do not appear in the finished medal.

The medal, as it will be distributed to the faithful workers, will be in bronze, about one and one-half inches in diameter. On the reverse below the shield, which is that of the Republic of Panama, will appear the name of the recipient.

Each medal will be numbered in a circle below the portrait, and will hang from a suspension bar. With each year's additional service on the canal, a bar will be added.



## A ROYAL NUMISMATIST

### The Numismatic Career of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy Recounted by Another of the World's Greatest Collectors, the Vice-President of the Italian Royal Numismatic Society.

Written specially for *The Numismatist* by Commendatore FRANCESCO GNECCHI.



HE PASSION for numismatic science which has so long characterized our well beloved sovereign took root in childhood, but what at the outset was largely a gift of nature was most happily cultivated by his Vice-Governor, Colonel Osio, who, profoundly versed in historical lore was himself a numismatist of great merit. Perhaps we may attribute something of atavism to the development of this noble taste in our King because his great ancestor, King Charles Albert of Sardinia, also assembled a splendid collection of coins which is yet kept in the library of the Royal Palace in Turin under the name of the *Medagliere del Re*, and comprises upwards of thirty-three thousand ancient and mediæval coins. But while this great collection of King Charles Albert was formed, studied and catalogued by his learned librarian, Domenico Pionis, and perhaps is only to be attributed to the pleasure of the King, the collection of King Victor Emanuel III was commenced, continually augmented, classified, studied and will be finally catalogued and published to the world by himself alone.

It was in 1881 or '82 that Colonel Egidio Osio, then Vice-Governor of the Prince of Naples, commenced on his own account a little "student's" collection with the double aim of enjoying it himself and using it as an aid to the studies of his royal pupil in profiting to that end by the latter's natural bent. The enjoyment of this method of teaching took such hold upon the young Prince that he soon began to collect seriously on his own account and so gave the first impetus to that great collection of Mediæval Italian coins which, during a quarter of a century, has been continually added to by purchases from dealers or at public coin sales, by researches made during his travels through Europe and in the Orient and by the acquisition of collections already made by others, until it has grown to the enormous proportions of over sixty thousand pieces of which 4,500 are in gold and a great number of the highest rarities, unique specimens and coins in the most perfect degree of condition. The little collection of Colonel Osio, which constituted the original interest, only contained twelve hundred pieces in 1886 and possibly a hundred more in 1889. All the rest is due to the indefatigable personal industry of King Victor Emanuel. One of his greatest acquirements was that of the splendid Mariguoli collection of Rome which he saved from dispersion under the hammer. Mere hoarding, however, could not satisfy the active mentality of the Prince. His foremost object was, from the first, study and intellectual improvement. He took active interest in everything of numismatic interest which transpired in Italy, desiring to be always kept thoroughly informed and giving his moral and material aid to every worthy initiative.

When we commenced the publication in Milan of the *Revista Italiana di Numismatica* in 1888, he was among our first subscribers and he subscribed generously. Again in 1892 when we were laying the foundation of the Italian Numismatic Society he permitted himself to be counted among our founders and has ever been gracious and generous to our society. Among other gifts he made us that of a



splendid collection of the coins of Siam, which the King of that country had presented to him and of which we have since published the detailed description by Colonel Gerini in the *Revista*. In 1897, after five years of existence our society felt warranted in asking His Royal Highness, the Prince of Naples, to become its Honorary President. H. R. H. then resided in Florence. The writer, Vice-President of the society, with the President, Count Nicolo Papadopoli, traveled thence on March 22nd of that year and were received at the Pitti Palace with the greatest courtesy and the offer of the Honorary Presidency which they carried in the name of the society was graciously accepted. The two delegates of the society were long kept by the Prince in conversation concerning the society and numismatics in general, and in examining the Prince's own collection, now rapidly growing in interest and value.

The Prince furnished many interesting details concerning his new and interesting acquisitions, and showed with pride the many labels written in the hand of the young Princess Helene of Montenegro, who shared his deep interest in numismatics and was herself engaged in forming a cabinet of Slavonic coins. The 19th of October, the same year, the young Princes made their first official entry into Milan, accompanied and presented by King Humbert and Queen Margherita. The Lombardian Historical Society and the Italian Numismatic Society had just obtained from the City of Milan the privilege of apartments in the ancient Castle of the Sforzas, which is at once the splendid monument and ornament of that venerable city. No more auspicious occasion could have been imagined for a ceremonial inauguration. The Sovereigns and the Princes then entered for the first time to visit the newly restored castle, and the inaugural ceremony took place in the new quarters of the Society. At half past three the great hall being filled by the civic authorities and a great concourse of invited guests, King Humbert and Queen Margherita arrived from Monza and the Prince and Princess of Naples from the Royal Palace of Milan, the Royal family being saluted by the strains of the royal march and the national hymn of Montenegro. After the welcome address by the Mayor of Milan, in the absence of Count Papadopoli, the writer had the honor of presenting to the Sovereigns and the Princes the homages of the society with special salutations and thanks to our Honorary President, who united in his own person the qualities of our Crown Prince and those of a learned and erudite numismatist. The King and Queen and the Princes were then conducted through the castle and its rich and valuable museums. The Prince was mainly interested, however, in the numismatic section, and it was upon this occasion that we were graciously accorded the honor of inscribing the name of Princess Helene among our associates.

Our conversation, however, turned principally upon H. R. H.'s future publication, the *Corpus Numorum Italicorum*, of which we had frequently spoken before when we had had the pleasure of being received by him at Monza or Milan.

The idea had been running in his head for a long time, but now he had completely decided to undertake the work to which he dedicated himself with all the ardor of youth and the confidence of one who had the ability to succeed.

Our King has now been occupied twelve years upon his monumental enterprise, and twelve years are certainly not many considering how little time His Majesty has been able to consecrate to his coins at the end of each day after a long series of affairs of state, when he joins his single numismatic secretary in the Royal Cabinet. The King's first assistant in this respect was Professor Luppi, at one time also secretary of our society, but since his death in 1899, His Majesty has been aided by General G. Ruggero, author of the standard work on the coins of Genoa, in the colossal task of describing the issues of over two hundred

and thirty mints of mediæval and modern Italy of which many are important enough to fill a large volume by themselves.

I am perfectly sure that no other Italian numismatist would have had the courage to undertake a work of such great importance not only because of the labor involved, but principally because of the enormous command required of the varied and complicated details of Italian history during the Middle Ages. His Majesty has most generously given to the Italian Royal Numismatic Society, of which he is Honorary President, the sole rights to pecuniary benefit by its publication.

We await with impatience, mingled with pride as Italians, this work which will stand unrivalled among the numismatic achievements of all nations, and we trust that the first volume, containing a description of the coins of the House of Savoy will soon be available, as is quite probable.

F. GNECCHI.

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### **Mr. H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama, Japan, Accepts A. N. A. Secretaryship for the Far East.**

The A. N. A. is to be congratulated upon its acquiring the interest and services of Mr. H. A. Ramsden, of Yokohama, Japan, who has accepted the District Secretaryship for the Far East. That the interests of the Association will be cared for and made known to the English scholars in Mr. Ramsden's district there is no doubt, and much of interest regarding the coinage and currency conditions of the East may be anticipated from Mr. Ramsden for the pages of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

A correspondent supplies us with the following biographical sketch of Mr. Ramsden:

Born February, 1870. Educated in England, France, Germany and the United States (Lehigh University). Entered the British Consular Service in 1891. Served at various posts, including Manila during the Hispano-American War, taking charge of U. S. Consular interests during that time. As British Consul, handed in the ultimatum, jointly signed by Merrit and Dewey, for the surrender of the city, and intervened in the capitulation. (His father was at the time British Consul at St. Jago de Cuba and died in consequence of privations due to the siege and the United States Naval Department erected a tablet at his house as a token for his services to Lieut. Hobson and other Americans who fell into the hands of the Spaniards.) Retired from the British Consular Service in 1902. In the same year and at their special request, organized for the Cuban Government their Consular Service in Spain. After being Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, his services with the Cuban Government terminated in 1908. First began collecting coins when he was eleven and has kept it up since then. Every branch of Numismatics has been taken up by him and when he was British Consul at Havana in 1901 was frequently in touch with American collectors and dealers and was a member of the Collectors' Club. He has now given up his general collection and is specializing in Far Eastern coins with Chinese inscriptions. Has written several Numismatic works, all printed privately, among them "The Sugar Estate Tokens of Cuba," "The Kwan Ei Tsu Ho Coins of Japan", etc. Is a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, London, since 1902. In 1908 joined his brother-in-law in the stamp and coin business, which was turned into a company of which he is the General and Foreign Manager. Is a member of the American Numismatic Society of New York, as well as of all the Numismatic Societies in Japan.

## WHERE THE VICTORIA CROSS IS MADE

By AXEL JULIUS DE LAGERBERG.



HERE are two facts not generally known in connection with the Victoria Cross. One is that the late Prince Consort was mainly responsible for the design, and the other that every Medal is made from bronze which has formed part of some Russian guns taken in the Crimea. A supply of this bronze is dispatched by the War Office to Hancocks & Co., of New Bond street, Silversmiths to the King, when a new Medal is ordered, while the process of manufacture of the Victoria Cross is entirely different from that of all other war medals and decorations.

In the case of ordinary Medals, steel dies are made and the articles are stamped out complete with one blow of the press, so that they can be turned out by the hundred and thousands, if desired. Each Victoria Cross, however, is made separately in a sand mould, into which the molten bronze is poured.

After being taken from the mould a chaser works on it for several hours until all the detail is brought up and the design appears in bold relief from the matted groundwork. After leaving the chaser's hands, the medal has to be submitted to the War Office for inspection, and, if passed, is then fitted with its top bar, steel pins, connecting ring and ribbon. The name and rank of the recipient are ultimately cut on one line on the bar, and the name of the regiment in another immediately under it thus:

PRIVATE THOMAS MOORE  
10th Hussars

while in the semi-circular space at the back are set forth the day, the month and the year of the deed of bravery for which the Cross has been awarded.

## HAITI MAKING HISTORY—A NEW COINAGE PROBABLE



HAITI—20 CENTIMES—NICKEL—1904-1908.

As the Island of Haiti has again been making history by means of another revolution, it is thought that an illustration of the recent coinage would be of interest to our readers. For some time trouble has been brewing in Haiti, though this is nothing unusual, and the culminating point came on December second when General Nord Alexis was driven out by a revolutionary mob and escaped to Kingston, Jamaica, on a French schoolship.

General Alexis in many ways is quite a remarkable man, and up to a short while ago has been able to govern his Republic with firmness and force. He succeeded Simon Sam in 1902, being at the time about eighty years old.

The recent coins are in nickel, and four denominations have been reported to us, five, ten, twenty and fifty centime pieces, and were first issued in 1904. The General's portrait are on the pièces, and now that he is *persona non grata* we may expect before very long to see a new issue reverting to either the old type with liberty head, or possibly with the head of the new president.

W.



## The International Numismatic Congress at the Belgium Exposition of 1910.



HE DEFINITIVE LISTS of the foreign committees to whom is entrusted the pleasurable task of organizing exhibits of coins and medals worthy of their respective countries at the International Numismatic Congress of 1910, has at last been published by the Belgian authorities. It comprises names of distinguished experts in all branches of numismatics in many leading countries, among them being, for

**GERMANY:** Dr. E. Bahrfeldt, Editor of the *Berliner Munzblätter*; Professor W. Brambach, Curator of the Grand Ducal Numismatic Cabinet at Carlsruhe; Dr. H. Buchenau, Editor of the *Blätter für Münzfreunde* at Weimar; Dr. G. Habich, Curator of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet at Munich; Dr. Th. Hampe, Curator and Librarian of the National Germanic Museum of Nuremberg; Prof. Dr. J. Menadier, Curator of the Royal Prussian Numismatic Cabinet at Berlin; Prof. Dr. Behrendt Pick, Curator of the Ducal Numismatic Cabinet at Gotha; Prof. Dr. H. von Dressel, Curator of the Antiquity Section of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet at Berlin. **MEDALLISTS,** R. Bosselt, of Dusseldorf; Prof. L. Habich, of Stuttgart, H. Jobst, of Darmstadt; Prof. H. Kaufmann, of Berlin; J. Kowarzick, of Frankfurt; G. Roener, of Munich.

**ENGLAND:** Honorary Member, Rt. Hon. Lord Grantley. Members, H. A. Grueber, Curator of the British Museum Numismatic Cabinet; G. McDonald, Curator of the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow; Lt. Col. Morrison, of London; Dr. F. Parkes Weber, of London. **MEDALLIC COMMITTEE:** Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household. Members, F. Bowcher, A. Bruce-Joy, L. Forrer, Editor *Numismatic Circular*, B. Mackennal.

**AUSTRIA:** Numismatic Committee, Dr. K. Domanig, Curator of the Imperial and Royal Numismatic Cabinet at Vienna; Dr. J. Kubitschek, *idem*; Dr. Prof. Chevalier Luschin Von Ebengreuth, of the Imperial Royal Academy of Gratz; Chevalier K. Von Ernst, of Vienna. **MEDALLISTS:** Herr Hujer, of Vienna; R. Marschall, Imperial and Royal Medallist at Vienna; Herr Schwerdtner, Jr.; Chevalier R. Van Hofken Van Hattingsheim, President of the Society of "Friends of the Medal."

**BRAZIL:** Dr. M. Cicero Peregrino da Silva, Librarian of the National Library at Rio de Janeiro.

**CANADA:** R. W. McLachlan, Montreal.

**DENMARK:** P. C. Hauberg, Curator of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet and Thorwaldsen Museum at Copenhagen; Gusmar Jensen, Chief Engraver of the Copenhagen Mint; Dr. C. Jorgensen, Curator of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet of Copenhagen.

**EGYPT:** G. Dattari, of Cairo.

**SPAIN:** Honorary Member, Don Pablo Bosch, Archæologist of Madrid; Don Ignacio Calvo, Curator of the National Numismatic Cabinet at Madrid; Don B. Maura, Chief Engraver of the Madrid Mint; Don N. Sentenach, Librarian of the National Archæological Museum at Madrid.

**FRANCE:** Emile Caron, Founder and President of the *Société Française de Numismatique*, Paris; E. Babelon, Curator of the Numismatic Cabinet of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris; Commandant Babut, President of the *Société Française de Numismatique*, Paris; A. Blanchet, Honorary Librarian of the B. N.,

Paris; P. Bordeaux, late President of the *Scte. Fsce. de Num.*, Paris; Count de Castellane, President of the second International Numismatic Congress, Paris; G. Fröhner, Honorary Curator of the *Musee du Louvre*, Paris. MEDALLISTS: J. B. Chaplain, O. Roty. Honorary Members, F. Mazerolle, of the Paris Mint, Editor of the *Gazette Francaise de Numismatique*, F. Vernon, E. Vernier, L. Sudre, of the Paris Mint.

GREECE: C. Constantopolous and J. N. Svoronos, of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet of Athens; Professor G. Jacobides, of Athens.

HUNGARY: E. P. Beck, Medallist, Buda-Pesth; Edmond Gohl, Curator of the Buda-Pesth Numismatic Cabinet; Count Alexander Teleki, President of the Hungarian Society of "Friends of the Medal," Buda-Pesth.

ITALY: Honorary Member, Count N. Papadopoli, Senator, President of the Italian Numismatic Society. Members, Dr. E. H. Gabrici, Curator of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum, Naples; Commander Francesco Gneccchi, Vice-President of the Italian Numismatic Society, Milan; Officer E. Gneccchi, *idem*; Professor Serafino Ricci, Curator of the Brera Museum, Milan; C. Serafini, Curator of the Vatican Numismatic Cabinet, Rome. MEDALLISTS: Cav. Ang. Cappuccio, Medallist, Milan; S. Johnson, of Milan; Eduardo Mattoi, Milan.

NORWAY: Dr. Stenersen, Curator of the Numismatic Cabinet, University of Christiania; J. Throndsen, Engraver at the Royal Mint Konsberg.

HOLLAND: H. G. Ducrocq, Curator of the Royal Numismatic Society's Collections, Amsterdam; Aug. Sassen, V. P. Royal Numismatic Society, Hague; Jonkheer M. A. Snoeck, Chamberlain to Her Majesty the Queen, Hintham; Jonkheer A. F. O. Van Sassen van Ysselt, Senator, S. W. Wigerma, Curator of the *Friesch Genootschap*, Leeuwarden. MEDALLISTS: Anton Begeer, Utrecht; Van de Wall-Baker, Mint Master at Utrecht; J. C. Wienecke, Engraver, Utrecht.

PORTUGAL: Dr. A. Lamas, Lisbon; Dr. J. Leite de Vasconcellos, Director Ethnological Museum, etc., Lisbon.

ROUMANIA: Dr. G. Severeano, Secretary of the Roumanian Numismatic Society, Bucharest; Prince M. Soutzo, President, *idem*; C. Storck, Medallist, Bucharest.

RUSSIA: A. de Markoff, Chief Curator of the "Hermitage" Numismatic Cabinet, St. Petersburg; M. Demmeny, Secretary of the Imperial Russian Archæological Society; Prof. de Nagaouiewski, Curator of the Numismatic Museum, University of Kazan; A. d'Illun, Member Council of State; Abraham Grilliches, Engraver St. Petersburg Mint; O. Retowski, Keeper of the "Hermitage" Num. Coll., St. Petersburg; Count J. Tolstoi, late Minister, St. Petersburg; B. Yakountschikoff, Secretary of Council of State, St. Petersburg.

SWEDEN: Herr Leuenberg, President of the Swedish Num. Soc., Stockholm; Fr. Lindberg, Medallist, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND: Honorary Member, Dr. Imhoff-Bloomer, member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, Winterthur; Eugene Demole, Curator of the Geneva Num. Coll.; Dr. Alfred Geigy, Basle; A. Michaud, Curator of the Chaux les Fonds Museum; Dr. E. G. Stückerberg, Basle.

TURKEY: Honorary member, Hamdy Bey, Director General of the Imperial Ottoman Museums, Constantinople; Halil Edhem, Asst. Director, *idem*; Th. Macrédy, Curator, *idem*; Ahmed Tewhed, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UNITED STATES: Honorary member, Archer M. Huntingdon, President, the American Numismatic Society of New York. Members, Dr. H. R. Storer, President of the Newport (R. I.) Medical Society; Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., President

of the American Numismatic Association; W. T. R. Marvin, Boston, Editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics*; Frank C. Higgins, President of the New York Numismatic Club; Dr. B. P. Wright, Watertown, N. Y., ex-President of the American Numismatic Association; S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. T. Louis Comparette, Curator U. S. Mint Cabinet, Philadelphia. MEDALLISTS: Chas. E. Barber, Engraver, Philadelphia Mint; Victor D. Brenner, New York; Daniel Chester French, Glendale; Frank D. Willet, of the American School at Rome, New York.

The foregoing, selected from the leading numismatists and medallists of the world, have been appointed by the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society which, in 1871, on the occasion of its fiftieth birthday, opened the first International Numismatic Congress ever held. Since then a second was held in Paris in 1900 and the forthcoming one of 1910 will be the third.

During the past few years a great revival of public interest in medallic art has come to be felt and so the society first named has associated with itself the Netherlands-Belgian Society of "Friends of the Medallic Art," so that the local organization of the Congress will comprise both a Numismatic and a Modern Medallic Section. There may, perhaps, be found place for still another exhibition, that of Contemporary Medallic Art since the "renaissance," that is to say, since the innovations of Pontcarne (about 1870). Monsieur A. de Witte, in the name of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society, addresses a cordial invitation to American Numismatists to participate in the Congress both by their exhibits and by interesting papers dealing with Numismatic subjects upon which they are able to throw special light. For their guidance very complete directions are now being prepared by the Society which will be translated and published in *THE NUMISMATIST*, and means will be taken to supply all enquirers for further information with every detail required to enable them to intelligently comply with requirements. A fee of sixty cents only will be charged for registration as a member of the Numismatic Congress, and on its completion the commemorative medals accompanied by the printed proceedings of the Congress will be open to subscription at \$2.50 and \$5.00.

The American Numismatic Association is a hearty champion for the success of this Congress. Its officers are in conference with the Belgian Society and as soon as plans are more definitely formulated, it is quite probable that the American appointees will be designated individually or in groups, with the purpose of making the American participation in the Congress indicative of the interest, knowledge, products and possessions our continent has for the subjects of numismatics and medallic art. We are already informed of individual work being in progress by Dr. R. H. Storer, Medallist Victor D. Brenner and Frank C. Higgins.

At this time correspondence relating to the American Numismatic Associations participation in the Congress, if addressed to Frank C. Higgins, 5 West 104th St., New York, U. S. A., will receive every attention.

### British Museum's 150th Anniversary.

The British Museum recently celebrated the 150th anniversary of its formal opening to the public. It is to-day one of the world's greatest storehouses of art and literature and dates its birth from January 15, 1759. The foundation for the museum's exhibits was made more than a century before in the great collection made by Sir Robert Cotton, acquired between 1570 and 1631, and which was presented to the British nation by Sir Julian Cotton in 1700. The numismatic treasures in the British Museum are unrivaled in rarity and historic value.



## TWO FACED BILLS PUZZLE CASHIERS

**Couple of Notes, Each Bearing Government Stamp for \$100 on One Side and \$50 the Other, Found in Chicago. District Secretary Leon Obtains Them.**

*(From a Chicago Exchange.)*

Two pieces of national currency, each bearing the government stamp for \$100 one one side and marked \$50 on the other, have come to light in Chicago. The notes are issued through the First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and one reads \$100 on its face and has the figure "50" and "L" in the brown printing on its back, while the other is for \$50 on the face and doubles in value when you turn it over. Both bear the same number, showing that they were printed on the same sheet.

The defective bills came within a few hours of each other into the cage of a Chicago bank teller, and through him they have come into the hands of Theophile E. Leon, of Normal Park, a collector of coins and paper money.

Mr. Leon is an officer in the American Numismatic Association, and has a rare collection, but he considers these two-faced certificates perhaps the most valuable specimens he owns, for it is probable that each is and always will be without a duplicate.

It seems almost impossible that notes so oddly misprinted should go out from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, be signed by the president and cashier of a bank, be put into circulation and escape detection all along the line. Still more strange is it that both, after being separated in the channels of commerce for a short time, should come into the hands of one man.

It is thought that one of these bills must have been the hero—or rather the villain—of a story that was current in Denver at the time of the American Bankers' Association Convention held there last fall.

A hotel cashier, working overtime because of the press of business brought by the convention, and already in a bad humor, found a discrepancy of \$50 in twice counting his cash. Again he moistened his fingers and went through the roll of bills, and again and again, each time turning the pile over, as was his custom, and each time finding a \$50 difference one way or the other in the result. Finally he decided that overwork had caused a brainstorm and that he would wait until the next day for it to subside.

In the morning, however, the hoodoo was still present, and three days of near distraction passed before the bill with "50" on its face and "100" on the back was found. Then, with the very human desire not to be the only victim, he again cast it adrift.

The story only suggests what an infinite variety and quantity of trouble a pair of such misprints, if kept in circulation, would cause, and how interesting it would be if it were possible to trace the trail of each of these from Albuquerque to Chicago.

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What is perhaps the greatest variety of U. S. "freak" coins in one collection is owned by the erstwhile and always happy Joseph Barnet, of New York. The collection comprises most every type from the early cents to the standard silver dollar; and several colonial, hard-time tokens and war-time emissions. Imperfect planchets, double struck, irregular reeding, double obverses and reverses, and incused impressions make this collection a very unusual one.



### Progression of the A. N. A.

The American Numismatic Association has come to number among the honored few to whom it has paid the tribute of its respects for great and lasting achievement in behalf of numismatic science, the learned and scholarly King of Italy, author of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, the great and encyclopædic work on the coins of the Italian Peninsula from the earliest times to the present day and based mainly upon his own splendid collection.

This is a very important event in the life of the Association, bringing to it as it does, not only the highest recognition, but clearly signifying that the unpretentious body formed two decades ago has grown to the master's place in the field of numismatics in America whose influence is reaching around the world. As individual members we have a standard to maintain, and to do so, we must study and collect the worth while, remembering that one newly revealed fact means more than volumes of repetition, and that quality and not quantity should govern our collections. The specialist may, with a few specimens, make theory a fact, or a supposed fact a myth, and in that, do far more than could possibly come from the greatest accumulation of specimens, the story of any part of which could not be accurately told by their owner. To scientifically specialize, does not necessarily mean to deal with rare or expensive specimens, but good condition is always essential.

### Sowing Seeds.

The leading financial institutions in Norristown, Pa., and Orange and Trenton, N. J., have, during the past month, given the people of their cities an educational treat in the exhibition and lecture, "The Money of the World." Over 6,000 specimens of money, in all forms and materials covering every period since the invention of a convenient circulating medium of exchange, were exhibited in their banking rooms for a week, during which five lectures were given in each city before as many educational bodies. This feature is proving a very dignified publicity medium for banks, for the reason, that it attracts to an institution all the intelligent people of a community, who accept it as a treat and enterprise on the part of the bank, and not as one for advertising purposes. No better evidence of its effectiveness, or the satisfaction of those who employ it, can be had than in the fact that return engagements have been arranged for. The Bank of Montclair, Montclair, N. J., had "The Money of the World" for one week, late in November. They report on March 1, an increase of deposits of over \$300,000 (25%) since that time, and for which they give no other explanation than the interest and publicity it commanded for their institution. This work is doing much to correct the erroneous impressions many have of the interest and profit to be found in the collecting and study of money specimens, and numismatic seeds are being sown wherever it is presented.

# The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE P. HEATH  
Published Monthly at 236 Chestnut St., Phila., U. S. A.  
FARRAN ZERBE, Managing Editor and Publisher

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

EDGAR H. ADAMS, U. S. Currency Authority  
FRANK C. HIGGINS, Linguist, Foreign Editor  
HOWLAND WOOD, Oriental Money Authority

## SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 the year in advance

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EDITORIAL OFFICE AND MAIL ADDRESS, "THE NUMISMATIST" TYRONE, PA.

## Dr. Wright Checker Champion.

It is decidedly pleasing to THE NUMISMATIST to have reason to refer to one of its oldest friends. Ex-President of the A. N. A., Dr. B. P. Wright, now a resident of Watertown, N. Y., has recently been awarded a medal for being the victor in the recent Jefferson County (N. Y.) Checker Tournament. The Doctor says that while he has been for years the owner of many prized medals this is the first one he ever won, and in that, it is now the prize of his medal collection. The medal, which is in silver, is described as showing on its obverse: Ceres standing, holding a shield in right hand, inscribed, '09, and in her left hand, extended, she holds a sickle and wheat heads. In the field, at right, in two lines is an inscription: Checker Champion. The reverse is inscribed, in two lines: Jefferson County, New York. The medal is suspended from a bar on which is engraved the name of the winner.

Of the present membership of the A. N. A., few if any, have served the organization more zealously than did Doctor Wright during his several years as an officer, and his numerous contributions to THE NUMISMATIST during many years were appreciated by both publisher and reader. His interest in the A. N. A. is as great as ever, but, unfortunately, he has been forced to relinquish the delights of scientifically pursuing numismatics. Impaired eyesight during the past year has caused him to give up study and the preparation of manuscript, which was his most satisfying pastime and the one way for the full enjoyment of the fine collection he had assembled.

## Merited Enthusiasm.

If the A. N. A. was a small collected body, we fear that the honors that have come to it in recent weeks would produce heads too large for covering. The King of Italy enrolled as an Honorary Member; and one of its several years' active members, Mr. Victor D. Brenner, having his designs adopted for a United States coin, and producing the two most notable portrait medals of the two most notable men of their day, are recognitions and products, any one of which, any learned society of the world would be proud of. Fortunately for the few most enthusiastic, the Association is a widely scattered body of many members, all working harmoniously and industriously, and meriting and appreciating all that comes in way of reward.

John E. Wilkie, Chief of Secret Service; Dr. Wm. Sturgis Bigelow, who proposed the method of stamping as used on the new \$2½ and \$5 pieces; James H. Manning, the noted numismatic collector, of Albany, who owns an 1804 dollar of the first water; and the various chief officers of the mint and currency divisions of the Government, together with the President of the A. N. A., made an unusual gathering that was a part of the recent Assay Commission meeting at the Philadelphia Mint, and in which about every interest and phase of money was represented.

Italy's ruler-numismatist, Victor III. divides honors in this issue with America's medalist-numismatist, Victor D.





THE German government Architect Andrae, who is directing the excavations in Syria upon the site of Assur, has uncovered a pot of mixed silver fragments, composed of roughly hewn bar silver, cut silver plate, silver wire and rings in such similar weights as to leave no doubt that it represented a hoard of the currency of the day. As Assur was destroyed about the same time as Niniveh, B. C. 607, the period immediately preceding the stamping of actual coins by the ancients is narrowed to still more precise limits.

J. Shulman, of Amsterdam, has announced the retirement of Maurits (Max) Shulman from his firm and its continuance by himself and his son André Shulman exclusively.

The most interesting numismatic manual which has been recently added to the series of valuable hand-books on scientific subjects issued by the Milanese publisher, Ulrico Hoepli, is an exhaustive treatise on the "Coin types of Imperial Rome," from the pen of Commendatore Francesco Gnecci, Vice-President of the Italian Royal Numismatic Society. Readers of Spink's Circular have been enabled to enjoy an English version of this work by the Rev. A. W. Hands, but the Milan publication, the price of which is only one dollar, contains twenty-eight full-page phototype plates showing examples of every subject treated in the text. The importance of this subject was fully recognized by Don Antonio Agostini, Archbishop of Tarragona, Spain, a prelate of the early sixteenth century, who left a ponderous compendium of "dialogues" on the subject with many quaint illustrations. It has, however, remained for Commendatore Gnecci, who is to the Numismatics of ancient Rome what Ambrosoli, Sovoronos and Head are to the Coins of Greece, to popularize the subject for the modern world in his own inimitable manner and join to it the wealth of knowledge which has been added to the topic during the last three centuries. It is probable that Messrs. Spink & Sons will shortly issue Mr. Hand's translation of the above work (*I tipi monetarii di Roma Imperiale*) augmented with illustrations as they did Comm. Gnecci's previous work on Roman coins rendered into English by the same author. The Hoepli series contains several other choice numismatic hand-books which would sell by the hundred in this country if they were not, unfortunately for most American readers, entirely in *Italian*.

A gold coin, a personally presented gift by Napoleon I during the Waterloo campaign, and bearing his portrait, was the life-long prized possession of Anne Josephine Ruboy, who recently died in Italy at the age of 104.



### The Lincoln Cent.

Not on the eagle golden  
Will we behold his face,  
Nor yet on gleaming silver  
The honored features trace;  
But to the common copper,  
The lowly coin, instead,  
Has fallen the distinction  
Of bearing Lincoln's head.

The millionaire may seldom  
Those noble outlines grasp,  
But childhood's chubby fingers  
The image oft will clasp.  
The poor man will esteem it,  
And mothers hold it dear—  
The plain and common people  
He loved when he was here.

—McLandburgh Wilson in *New York Sun*.

### Is Money Dangerous?

Many cases of harm from the handling of money are reported in the medical journals. Mr. T—, a dock laborer in Jersey City, after receiving a silver dollar from a political friend of his, was overcome by a sudden seizure, and it was two years before he was able to work at his trade again. Mr. G—, a United States Senator from Michiana, while carrying a certificate of deposit for \$5000 in his pocket, suffered a severe attack in the back and has been a victim of acute melancholia ever since. The leading authorities agree that money is highly dangerous to the health. Any person having a dollar bill of which he is afraid may send it to the editor, who will burn it. As a receipt we will send you *THE NUMISMATIST* for eight months.

"My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the king whose picture you see on this shilling."

"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."—*Pick-Me-Up*.

### Messina Treasure Unclaimed.

Late press dispatches from Rome state:

One of the most perplexing problems to be dealt with by the authorities is the disposition of the ownerless property found among the ruins of Messina. There has been recovered an enormous quantity of coin, jewelry of every description, art treasures and curios.

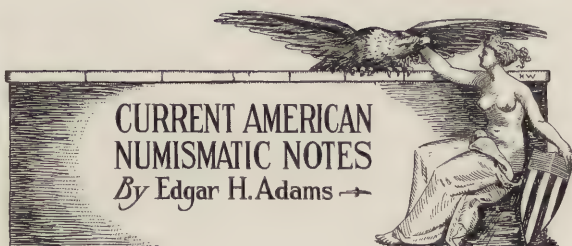
The property found is still stored on board the battleship *Dandolo*, now lying at Messina. The ship forms a strange museum, a unique treasure house. In a gloomy compartment of the ironclad, below the water line, the valuables are packed away. The walls of the treasure chamber are the iron sides of the ship, and heavy iron doors give admittance, the entrance being guarded by two soldiers.

The value of the articles thus stored is nearly six million lire, the gold coin alone being worth a million lire, chiefly consisting of old coins, which, according to the custom of the inhabitants of Messina, have been hoarded by families for generations at home instead of being sent to the banks.

Rings, bracelets and watches are to be seen in large numbers, sorted out according to their apparent value. It is understood that the more valuable goods will be taken to Naples or Rome and will be exhibited for a time in order to give an opportunity for identification by the owners.

### The Lincoln Cent.

This is not the first attempt to put the head of an American President on our smallest coin. In 1791 a penny piece carrying the head of Washington was struck in England as a pattern, and the following year another was made also carrying the head, but omitting the words "One Cent", which had appeared on the earlier production. Washington, from motives of modesty, declined to let the coinage become general. Lincoln, living, would have been as adverse as Washington was to this tribute of the mint, but on the occasion of his centennial the honor can be fittingly conferred.



**New Gold Certificates:** New designs for the ten and fifty-dollar gold certificates have just been prepared at Washington by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The obverse of the ten-dollar bill bears a fine portrait of the late President Cleveland, the lower part framed in a wreath of laurel, while the portrait of General Grant is shown on the obverse of the fifty-dollar note. The reverses are printed in the gold color used on the current ten and twenty-dollar certificates. The designs are said to be the best ever issued by the Government. It is not known why the previous designs of the \$10 gold certificate, bearing the portrait of Michael Hillegas, has been superseded.

**Ottawa Mint Sovereigns:** In order to discover the exact number of British sovereigns which were struck at the newly opened Canadian Mint at Ottawa during the latter part of 1908, and from what gold fields the metal came that was used in their manufacture, Mr. R. W. McLachlan, the Canadian numismatic expert, addressed a letter to the Deputy Master of the Mint at Ottawa. According to the reply received by Mr. McLachlan from the Deputy Master, the bullion was sent to the mint by various people and corporations from the gold districts of the Yukon, Peace River and Larder Lake. The coins, which totaled 633, were struck during the latter part of December. This settles conclusively the accounts of the number of gold pieces struck, which different publications stated ranged from 100 to 630. The general understanding is that this will be the only issue of sovereigns at the Canadian Mint, but Mr. McLachlan says that this does not agree with the statement of the Finance Minister when the question of establishing the mint was introduced in the Dominion Parliament. It is understood that these Canadian sovereigns can be obtained from the Dr. Reddick, Larder Lake Company, of Ottawa, for \$25 each.

**Higley-Confederatio, a Fabrication:** The recently discovered "Higley-Confederatio" mule turns out to be a Bolen fabrication, after all, although it proves to be a variety different from any that has come to the attention of Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, the well-known authority on Colonial coinages. Mr. Thomas L. Elder sent the coin to Mr. Crosby for examination, who in a letter stated that he had compared the coin with his "Bolen" and with copies of the original, and regretted to be compelled to state that it was a specimen of the skill of the Springfield engraver, but representing a combination Mr. Crosby had never found before. "Mr. Bolen once told me his private mark for these pieces," writes Mr. Crosby, "but I have not found it on all his dies. It is on this, and if you look at the 'C' of 'Pence' you will see a small dot as I show it here [a period in the centre of the letter 'C'], and this agrees perfectly with my piece of his make. If you compare the stars on the Confederatio side with those of a genuine Confederatio you will see that these are six-pointed blanks, while those of a genuine piece are distinct stars, and these stars are nearer the rays than those."





### U. S. Coinage Executed at the Mints of the United States During the Month of February, 1909.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles .....	26,850	\$537,000
Eagles .....	70,440	704,400
Half Eagles .....	732,400	3,662,000
Quarter Eagles .....	141,840	354,600
<b>Total Gold .....</b>	<b>971,530</b>	<b>\$5,258,000</b>
Half Dollars .....	626,000	\$313,000
Quarter Dollars .....	2,834,000	707,000
Dimes .....	1,550,000	155,000
<b>Total Silver .....</b>	<b>5,010,000</b>	<b>\$1,175,000</b>
Five Cents .....	5,080,000	\$254,000
<b>Total Minor .....</b>	<b>5,080,000</b>	<b>\$254,000</b>
<b>Total Coinage .....</b>	<b>11,061,530</b>	<b>\$6,687,000</b>

In addition to the domestic coinage there was struck at the San Francisco mint for the Philippine Islands, 612,000 silver pesos, and 765,000 bronze one centavo pieces.

The number of \$10 and \$20 gold pieces struck at the various mints during 1908 with, and without motto, are reported as follows:

Philadelphia Mint, without motto, \$20, 4,271,551; \$10, 33,500; with motto, \$20, 156,359; \$10, 341,486.

Denver, no motto, \$20, 663,750; \$10, 210,000; with motto, \$20, 349,500; \$10, 836,500.

New Orleans did not coin any gold during 1908, and the report for San Francisco states all were with the motto.

Of the two types \$5 pieces minted in 1908, the Philadelphia Mint issued 421,874 Liberty head, and 578,012 Indian head. The \$5 pieces minted at Denver and San Francisco are all reported as of the Indian head type; \$2½ gold pieces were only coined at the Philadelphia Mint, all of which were the new, Indian head, type.

Imperfect U. S. coins of future mintage promise to be a rarity. Notwithstanding all the care given to the inspection of coins minted in the past to prevent imperfect ones being issued a great many have escaped notice, but few have reached circulation, as new coin is, as a rule, issued to banks in bags of considerable quantity and the imperfect ones would be discovered by the banks and returned for perfect specimens. Until recent weeks the inspection of coins has been by spreading them on a table; this only disclosed imperfections as they might appear on the side of the coin exposed. In recent weeks an employee of the mint has invented a device which is now in use and promises more easy and accurate inspection. This device provides for the coins being fed from a hopper and spread over wide endless double belts which carry the coins to one end of a table exposing to the view of the women inspectors one side of the coin and, passing under the table, are again brought to view with the other side exposed.



## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization  
in the World.

For particulars address the  
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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

1909 Convention—Montreal, Mid-summer.

Official Bulletin—"The Numismatist."

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## FEBRUARY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

### NEW HONORARY MEMBER

His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy.

### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED MARCH 1.

Frank T. Kieffer, Thomas A. Batterbury, A. Flag Robson, D. E. Bateman,  
Rev. Albert Aubert, J. P. Pittman, J. H. Mitchener, Bert Ditzenberger, James  
S. Leslie, B. C. Dake, Richard Warner, Sr., W. B. Tennant, W. D. Jameson,  
Frank A. Baldwin.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to May 1, they will be declared elected to membership in the May report:

Applicant.	Proposed by
Winfield S. Crown, 810 I St., N. E., Washington, D. C. ....	Benjamin Heid, F. G. Duffield.
J. W. Goyette, Brosseau, La Prairie County, Quebec, Can.....	P. O. Tremblay, P. N. Breton.
Walter Williamson, 1626 Third Ave., Moline, Ill.....	V. E. Bunn, Farran Zerbe.
Edward Frederick Herdman, 88 Princes St., Bishop-Auckland, England.....	B. Max Mehl, Farran Zerbe.
R. A. Reeves, 920 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.....	Benjamin Heid, F. G. Duffield.
Austin M. Malone, 111 West 104th St., New York, N. Y.....	Edgar H. Adams, Victor D. Brenner.
Joseph M. Frank, 317 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.....	Benjamin Heid, F. G. Duffield.
M. S. Atkins, 72 Litchfield St., Torrington, Conn.....	Chas. C. Volkman, F. G. Duffield.
Casper Limbach, Washington and Maple Aves., Pittsburg, Pa.....	Isaiah Rudy, F. G. Duffield.
Adolphe Renaud, 1670 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Can.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
Clark C. Briggs, 16 Clarke St., Burlington, Vt.....	F. G. Duffield, Farran Zerbe.
John Forrest, 22 Tobin St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	R. W. McLachlan, F. G. Duffield.
A. T. Baldwin, Washington C. H., Ohio.....	J. H. Mitchener, Arthur B. Coover.
John L. Pratt, 509 Market St., Trenton, N. J.....	Farran Zerbe, Frank C. Higgins.
J. H. Balcombe, Gov't Savings Bank, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
F. W. Layton, 24 Blowers St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
J. Hosey Osborn, City Hall, Passaic, N. J.....	A. J. deLagerberg, F. G. Duffield.
Edward S. Lewis, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.....	J. M. Henderson, F. G. Duffield.
Jas. C. Poole, Washington C. H., Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, F. G. Duffield.
Clyde Dewyer, Pemberville, Ohio .....	Robert Hosbury, F. G. Duffield.
J. Elmer Laws, Box 965, Pasadena, Cal.....	Jacob Weigel, Farran Zerbe.
Clarence W. Grant, 251 S. Catatena Ave., Pasadena, Cal.....	Jacob Weigel, Farran Zerbe.
W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.....	Howland Wood, F. G. Duffield.
Fr. J. Donat, C. S. C., College de St. Laurent, near Montreal, Que.....	P. O. Tremblay, Ludger Gravel.
Charles Haycroft, Durant, Ontario, Canada.....	F. G. Duffield, Farran Zerbe.



### ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN ADDRESS

Edwin B. Hill, Granite Reef, Mesa, Ariz.	Geo. O. Walson, Nat'l Met. Bank, Wash., D. C.
Edwin W. Williams, 949 21st St., Pilsen Sta., Chicago.	J. G. Laidacker, Mocanaqua, Pa.
Edgar H. Adams, 40 Fourth Ave., Bkln., N. Y.	Theo. Schilling, 292 Fourth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
George N. Olcott, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.	C. P. Buswell, Heber, Imperial Co., Cal.
Edward T. Newell, 247 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Geo. F. Marlier, 4807 Morewood Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Chas. E. Belanger, 32 4th Ave., Voarville, Montreal, Can.	Jos. H. Oddy, Box 515, St. Mary's, Ont., Can.

### DIED

R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada.	William Goodhugh, Montreal, Canada.
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Since January 1, over 1000 pieces of mail matter have been sent out from the office of the General Secretary, most of which have been sealed letters containing statements of members' accounts, membership cards and official correspondence. There have also been distributed about 1200 application blanks, and the good results from these are apparent in the list of applications for membership in this issue. The sending out of statements of dues and Membership Cards has brought the members in closer touch with the General Secretary, perhaps, than at any other time in our history, and he regrets that the great amount of work incident to this season of renewals has compelled him to mail the greater part of the cards without acknowledging the many expressions of approval of the card feature and congratulations on the improved appearance of THE NUMISMATIST and good wishes for the growth and success of the A. N. A.

All members, no matter what the date of expiration of dues, have now received statements of their accounts, and a special request is made to the few who have not yet renewed to do so at once.

It is decidedly pleasing to state that there has not been an objection to the new rate for membership, or the efforts of the Administration to pro-rate dues so as to bring all memberships to expire with the year.

Our good list of applications this month contains some new names among those who propose members; this interest is greatly appreciated. We have many members, loyal for years, who have not performed the pleasant and valuable duty of proposing a new member. Every member is expected to propose at least one member each year. With the good return now given for the little it costs, a very few words of solicitation will produce a recruit. Noteworthy in the proposals this month are three new applications from Washington, D. C., by Benjamin Heid; and four from Canada by Messrs. Tremblay and Breton. We want a phenomenal report of new members for the Montreal Convention; won't every one do their part to produce it?

Congressman Ashbrook evidently must find a mascot in what many consider a hoodoo. He requested and has received A. N. A. membership card No. 13. We discover that it was mailed on the 23d, and trust that it will prove a mascot of double quality since it has associated with it the two numbers not sought by many.

**IMPORTANT.** The date of the 1909 Convention, which will be held in Montreal, should be made known as early as it can be definitely fixed. Expressions received from District Secretaries and members, up to this time, indicate the early part of August is preferred. It is desired to fix the date, not only to suit the convenience of our Montreal members, but so as to insure the largest attendance possible. All members who have any suggestions to make on the subject are requested to communicate with the General Secretary at once, as it is our desire to announce the date in the April report.

F. G. DUFFIELD,  
General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., March 2, 1909.

## NOTES OF THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA

(Continued.)

### March—Aries.

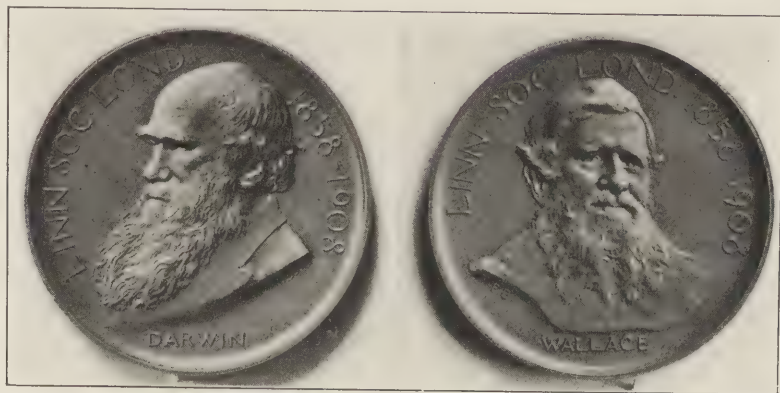
By HOWLAND WOOD.



ARIES or the Ram is the sign for March, and is the first sign of the Zodiac. It includes the first thirty degrees of the ecliptic measured from the vernal equinox. The time the Sun is in Aries is from March 21 to April 20. The choice of the Ram for the first sign is probably Babylonian, as the first Babylonian month, Nisam, dedicated to Anu and Bel, was that of sacrifice, the ram being the chief primitive object of sacrifice.

The common occidental portrayal of this sign shows a ram to the right with head turned backwards.

The ram depicted on the Jehangir series shows a ram in about the same position, but facing the other way. The only variation of the type on these pieces is the addition or the omission of a Persian inscription under the animal. These coins are found in silver struck at Ahmadabad in 1617, and in gold struck at Agrah in 1618 and 1620.



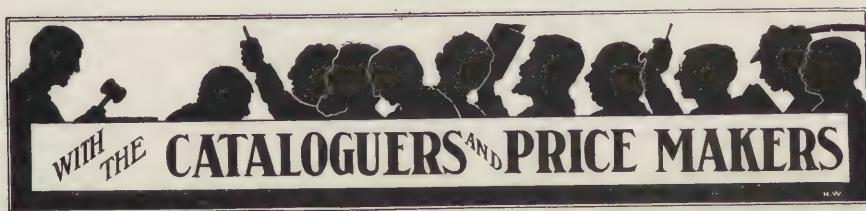
THE DARWIN-WALLACE MEDAL.

Illustration by courtesy of *The Popular Science Monthly*.

This medal was referred to in *THE NUMISMATIST* for February, page 42. We were unable to obtain the illustration in time for use with the article.

### Lincoln on Our Paper Money.

A good illustration of how natural it is for many to spend hours seeking for facts and overlook equally important ones that are frequently before them, occurred in our omission in the February issue to mention the \$1 silver certificate, series of 1899, as being among our paper currency bearing the head of Lincoln. On this note, with an eagle for its central device, small vignettes of Lincoln and Grant are equally prominent below. This, our note of largest issue, is the most common to-day, and in the East has taken the place and more conveniently serves the purpose of the silver dollar. With Lincoln's head on our note of smallest denomination and largest circulation, the features of this illustrious man will, when the new cent is issued, be in fact on the money of the "common people" which he served and loved so well.



If the cataloguers and dealers, particularly our advertisers who desire to have their doings noted on our pages, will send information for the purpose it will receive proper space. We have no favorites, the same recognition to all in proportion as merited. Let us have the facts regarding what you have done, and are doing, or going to do, that will be general information for our readers.

Among the good prices and interesting lots in B. Max Mehl's eleventh auction sale were the following:

Washington $\frac{1}{2}$ , Copper .....	\$12.50
1792 Half Disme, milled edge....	6.75
Another with plain edge .....	6.00
1836 Silver Dollar, ex. fine .....	17.60
1793 Cent, Crosby A-I. Uncir. .	39.00
1856 Eagle cent, proof .....	10.00
1796 Quarter .....	4.00
Calif. \$5.00 Gold. N. G. & N. .	34.00
Carolina, C. Bechtler, \$5.00 .....	48.00
Georgia, \$2.50 .....	50.00
Mormon, \$5.00, 1860 .....	20.00
Rosa Americana Twopence .....	6.30
Jewish Shekel .....	28.75
Swedish Plate Money. Set 4 pcs. ....	44.00
Set of ancient Chinese coins ....	29.50
Calif. 1852 Assay Office, \$10 ....	38.50
Colorado, \$5.00, Clark & Co. ....	19.00
C. G. & Co., 1860, P. P., \$10.00 ..	59.75

The gem of the sale was the C. Bechtler, Rutherford County, \$5 gold piece. This is reported to us as having sold for \$675.00. Certainly a fine price for this rarity. There were twenty-four bidders for the 1793 Cent, Crosby A-I, indicating the continued demand for our first cent.

Part II. of the Appleton Collection, is now being catalogued by Chas. Steigerwalt. It includes the choice of the ancient coins and the balance of the Oriental collection, including a large Japanese gold *obang* and the coinage of Central Europe with many rare crown size pieces. The sale will take place at an early date.

On March 12, Ben G. Green, at the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, held his forty-sixth auction sale, a miscellaneous offering in 705 lots, and including a very unusual 1793 cent, Crosby's 10-I, in exceptionally fine condition.

Elders' sale of February 16 netted \$2200.00. The 1861 D. gold dollar brought \$230.00. A "too late" mail bid for this piece offered \$250.00. Among the other lots and prices were: U. S. Cent, 1793, Crosby 9G. Wreath, \$37.50; Mormon \$2- $\frac{1}{2}$  gold, fine, \$90.00; 1794 half dollar very fine, planchet marks, \$11.50; 1861 Confederate half dollar restrike \$9.50, perhaps, a record for this piece; 1804 dime, about fine, \$15.00; 1879 Pattern dollar, obv. head of Liberty, tied with fillet, \$51.00; Philip II, Greek gold stater, uncirculated, \$34.75; Decoration, order of Guelph, \$28.00; \$5 demand U. S. note, 1861, \$15.25; 1870, San Francisco, \$5, gold bank note, \$12.50; 1798 dime, very fine, \$10.00; \$5 C. Bechtler, 134 G, 21 carats, \$26.75.

Charles Steigerwalt's sale of February 24th, held at the Elder auction rooms in New York, was a record breaker for rapid selling. The sale comprised 572 lots, and auctioneer Kennedy said "gone" just that many times and got good prices for every lot, in exactly one hour.

### The Happy Minority.

"The American Coin Collectors' Association has 2,000 members which isn't one, two, three with the American coin dispensers' association along about the first of the month."—*Newark Star*.

Standard Oil investigation up to now suggests that all financial papers "in blank" should be written John Dee instead of John Doe.

Eight of the thirteen American representatives to the International Numismatic Congress are members of the American Numismatic Association.



## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



President,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,  
HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 89 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue.

The new seal of the N. Y. N. C., herewith first published, is decidedly apropos to the numismatic fests held monthly by the Club. The careful scrutiny of unusual specimens, with two hands in the center bringing out the details, and all hands around entering into the discussion while satisfying the "inner man" as may be desired, mark every meeting.

The March meeting of the Club held Friday evening, the 12th, is anticipated to be the largest and most interesting gathering it has yet had. A special program has been arranged, and as a special feature of attraction to New York on that date, member Thomas L. Elder very willingly followed a good suggestion, by arranging his twenty-sixth sale, containing many notable lots, for the afternoon of that day, and which will no doubt attract many visiting collectors. Our forms close on the eve of the meeting, so a report cannot be given in this issue.

Our forms closed too early last month to give space to the good report sent by Secretary Niklewicz, of the regular and very successful meeting held February 12, and of which we now give a brief synopsis.

Messrs. A. J. de Lagerberg, A. G.

## MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

President,  
JUDGE L. W. SICOTTE.

Secretary,  
C. A. HARWOOD.

New York Life Building.

A well attended meeting was held February 26th. Several acquisitions were reported.

Following the exhibition of some interesting specimens, Mr. C. A. Harwood read a lengthy and interesting paper, including some private correspondence of Louis Reil, on the Northwest during the troubled times of 1869-70.

It is interesting to note that the A. N. A. members in Montreal are active in considering arrangements for the Association's convention and are in frequent correspondence with the officers.

Heaton and Wesley H. Hayes were admitted to membership.

It being Lincoln's birthday, the first authentic announcement of the proposed Lincoln cent led to timely discussions.

The acceptance of the Honorary Membership tendered by the A. N. A. to the King of Italy, and the International Numismatic Congress were subjects of pleasurable reference. There were many exhibits of interesting specimens.

It was clearly defined at this meeting, and approved by all present, that the Club is entirely independent of all organizations and a rival of none, and has for its only object the holding of regular and special meetings for the social discussion of numismatic subjects, and that all interested, regardless of their affiliation with any organization, are invited and will be heartily welcomed.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



156th Street, West Broadway, New  
York City.

Building Open Every Day.

President,  
ARCHER M. HUNTINGDON.

Corresponding Secretary,  
HENRY R. DROWNE.

Meets Third Monday of each month,  
November to May, inclusive.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held Monday evening, January 18, at the Society's building.

A good address was delivered by President Archer M. Huntingdon. Following the annual report of the various officers and committees, all of which indicated the great progress the Society is making, the officers of the previous year were re-elected.

Evidencing the high esteem in which the Society holds its president and in recognition of his magnificent presentations to the Society, which have made its finely appointed building and location possible, a gold medal was presented to President Huntingdon. The medal, which is known as the Archer M. Huntingdon Medal, bears on the obverse a fine portrait of Mr. Huntingdon; a picture of the Society's building is on the reverse.

Archer M. Huntingdon has bought from the Audubon Park syndicate a plot 125 by 199.10 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, about 400 feet west of Broadway and extending to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. It adjoins the buildings of the American Numismatic Society and the Hispanic Society of America. Mr. Huntingdon is president of both societies. It is said that the site will be used for enlarging the homes of the societies.

## CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



1622 Masonic Temple.

President,  
VIRGIL M. BRAND.

Secretary,  
BEN. G. GREEN.

Meets First Friday evening of each  
month.

The 62nd monthly meeting was held Friday evening, March 5, with twenty-one members present.

A number of communications were read acknowledging receipt of the membership medals. A request was received from the Chicago Historical Society, for a set of the membership medals to be installed in the Society's cases of Chicago medals and souvenirs. On motion it was ordered that a set be given. A set was also ordered sent to the New York Numismatic Society in response to their request.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee it was decided to renew the lease for two years, beginning May 1st. The President announced the following as a committee on medallic production: Messrs. McDonald, Tuckerman, Williams, Verkler and Sorensen. Messrs. Chas. Bieger, C. J. Vercoeter, Adam Jochem and John H. Clapp were elected to membership.

Messrs. Holmes and Green presented to the Society's cabinet one hundred Masonic Mark pennies, for which a vote of thanks was given.

Mr. W. F. Dunham read a paper on "The Objects of the Society." Dr. J. M. Henderson, a corresponding member from Columbus, Ohio, gave an interesting and encouraging talk. Under exhibits Mr. V. M. Brand showed a two-ounce bar of Oregon gold; Mr. Green, some Lincoln medals; Dr. Henderson, two Saint Gaudens patterns of the ten-dollar gold pieces; Mr. W. F. Dunham, several tetradrachms, and Mr. Michael, some U. S. silver.



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\$3,600.00



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## INQUIRIES AND INFORMATION

Questions That Suggest Answers  
That Will be General Information  
Are Solicited.

## Purchasing Coins at the Mint.

In answer to several inquiries we give the following information regarding the purchase and sale of coins at the mint.

Only coins of the current year are sold. New type coins, issued for general circulation, are usually obtainable at the various sub-treasuries and large banks of the country as soon as issued. As a rule, time is wasted in ordering them from the mint.

The various U. S. mints only have coins of their own production on sale.

Proof coins are made at the Philadelphia Mint only, and can be had, dated for the current year, from about January 15 to December 31.

Complete gold proof sets, \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 are sold for \$38.50. Single gold pieces, in proof, may be had for 25 cents each above their face value.

Silver proof sets  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\$1\frac{1}{4}$  and dime are sold for \$1.50.

Minor proof sets, 5 cent nicked, and one cent bronze are sold for 8 cents.

Silver and minor proof coins are not sold separately, only in sets.

The mint has no pattern coins for sale.

The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money.

The mint does not buy old coins or paper money. Mutilated or uncurrent U. S. gold and silver coins are purchased as bullion; the gold at the rate of \$18.60 per ounce troy, and the silver (in amounts of not less than \$3.00) at prices that are governed by the fluctuations of silver bullion.

The mint does not publish or cannot supply any book or list giving the value of old coins.

Unless mail orders are accompanied by 8 cents to cover registry fee, coins are forwarded by express "charges collect."

Remittances should be made in cash by registered mail, or money orders payable to the Superintendent of the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Please Mention THE NUMISMATIST in Writing Advertisers.)

## LEVE'S COIN SALE, No. 1

Bids Close April 1, 1909

Bid by the Lot. No Charge for Postage  
No Commission

- 1—U. S. Gold, 1855, \$20. O. mint, only 8,000 coined; slanting fives.
- 2—U. S. Gold, 1907, \$10. Unc. St. Claudens; no motto.
- 3—1879 U. S. Gold dollar, small. G. 15.3; S. 236.7; C. 28; 14 grams. Rare.
- 4—1879—Another large size. S. 895 8; G. 4 2; C. 100; 25 grams. Rare.
- 5—1846 Half Dollar. Fine; scarce.
- 6—1908 Chicago Numis. Medal. 50th Anniv. meeting.
- 7—1882 5c. Unc. 25c. 1853; arrows.
- 8—1862 U. S. Greenback. Crisp; in great demand.
- 9—1890 U. S. Silver Dollar. C. C. mint; scarce.
- 10—1860 U. S. Silver Dollar. O. mint; rare.

These coins are from my private collection.

A. A. LEVE

P. O. BOX 495, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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20 Different Foreign . . . . .	\$0.25
Abyssinia Coins . . . . .	.20
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Copper Shekels of Simon Barcochab, A. D. 132, good, \$1.50; very good, \$2.50. Recently unearthed and imported from Jerusalem.

Alexander Tetradrachms, from the Demanhur find, very good, each \$2.00.

Greek Glass Bottle, B. C. 400, \$1.00.

Roman Clay Lamp, A. D. 300, 75 cents.

Egyptian Scarab, B. C. 1500-2000, \$2.00.

Greek Glass Bracelets, pair, B. C. 300, \$1.00.

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" 40 "	.	.	.	.85
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Gold Proof Set of 1879. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. 3

Gold coins, all old U. S. and pioneer. I have rare pioneer gold for sale. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill. 9-6

Rare dark blue Historical china ware. Write for list. E. Vanvoorhis, Nelsonville, N. Y. 2-2

To correspond with anyone having "Bryan money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 9

Will pay \$2.50 cash for volume Two, of the "Numismatist." Wm. Jerrems, Jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 2tf

Pioneer gold, old U. S. gold coins and a gold stella. Homer J. Hendricks, A. N. A. 227. Cherryvale, Kansas. Reference, Peoples Nat. Bank.

### FOR SALE

Many Hard Times Tokens in desirable condition for sale. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass. 1-4

If you are interested in coins drop a card and get a catalogue, soon ready. Thousands of coins, many rare specimens. William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio. 1

Complete set of cents 1793 to 1857, inclusive, cheap, also other duplicate cents from my collection. W. N. Yates, Mount Airy, Phila., Pa. 2

One complete set standard silver dollars of the Carson City mint, if interested, address. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill. 2

For Sale—Rare dark blue Historical china ware. Write for list. E. Vanvoorhis, Nelsonville, N. Y. 2-2

Free—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6 cents for mailing. Louis Bohn, Jr., Coe Block, Crafton Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa. 2

U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Fractional Currency, etc. Price List for Stamp. John A. Lewis, 54 N. Washenaw Ave., Chicago, Ills. 3-4

Evans' Illustrated History of the United States Mint, in fine condition. Bound in cloth. Dated 1885, 1889, 1891 and 1892 editions. Address J. P. Pittman, Washington, Iowa. 3

Colonial, United States, Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch copper coins bought and sold. Correspondence solicited. Wayte Raymond, South Norwalk, Conn. 2

Old-time pistols and revolvers, prehistoric Indian relics, autographs, Confederate books and papers, Lincoln items, curios, etc. Also have some rare coins and paper money. All for sale at the "right" price. Especially want to buy rare Indian pipes. Correspondence solicited and all letters will be answered. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo. 3-1

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To purchase the following Quarter Eagles: 1798, 1806 over 05, 1827, 1841 O, 1845 O, 1852 D, 54 D S, 55 D, 56 D, 58 S, 63 P, 65 P. Half Eagles: 1841 O, 47 O, 54 S, 64 S, 66 P, 67 P, 71 P, 73 CC, 74 P, 75 P, 76 S, 87 P, 89 P, 90 P, 92 O. Eagles: 1841 O, 44 P, 58 P, 59 O, 61 S, 63 P, 64 S, 65 P, 66 S, 66 P, 69 P, 70 P, 70 CC, 71 P, 72 P, 73 P, 75 P, 76P, 77 P, 79 O, 83 O, 89 P, 92 O, 97 O, 99 O. Correspondence solicited with collectors of gold coins. Private gold wanted. Horace O. Mann, 224 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Col. 3-3

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Each fully classified in separate envelope

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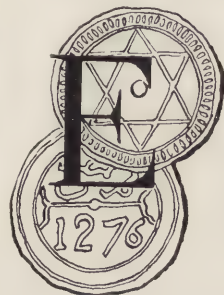
VOL. XXII

APRIL 1909

No. 4

## SOME NOTES ON THE COINS OF MOROCCO

By HOWLAND WOOD.



their numbers.

The Moors no longer mint these archaic coins, but use coins struck on European models. Since 1881, the Moorish government has had its coins minted at Paris, though the design and lettering of these are purely oriental. For some years past various European nations have been meddling considerably with the affairs and policies of this African country, and it is not at all surprising that some of these nations have had a hand in the Moorish coinage. The French minting monopoly was broken about a dozen years ago when Germany began to strike some of the coins, and a few years later England began minting coins at Birmingham for the Moors. We, therefore, find on these modern issues the names of several mints not Moorish, and for the benefit of collectors these mint names as found on the coins are given.

پاریس

PARIS

برلین

BERLIN

بریشنگھم

ENGLAND

فہ

FEZ

It will be seen that Paris, Berlin and England (Birmingham) as well as Fez, in Morocco, have their mint names on the coins, and what is very unusual, have these names very prominently placed. On the copper pieces this name is on the same side with the value, and on the silver pieces it is on the side with the date. The coinage of Mulai-Hassan, which bears dates from 1299 to 1313, has the mint name in the field directly under the date. The coins of Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz up to 1320 bear the mint name in the inner circle to the left and before the date. The coins of 1320 and after have the name below the date as on Hassan's money.

The denominations of these modern pieces seem to be the source of a good deal of misunderstanding. The English mint reports call them dollars; the French, piastres; and the Germans, rials. It would seem best to designate these pieces as the Moors do, but they call them by various names. Those dated before 1320 are named from their weights. The largest piece which is the size of a dollar has ten dirhems or ounces on it. Among the Moors ten dirhems are a mitkal. The other pieces are five dirhems, two and a half dirhems, dirhem, and half dirhem respectively. In 1902 (or 1320) the weight was slightly reduced and the coins

bear value as follows, rial, half rial, quarter rial, tenth and twentieth rial. The copper coins carry another system and have simply the figures 10, 5, 2, and 1, which stand for centimes or centimos, but are called muzunas in Morocco. Fifty muzunas are equal to a dirhem or one-tenth of a rial. All these pieces are rather attractive with their fret work designs, seals of Solomon, cursive Moorish writing and foreign mint names, and one or two specimens should be in every collector's cabinet.

## MAGNUS LAGERBERG, NOTED NUMISMATIST OF SWEDEN

From the March 12 issue of the Stockholm (Sweden) *Dagblad* we take the following in reference to Mr. Magnus Lagerberg, Sweden's most prominent numismatist of to-day, and a brother of Mr. A. Julius de Lagerberg, of Passaic, N. J., Chairman of the A. N. A.'s Committee on Publication.



COMMODORE ADAM MAGNUS EMANUEL LAGERBERG will be 65 years old the 13th of March. Son of Carl Julius Lagerberg and Jeanette Wilhelmina Roos, of Hjelmsäter. The Commodore was born at Rörstrand, Stockholm. Graduated from the Technical Institute, at Malmö, he entered, later, as a clerk, a commercial house, in Gothenburg.

Interested in Numismatics, he was offered the position as Curator, at the Medal and Coin Cabinet, in Gothenburg Museum. He was Director for twenty-five years, holding as well several positions in connection with said Museum; he resigned 1887.

As early as 1865 he was appointed Chamberlain, at the Royal Court of Sweden; 1869, Lord Chamberlain. For several years, 1881-94, he represented as Councilman the Askeinhärad, in Bohuslän, and attended as representative for Askim and Säfvedal, the Riks-dag, 1887.

1890 he was made Corresponding Member of "the Academy of

Belles Lettres, History and Antiquities," Stockholm, Sweden. Since 1870 he has been Honorary Member of "Assemblea di Storia Patria," in Palermo, Italy, and since 1877, Honorary Member of "Société de Géographie d'Anvers."

Besides contributions to Newspapers and Periodicals, he has issued several publications on Numismatics and other scientific subjects.

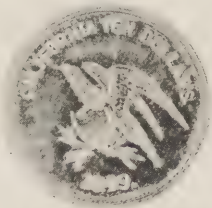
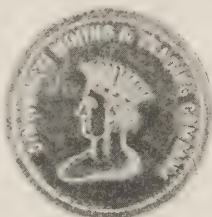
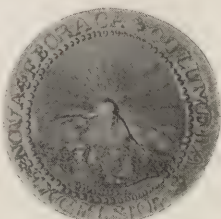
Many medals have been struck of him. Commodore Lagerberg is Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic Society, N. Y.



## CAPTAIN ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE'S GREAT COLLECTION TO BE SOLD IN MAY

COIN COLLECTORS in all parts of the United States will be interested to learn that the great collection of United States and private gold coins owned by Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, of New York City, is now being catalogued by Mr. Henry Chapman, and will be sold at public auction during May.

The collection of Captain Zabriskie contains many of the rarest of the Territorial gold coins, in superb condition, which should create high-water marks in the way of premiums. A good many of the private gold coins came from the collection of Augustus Humbert, formerly United States Assayer of California. Captain Zabriskie had first choice at private sale from the Humbert Collection before any part of it was offered at public sale.



J. S. O. (RMSBY)  
\$10 GOLD

BRASHER DOUBLOON  
PRICE RECORD

CINCINNATI MINING  
& TRADING CO. \$10

Captain Zabriskie has collected for many years, and quite a number of his coins were obtained at a time when but little interest was taken in gold coins, and when prices were ridiculously low in comparison with present soaring coin values. One of the rarest of his private coins is a ten-dollar piece of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company, of 1849. The last specimen of this coin sold brought \$3,000, and yet it is said that Captain Zabriskie paid but \$40 for his specimen. It is supposed that but four of these ten-dollar pieces are in existence. The second is in the mint collection at Philadelphia, the third is owned by Mr. Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, and the fourth was sold last year by Mr.



Henry Chapman to another prominent collector for the high figure mentioned above.

A Brasher Doubloon, the coin with the world's record for price, a similar specimen, bringing \$6200 in the Stickney Sale, will undoubtedly be the lot commanding the greatest attention. But six specimens of the Brasher Doubloon are known. What is said to be the poorest specimen of the lot is in the Mint cabinet; two specimens, believed to be varieties, are in the Ten Eyck collection; the Jackman collection has one; the one sold in the Stickney sale, the purchaser of which has been a subject of much speculation; the Zabriskie specimen completes the six recorded specimens.

The unique Bowie Dollar of the Stickney Collection, was purchased by Captain Zabriskie, and appears in this sale. The San Francisco pieces, \$2½, \$5, \$10 and \$20, in silver, not known in gold, are unusual offerings as a set.

A new addition for record in the Territorial Gold series is a \$2½, impression in brass, issued by Pelican Co., California, 1849. We do not believe this piece has been previously recorded, very probably unique.

A beautiful specimen of the 1851 lettered edge \$50 gold pieces has unique stamping on one of the eight edge faces, OF GOLD, was stamped on two of the faces, and over one of these appears the date 1851.

Among the specimens is the very rare 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici, a colonial issue of New York. Many U. S. patterns, a complete set of gold dollars, and a magnificent collection of Indian Peace and Assay medals.

Mr. Chapman has been turning night into day in preparing the catalogue for this sale, which it is expected will be held the later part of May, and will occupy two days.



BALDWIN & Co.  
\$10 GOLD

MASS. & CAL.  
COMPANY \$5

STATE OF CALIF.  
\$10 IN SILVER



BOWIE \$1 COPPER

PELICAN Co. \$2½ BRASS

## COREAN MODERN COPPER COINS

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

THE ORIGINAL OBJECT of the present contribution to *THE NUMISMATIST* was merely to chronicle the recent appearance of a new issue of copper coins for use in Corea, but as I have not seen mentioned, so far, these modern subsidiary pieces, I consider it might be of sufficient interest to extend the scope of this article to include the various series of struck copper coins issued for that country.

The numismatic history of Corea is so brief, that a few words as introduction may not be considered out of place. It is not my intention to deal with the earlier cast coins, as these have already been minutely studied by Japanese collectors and instructively recorded in native numismatic works, notably the "Meiji Sempo." The innumerable provincial and local issues, with their almost unlimited and uninteresting varieties, have already been thoroughly dealt with in the "Coins of Corea," by C. T. Gardner.

Unlike China or Japan, Corea has not continually enjoyed the rank of a sovereign state, and her numismatic history, in consequence, has suffered many interruptions. The chronological periods, on the other hand, have not been so frequently altered as in the two countries with which her destinies have been so intimately linked, the previous period, alone, extending well into the 500 years.

The Hermit or Middle Kingdom, as Corea is sometimes called, has been numismatically known by several names, but sufficient to be able to decipher all her coins, the following are only necessary:—

- (1) 海東 East of the Sea.
- (2) 三韓 Three Chau (States of Korai).
- (3) 東國 Eastern Kingdom.
- (4) 朝鮮 Morning Calm.
- (5) 常平 Everlasting Peace.

The above names appear on all cast brass coins up to the period when the modern struck pieces took their place.

The modern struck copper coinage, although later than the Japanese sen pieces, were minted prior to the numerous and interesting provincial struck cash pieces of China. Gardner states that in 1893, a series of silver and copper coins were struck by machinery partly bought in Germany and partly in Japan, and gives, as illustrations, the ordinary series which circulated so freely, but it will be noticed that the obverses of the 1 Yang (silver) and the 1 Fun (copper), as they are of the same size, have been wrongly attributed and ought to change places with each other, in order to be correct. He concludes by saying that "the issue of these coins was not proceeded with and it is difficult now to obtain them." As Gardner's work was published more or less at the same time as the appearance of these coins, it is only natural that he should have got somewhat mixed up in these first issues. The series illustrated by Gardner is the same as the one shown in Type B, of this article.

According to the date on the coins themselves, Type A, of the illustrations which accompany this article, was undoubtedly the first issue and bears the date of the 497th year of Kai Koku (Japanese pronunciation, lit. "Opening of the country"). It consists of two values, 10 and 5 mun, and as they are now both rarely met with, it is no doubt to this series that Gardner referred to as difficult of obtaining.

The second series was that illustrated in Type B, which was probably first

issued in the year 501, of the same period, as I have a coin bearing this date, as well as one bearing the 505th year. The values are of 5 and 1 fun, the latter coin of a decided brass composition, with the 501st year. The same peculiarity as regards the brass composition of these coins also occurs in some of the Chinese provincial cash issues. I have seen no issues of this exact design bearing the intervening years, but other issues of this same type, with minor varieties, were also minted, and I have so far met with the following:—

## OBVERSES.



TYPE A

TYPE B

TYPE C

## REVERSES.



TYPE A

TYPE B

TYPE C

(1) The Chinese characters around the coin being larger and having no dots between the name of the country and the year of the period. In my cabinet I have specimens of the 5 fun with the 504th and 505th year.

(2) The Tai or "Great," before the name Corea, has been omitted, but the dots separating the country from the period, are again present. Of these there are again two sub-varieties, some with large and others with small characters.



Of the 5 fun, I have specimens of the 502nd, 503rd, 504th and 505th years, while the 1 fun, having the same peculiarity in the metal as above mentioned, has the year 504.

Type C, the third and recent series issued for Corea, has several radical departures from its predecessors, namely: (1) the period, which is changed to Ko Bu (Japanese pronunciation, lit. "Military Lustre," referring, perhaps, to the Japanese achievements, as one can hardly believe it is in connection with contemporaneous Corean prowess); (2) the two symbolical dragons have been replaced by an allegorical bird, probably the Phoenix or Howo, the sacred token of mortality which unites East and West; and, lastly (3) the value altered to 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  chon, equivalent, and having the same characters as the Japanese sen and  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen, rendering them, in almost every respect, similar to the present current copper coins of Japan. Like them, they are said to have been minted in this country, probably Osaka. I have so far come across the years 2nd and 6th on the 1 chon denomination, and 2nd only of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  chon, both of these values being struck on red copper planchets.

In conclusion, I may remark that, as all the modern struck Corean copper coins here mentioned are inscribed with Roman, Chinese and Corean characters, they form a welcome addition to these trilingual issues, met with in various countries of the Far East, so interesting to the student of Oriental numismatics.

Yokohama, March, 1909.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The plate illustrations for this article were made in Japan and kindly supplied by Mr. Ramsden. We are informed that the Japanese method for making coin cuts is from rubbings and not direct from the coin. This method is called "uchigata" and is employed in illustrating modern Japanese books.

## NEW VARIETIES OF PRIVATE GOLD COINS

AS DIFFERENT VARIETIES of private gold are occasionally brought to notice, the following varieties I have recently obtained may be of interest to readers of THE NUMISMATIST. The common variety of the \$5.00, W. M. & Co., has large date, but the other variety I have, has smaller bust and small close date. The common variety of the \$10.00 Pike's Peak, 1860, was struck from perfect die, while the rare variety has a pronounced break in the die extending from "D" to Ten D. through base of the Peak to edge of coin opposite letter "D" in Gold.

The \$20.00 Augustus Humbert, 1852, has broken die connecting all letters in States. I have been informed there is a variety of \$20.00 Mormon, with period after date, but I have never seen one and doubt the authenticity of it. The one I have as well as others that have come under my observation, have no period. Another very rare variety of the \$20.00 Baldwin, I have, has the recut 5 in date. I also have a variety of the \$20.00 Pike's Peak, 1860, with view of the Peak, I believe to be unique. The late DeWitt S. Smith, of Lee, Mass., who spent several days with me inspecting my collection stated it was the only one he ever saw; the diameter of the obverse or Peak side, is about one millimeter less than the diameter of the reverse side, which gives the coin the appearance of a slice or piece cut from a cone. The coin is sharp, brilliant, uncirculated and the milling being sharp and perfect, gives the coin a handsome appearance. I have heard of a variety of the Pike's Peak \$20.00 which is a muling of the obverse of 1861 with reverse of 1860. If any of my collector friends have either of these varieties or any other variety of the \$20.00 Pike's Peak of 1860, would be pleased to hear from them either personally or through the columns of THE NUMISMATIST.

HORACE O. MANN, 224 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## THE IDLER-GRANBERG 1804 DOLLAR

**An Unrecorded Specimen of the Great Rarity Comes to Light.  
Captain John W. Haseltine Logically Defends it as an  
"Original," with New and Interesting Notes on a Much  
Discussed Coinage.**



ONE DAY, perhaps, the numismatist may have the true story of the 1804 U. S. Dollar coinage, but in the absence of records, and since the secret, which it undoubtedly seems, died with those who knew it, this much-sought information of the most discussed of all American coins promises to be surrounded with mystery and governed by theory until shades shall walk and spirits may talk.

The 1804 Dollar was the first U. S. coin to come into the limelight as a great rarity and commanding the highest price. This led to theorizing as to the cause of its scarcity; that which would fill volumes has been written and published on the subject, but excepting a part of that which has come from the pens of the numismatic student and expert, all may be classed as "fairy tales," and the great circulation that has been given to "theories" has made it the most notorious coin of our country.



This coinage is once more brought into numismatic prominence by the coming to light of a specimen not previously recorded among the limited number classed as "genuine" and "original." In the collection of the late William Idler, of Philadelphia, which has for some months been in the process of dissemination at private sale and in which there were several numismatic surprises, was found an 1804 Dollar in a perfect state of preservation. This coin was purchased some months ago by Mr. H. O. Granberg, the noted collector and mining expert of Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Granberg exhibited this coin with a number of other great rarities at the late convention of the American Numismatic Association. That this particular coin was not previously recorded has very naturally called for reasons in support of the claims made for it. Captain John W. Haseltine, who is not only one of our oldest living numismatic experts, but was also the son-in-law of Mr. Idler, is certainly most capable of writing on this specimen, and which he defends as genuine and original in the following letter to Mr. Granberg:

"MR. H. O. GRANBERG:

"Dear Sir: Complying with your request, I will state that the 1804 Dollar that you have came from the collection of the late William Idler, of Philadelphia. It not having been known to collectors previously is not strange to those that knew him. He was a very reticent man and never cared to tell anyone about his collection or to show it, even to his own sons.

"It is a genuine silver dollar of that date, struck at the United States Mint, the obverse from the same die that all the others known were struck from.

"There are several varieties of reverse to the known 1804 Dollar, but no variety of obverse, except what could be obtained by rounding or flattening the letters and numerals by a skilful engraver, which I believe has been done on some of the 1804 Dollars known.

"We find on all (or nearly all) of the early U. S. Dollars of other dates quite a number of varieties of reverse, and that fact does not throw any doubt upon the originality of any of them. Why should it on the 1804 Dollar?

"Tradition (not records, for there are none in the Mint) informs us that in the early period of the Mint's working, the officials were not particular what date of dies were used when they received a large order to strike a number of pieces. The dies being of softer steel (than at present), easily cracked and broke, and having no hub or mother dies, they kept making new dies. Therefore, as I stated, when they received a large order from the Treasury Department, they selected any dies of any date (both obverse and reverse) that were in good condition and struck off the necessary number of pieces ordered.

"You will see by my Type Table that in 1798 there were 30 different obverses of the dollar, with 17 reverses. No. 10 has 2 reverses; No. 18 has 3; No. 22 has 2; No. 14 has 2; and No. 26 has 5. In 1799 the same mixture of obverses and reverses on the dollar also occurs. Therefore, it is morally certain that the original 1804 Dollar is likely to have different reverses, while the so-called restrikes, with irregular lettering on the edge, would be *almost certain (all) to have identical reverses.*

"About the Idler 1804 Dollar, the mere fact that it has not so even a surface, being slightly convex on one side and concave on the other, is greatly in its favor, as it only carries out the fact that they were not so particular in early times how they struck the coins, and I think it was owing to the planchet being a trifle too broad for the collar. It is exactly the *same obverse* as the one at the U. S. Mint. There is *positively no authority or data known* for anyone to state that there were any restrikes of this dollar, excepting the ones with the plain edge. The Idler dollar shows *all the lettering* on the edge, while nearly all of the ones previously offered for sale show that the edge has been tampered with by removing some of the letters, presumably to make them identical and also to make them weigh the same.

"On the reverse of all there are 12 arrows in the eagle's claw, while the Idler dollar has 13 arrows. The few known with different reverses, I believe, are more likely to be originals, particularly the ones with 13 arrows and perfectly lettered edges and with the stars distant from the clouds.

"The edge of the Berg dollar has the double lettering and would be exactly like the so-called originals, if the letters were smoothed off or erased in the same way. There is no authority for the statement 'that the Berg dollar was struck between 1860 and 1869,' and I defy anyone to give any proof of it.

"Forty years ago I knew that Mr. Idler had an 1804 Dollar and he bound me to secrecy in reference to it, as he made his electrotypes from it.

"Mr. Chapman classifies the Davis dollar as 'one of the originals,' it carries with it a certificate of the U. S. Mint to that effect. He says that he does not know where it is, but I do. I sold it originally to Mr. Davis, and my recollection of it is that it is identical with the Idler dollar.

"The weight of the Cohen dollar is  $410\frac{1}{4}$  grains; the Idler dollar weighs 411 and a fraction grains; and the restrike plain edge dollars weigh 381.5 grains. A very little wear would take off 4 or 5 grains in weight.

"In the restrike with plain edge the stars on reverse mostly touch the clouds; in the Idler dollar they *do not* touch, and I firmly believe that the Idler dollar is an original struck from the 1804 Dollar dies, and its having a different reverse die from any of the others is very much in its favor.

"Suppose the officials in the U. S. Mint struck off, say, half a dozen 1804 Dollars at a later period, say 40 years ago, would they not be almost certain to select *but one reverse die* for all of them (while at an earlier period of the working of the Mint we know they used different reverses with no regard as to their connection with the obverse), and if the edge looked peculiar, how easy to smooth it off and erase the double lettering.

"Do not pay any attention to anyone calling the Idler dollar 'bogus or fake,' or insinuating that it is not from the 1804 Dollar dies, as it is a statement that cannot be verified and looks like a bold assertion to cover a fear that smoothing of the edges on the other dollars might cause them and their history to be more closely investigated. Now in closing, I will stake my reputation that the Idler 1804 Dollar is a genuine and original dollar struck from the dies at the United States Mint.

JOHN W. HASELTINE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1908.



Mr. Granberg writes in reference to this coin: "I have examined the two 1804 Dollars in the Mint at Philadelphia and have also secured the photographs and description of the 'Dexter' dollar, and by comparison I am favorably impressed with the genuineness of the Idler dollar for the very reasons described by Captain Haseltine. A side view of ten coins, comprising the varieties of the dollars of 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 and the 1804, shows the lettering on the edge to be so much alike, both as to letters and spacing, that no one could pick out the 1804 from the others. This lettering of the edge and the thirteen arrow heads in eagle's left claw makes this dollar like all the genuine dollars prior to 1804, and the obverse being so clear, distinct and regular, with the star close to Y in word LIBERTY, it has all the known marks of identifying this date as one more genuine than any of those differing in these important points."

The illustration presented herewith is made from a photograph of the Idler-Granberg dollar. The photograph shows the coin enlarged with the identifying marks, particularly the thirteen arrow heads in eagle's claw, clearly in evidence. Our illustration shows the coin in its natural size.

This defense of the Idler-Granberg coin makes the 1804 Dollar, in general, a subject of pertinent interest, and a discussion of all the known specimens would be timely. THE NUMISMATIST will gladly welcome for publication the conclusions of experts regarding the history of the 1804 Dollar in general, and notes in reference to the history of each recognized genuine specimen.

### **The New Gold Types Defended by One Who Knows the Indian and the Eagle.**

Mr. J. C. Lighthouse, of Rochester, N. Y., and San Francisco, California, who has for months been battling with illness, writes THE NUMISMATIST from his hospital cot, in Rochester:—

"I have read pro and con, about our new gold pieces and I have concluded, that if the best designers on earth, would come and design coins, they could not please everybody. You are well aware that in early days most all Foreign coins had mottoes. Take the German coins for instance, about all had such mottoes, "Gott mit uns" (God with us). What is it now? It is being dropped. I agree with President Roosevelt, that the Saint Gaudens' designs are beautiful, and as time passes, we can remedy any discovered defects. As to the incused, \$2.50 and \$5 coins, I do not like them as well as the Saint Gaudens', but I think they will wear better than if in high relief. I note, one gentleman's remarks about "portrays an Indian, who is emaciated, totally unlike the big, strong Indian Chiefs, as seen in real life." Now I will say I have crossed this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, twenty-eight (28) times. I have seen about all Indian tribes. I have hunted and fished with them, and have many friends among them. In fact, am the only white man, who can go on a certain reservation in Washington to fish and hunt, without a permission. When they heard how sick I was, the Chief called a council of his braves, and had a "Pow wow" about me. With all I have seen, I have yet to see a full-faced, fat Indian. In my judgment the Indian heads on the \$2.50 and \$5 are fine and correct Indian heads.

As to the Eagle, will say, I have shot them as they swooped down upon a lamb, and have also shot the black eagle, they do have feathers on their feet. Perhaps not as many as shown on the coins, but they do have feathers.

As to dirt, etc., gathering, have never yet seen what would be called dirty gold coins, as dirt will not stick to gold, like it will to copper and silver. I know this to be true, as all our money is gold on the Pacific coast, *except for change*. As to the stacking of gold coins, all banks on the Pacific coast, have boxes that will hold so many tiers, and so many thousand dollars in a box. Each tier has a sliding partition, and when a tier is paid out, the partition is removed and the next tier is at hand. These boxes generally hold \$2,000 to \$5,000. A \$5,000 box will weigh over 20 lbs., and no coins can possibly fall. Have seen them time and again, as I had two banks in my building and know whereof I speak.

J. C. LIGHTHOUSE."

Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1909.

## ALCHEMISTIC COINS AND MEDALS

### Highly Interesting References to the Artificial Production of Gold and Silver.

Liberally translated from the German of Herman Feith in the *Berliner Munzblätter*.  
By FRANK C. HIGGINS.

**B**Y ALCHEMISTIC COINS and medals are to be understood such as are claimed to be made of baser metals which have been rendered precious by human ingenuity or those which have a direct bearing upon the now extinct pseudo-science of Alchemy.

That through all antiquity, the middle ages and even down to modern times Alchemy has been practised is indisputable, but while nothing certain is known of coins from alchemistic metal belonging to a remote age there is no lack of such as during later times have been attributed to the art placed under the special patronage of Hermes.

One may preface a few lines concerning Alchemy itself. The basic ingredients held in honor by Galen, Geber and Avicenna, noted physicians and naturalists of the tenth and eleventh centuries, were "sulphur" and "mercury," although it is not at all certain that by these terms were meant the brimstone and quicksilver of our own days. These elements were supposed, in varying proportions, to consolidate all existing bodies, to exist in particularly pure condition in such metals as are of greater specific gravity than mercury and to enter peculiarly into the composition of the precious metals. It was thus deemed clear that it was only necessary to instil enough of the so-called *Mercurius* into any given substance to change it into gold or silver on the spot. Metallic mixtures were, however, the most favored, and the well-known affinity of mercury for gold was deemed a certain ratification of the hopes entertained. In the service of this notion the much-vaunted "philosopher's stone" played a preponderating rôle. To the *lapis philosophorum*, the "big medicine" of the metal transmuting craft, to which was ascribed all manner of benefits and secret properties, was also attributed that of converting common metals into gold or silver (silver was long considered as a variety of the more precious metal and popularly termed "white gold"). According to the work expected of it, the amount of "philosopher's stone" required was deemed various and might be anything from a mere fraction of the bulk of the stuff to be transmuted to many times as much again. The Alchemist Raymond Lullus, who claimed with a piece of the real simon-pure stuff no bigger than a bean to be able to change thousands of hundredweight of quicksilver into pure gold, cried exultingly: "I could turn the sea into gold if it were only mercury."

To the composition of the "great stone" almost every imaginable substance was experimented with and with seeming preference the most unlikely. Such recipes as have descended to us from those who claimed to possess the secret are, however, so darkly enigmatical as to be absolutely unintelligible to the modern mind. History, however, tells us plainly of the huge sums advanced by Raymond Lullus to the King of England for use in the Crusades and that Hieronymus Crinot, the French Alchemist, built at least thirteen hundred churches from the proceeds of his mysterious labors. Ripley, the Knight Hospitaller of St. John, gave a hundred thousand pounds of gold claimed to be of his own manufacture to aid in warring against the Turks. It is said that Rudolf II of Germany was, like many of his princes, a practical alchemist and left eighty-four hundredweight of gold behind, in his labora-

tory. It goes without saying that the only means of putting all this manufactured gold into circulation was to coin it into money. The error must not be committed here of reckoning in this sense coins which were actually made of base metal so plated or otherwise "faked" as to deceive in passing for precious metal.

The majority of pieces for which alchemistic origin is claimed are actually of unmistakable gold or silver which can only be classed through vague inscriptions or symbols to be what is claimed of them.

The first mention of alchemistic money is found in a *bull* of Pope John XXII promulgated in 1317. Therein it is decreed "such persons as call themselves alchemists are not to be taken for what they claim to be as under the pretense of being learned teachers they circulate the greatest stupidities and cheat the public with their bogus gold—their punishable rascality going even so far that they actually coin money from such trash and thus push their deceit to the limit."

After this vigorous declaration of principles we can only be astonished to learn that the alchemists themselves regarded this particular pope as one of their own number and it is certain that at least one noted alchemistic experiment is fully credited to him. Perhaps this was but a mediæval variety of the "Don't go elsewhere to be swindled—Come here" advertisement.

The credit of being the earliest coins ascribed to minting from artificially manufactured real gold is given to certain Rose Nobles of Edward III, of England. These pieces show on their obverses a ship in which sits the king with a shield of the royal arms. On the reverse is an heraldic rose surrounded by leopards and *fleur de lis*.

The gold from which these pieces were struck is claimed to have been made for King Edward in the year 1332 by the alchemist Raymond Lullus out of quick-silver, tin and lead. It was intended as a contribution to the Crusades, but when the king got it he employed it in his war with France. The principal witness to these details was the Abbott Cremer, of London, who was at once Lullus' friend and pupil. We have it from Robertus Constantinus that he had been shown such coins by persons in England in 1545 and that they were called "Raymond-Nobles" and were of extremely fine gold.

Henry VI of England actually advertised for alchemists to find some means of paying off the national debt. He licensed one concern to manufacture gold in 1440 and another in 1444. Their success has not been recorded. A fairish amount of counterfeit money coined from rose noble dies seems to have caused annoyance in France and Scotland about this time and in the latter country particularly means were taken to protect the people against English gold, one of which was the adoption of a system which has often puzzled collectors, of giving Scottish coins like weight with the English, but a doubled valuation so as to prevent frontier exchange between the two nations. At this time the French State Treasurer le Cor is said to have coined artificial gold. King Charles is said to have employed this in combatting the English warfare financed by Lullus alchemistic gold. Alchemistic experiments and the problem of manufacturing real gold aroused no less interest in Germany than in neighboring countries. A letter of the year 1464 is quoted as having passed from the Knight Schönstainer zum Schönstein and the Markgrave Albert Achilles, of Brandenburg, in which the writer stated that he had come into contact with a company of adventurers who were able to make five golden gulden out of four, and that the new coins should have correct weight and stamp and satisfy all tests of good coin.

When in 1590 the goodly burgers of Geneva found their town treasury completely empty, the city councillors fell upon the luminous idea of securing some of that alchemistic gold.

The Senator Michel Roset stated that he had heard from trustworthy persons



that a certain German had a "philosopher's stone in his possession and through a wonderful powder could turn pewter platters into solid gold". It was decided to engage such a useful person in the service of Geneva, and the Senator was commissioned to discover a way of inducing gifted individuals of this description to come and "grow up with the town". He did not, however, succeed.

One Professor Samuel Reyher, of Kiel, published in 1692 his *Dissertation de nummis quibusdam ex Chymico metallo factis*, in which he showed pictures of gold coins of Gustave Adolphus of Sweden which bore the chemical signs for sulphur and quicksilver, thereby conveying the fact that they were of "home-made" gold. It was recounted that when the Swedish king passed through Lübeck, a local merchant, whose business did not amount to very much, but who could make first-rate gold out of lead, made him a present of a hundred pounds of the precious metal of his own manufacture, from which the king had the coins in question struck.

The improbability of this story is suggested by Reyher himself through comparison with certain coins of Erfurt which bore like signs merely as mint-marks. He also describes a broad double-thaler of Duke Franz II of Saxe Lauenburg which bore chemical symbols to show that it was struck from silver artificially produced. (This coin is recognized as Madaï's No. 1312.) A similar piece, a triple thaler of Duke Frederick of Holstein, also exists. The silver in this extremely rare piece is credited to the Duke's private alchemist.

The Danish ducats of 1644 and 1646 are claimed to be of alchemistic gold, as is particularly that of 1647 with the spectacles and "VIDE MIRA DOMINI" (Köhler's Ducaten Cabinet, No. 583). The gold in them is attributed to the Mint-master Harbach, whom the King of Denmark appointed his personal alchemist. Possibly Harbach was able to extract the small quantity of gold found united with Norwegian silver. His ducats were so rare, however, that a copper satirical jeton was issued in Holland with one side gilded and the legend "Out of the North comes gold", while the other side read—"But precious little".

The Hessian species-thaler, of 1717, with the inscription "SIC DEO PLACUIT IN TRIBULATIONIBUS 1717", upon which the Hessian lion bears the sun in his paws, is credited with alchemistic origin and to be due to the use of a small parcel of the what this irreverent age would term "dope" anonymously sent to the Landgrave after the latter had long unsuccessfully conducted alchemistic experiments of his own.

The true nature of all this reputed artificial precious metal has never been brought to light. The basis of most of it was mere vulgar counterfeiting, for which it was sought to make the alchemists responsible, whether rightly or otherwise one is unable to say any more than that the undoubtedly good coins with an alchemistic reputation can be accounted for.

There are, however, quite a few interesting pieces known which were coined from metal the manufacture of which was overseen and vouched for by disinterested witnesses of the time who honestly held the coins to be good in spite of the fact that they were not.

A medal exists which was made from gold which a certain individual named Richthausen is said to have evolved from quicksilver by the use of a red powder of his own before the very eyes of the Emperor Ferdinand III and the State Mine Superintendent Count Von Russ.

It was last known of as in the imperial treasury of Vienna and was of the weight of three hundred ducats. All the facts are set forth thereon in a long Latin inscription. The obverse type is Apollo with Lyra and Mercury's serpent, wand and winged sandals which symbolize quicksilver. Richthausen, created a baron by the emperor, was astute enough to claim that he had not evolved the powder, but had gotten it from another party. A reward of ten thousand thalers

failed to induce the latter to come forward and declare himself. The worst of the alchemist business seems to have been that money was no object to the talented few, at least that was as good an excuse for their diffidence as any other.

One Baron Pfenniger, a Bavarian nobleman, is said to have also brought to Ferdinand III a packet of this famous powder which he said he had inherited from a deceased relative. Its "projection upon lead" took place in the presence of the emperor and accredited witnesses and from the gold obtained a coin was made for which the emperor himself composed the following inscription: "AUREA PROGENIES PLOMBO PROGATA PARENTE", or "Golden progeny from leaden parentage sprung".

The Augustinian Friar, Wenzel Seyler, turned tin into gold in the presence of Emperor Leopold I and other witnesses in 1675. Ducats were coined from these bearing on the obverse a bust of the emperor with his usual titles and on the reverse "*Aus Wenzel Seyler's pulver's macht bin ich von Zinn zu Gold gemacht*" in incused lettering around the date. These ducats were of normal size, but a trifle light in weight. They looked perfectly good and responded to test as 23 carat gold. The Vienna Numismatic Cabinet possesses another memorial of this same Wenzel Seyler whom the emperor created Knight of Rheinsburg, in a large oval medallion catalogued as made out of alchemistic gold transmuted from silver. This huge piece bears a family tree of the Hapsburgs showing 41 medallions of rulers of that family from Pharamond to Leopold I. The reverse bears an address "To the holiest, mightiest and most unconquerable Roman Emperor from the most careful explorer of the secrets of nature, this true proof of true and complete transmutation of metals is dedicated as a slight token of remembrance on his name-day."

The specific weight of this piece is, however, so near that of silver that it cannot contain much gold after all.

Medals alluding to the existence of alchemy, or which contain alchemistic symbols or hints in guarded form, are to be found in many collections. The bibliography of such pieces is, however, rare.

### Hudson-Fulton Celebration Medal of the A. N. S.

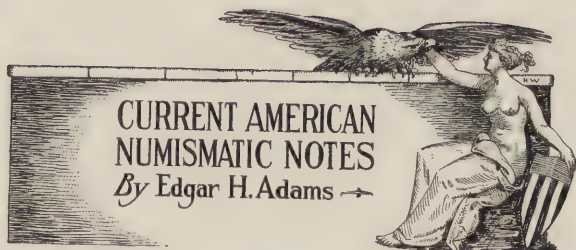
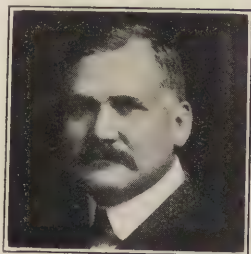
The Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission has adopted an official medal to commemorate the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hudson and the one hundredth anniversary of the first steam navigation of the river by Robert Fulton.

Medals of various metals will be struck, large ones exclusively for presentation to royal guests at the celebration, and others in graduated sizes for various purposes down to one of pocket size for general distribution.

The obverse of the medal is devoted to the Hudson commemoration. The central and main design represents inboard of the Half Moon, Henry Hudson, and a group of six sailors, watching the heaving of the lead. In the background is a suggestion of the scenery of the Hudson River. In the margin are the legends: "Discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson, A. D. MDCIX," "The American Numismatic Society," and "Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission," divided by small representations of the Half-Moon, the seal of the American Numismatic Society, the seal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, an astrolabe, a jackstaff, and a quadrant.

Upon the reverse the Fulton idea is treated with a classical design, consisting of three seated, draped female figures, representing Fulton's Clermont, commerce and history.

The medal is designed by Emil Fuchs. He is a medalist, sculptor and painter, born in Vienna.



**First American Engraver:** The dies for the early Massachusetts silver pieces are said to have been the work of an engraver named Jenks, of Lynn, Mass. Can any of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* give detailed information regarding Mr. Jenks, who may very probably be called the first American engraver?

**1838 \$10 in Proof:** Mr. William H. Woodin, the well-known New York collector, has a very scarce ten-dollar piece of 1838—scarce on account of its condition, the piece being an absolute proof. Just when proof coins first were issued at the mint cannot be determined with accuracy, but certainly not much before 1838. Mr. Woodin bought the eagle at the Parmelee sale, paying \$43 for it, and he says other collectors present at the time thought he was paying a great deal more than the coin was worth. It seems to be, however, the only specimen known in perfect proof condition, and Mr. Woodin ranks it among the rarest of his gold pieces, valuing it at \$1,000.

**The Gem of "Slugs":** A perfectly uncirculated octagonal fifty-dollar gold piece of 1851, the rarest of all the pieces of this type, showing the figures "50" in the centre of the reverse, was the feature of Elder's sale, on March 9. This specimen showed some mint bloom, and had not a disfiguring dent.

This was the first fifty-dollar piece issued by Moffat & Co., United States assay contractors, bearing the stamp of United States Assayer Augustus Humbert. These pioneer coins, constituting the chief circulating medium of the Californians in the early fifties, got much hard usage, and nearly every known specimen shows numerous traces of the many times it has changed hands. Such coins in the ordinary state of preservation are not scarce, and it is only on rare occasions that the opportunity is presented to collectors of obtaining what may be called an uncirculated specimen.

**A Territorial in Proof:** A new variety of the California series in the way of condition is owned by Mr. David Proskey. This is a proof twenty-dollar piece of the United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, dated 1853. So far as can be ascertained, a proof coin has not hitherto been associated with the issues of the Assay Office of San Francisco. The unique condition of the piece leads its possessor to believe that the dies were made in the Philadelphia mint.

It is not definitely known who made the 1853 dies for the Assay Office. California engravers who made the dies for many other private gold coins have stated that they had not executed those for the Assay Office of Gold, and therefore it is not unlikely that they were made at Philadelphia, as Mr. Proskey reasons.

The proof condition of the piece in question would seem to bear out the theory. The Assay Office coining machinery was bought from the same Philadelphia establishment that furnished apparatus for the United States mint, and is said to have had a coining capacity of \$720,000 a day. The San Francisco semi-official mint was very busily engaged in making coins for local circulation, and it is not probable that there was any time spent in putting an extra fine finish upon any of its issues.



# The Numismatist

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EDITORIAL OFFICE AND MAIL ADDRESS, "THE NUMISMATIST" TYRONE, PA.

## U and N Mint Marks?

"\$10.00 for you! A gentleman wishes to get five ten cent pieces with the letters s-o-u-n-d on them, one letter on each coin. He says you can find the letters just below the wreath. We have three letters now. It is supposed to stand for "Sound Money".

There were five (5) mints in America, one at Philadelphia, one at San Francisco, one at Carson City, one at New Orleans, and one in Colorado.

The letter "S" was used to designate San Francisco, "O" to designate New Orleans, "D" for Denver, etc.

Look over your dimes, and keep looking until you find all the letters. The first to bring a complete set to "The Item" gets the ten dollars.

Tell all your friends and neighbors to help you."

The foregoing with glaring headline and in big type, has been the recent generous offer of the *Philadelphia Item*.

Mint mark fairy tales like this have been going the rounds of the newspapers for some time and have been excused because they did not know better or could not conveniently find out, but from Philadelphia, the home of the mint since its first establishment in 1792, and where mint information is at every hand, we consider the only "S-O-U-N-D" thing about this is that it is a willing and well-known imposition on the *Item's* readers, and we do not know but that the thousands in the vicinity of Philadelphia who are looking for U. and N. mint mark dimes would have good cause for damages for impaired eyesight. It is amusing to see cashiers, ticket sellers and trades people in general scrutinize every dime. They happily volunteer the information "We only have two more to get, we have S-O-D." The searchers and *The Item* will be under the S-O-D before they find the U. and N.

The organization in New York, where social and fraternal relations among collectors has long been lacking, of a Numismatic Club is decidedly pleasing. New York usually does things just a little different, and its numismatic devotees are no exception, as the fundamentals of the N. Y. N. C. are not like those governing the existing numismatic societies. The New York collectors met to conform to the will of the majority, in organizing they did so; if majority rule always governs the N. Y. N. C. it will be a thriving organization at the millenium.

An old thought gives cause for the question: Why does Philadelphia and Pittsburgh not have numismatic organizations? There are more than enough enthusiastic collectors in both of these cities who would be glad to follow the leader in the proposal for a local society. Who will be the leader? These are not the only cities, but they are the most promising at this time. Baltimore needs coaching, after that watching.

Advertisements from those whose offerings or business dealings appear questionable will not be accepted by THE NUMISMATIST. We ask the assistance of our readers in keeping our advertising pages wholesome. Investigation caused us to refuse advertising during the past month. In one instance we wrote the intended advertiser: "You cannot but know that your attribution of these pieces is not correct, and that some of them are not or never were coins."

## The International Numismatic Congress at the Belgian Exposition of 1910.



THE GREAT INTEREST which American collectors already evince in the Brussels Numismatic Congress of next year will no doubt be heightened by the announcement that it has been accorded the special patronage of H. R. H. Crown Prince Albert of Belgium and the Belgian Government, while H. R. H. Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was "High Protector" of the previous Brussels Congress of 1891 will again assume that rôle next year. The "Presidents of Honor" of the Congress will be Baron Descamps-David, Belgian Minister of Sciences and Arts; Arm. Hubert,

Belgian Minister of Labor; Em. Béco, Governor of the Province of Brabant, and Em. de Mot, Senator and Burgomaster of Brussels.

The Coburg family to which both the Belgian throne heir and Prince Philip belong have been among the most enthusiastically and consistently devoted to Numismatic Science of all the European Royalties.

One of the most beautiful and extensive of European Numismatic collections is that of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, situated in the city of Gotha and under the learned direction of Dr. Pick. Prince Philip's magnificent private collection is kept in the well-known Coburg Palace in Vienna.

The precise date of the meeting of the Congress has not yet been definitely set, but it is generally decided that it will be during the month of June (1910). A brilliant and interesting programme of receptions, sessions, visits to the mint and historic monuments is being arranged for those who will be actually present, but it is appreciated that the great majority of leading lights in the Numismatic world are men and women who will be prevented by various considerations from leaving home at the time, so that the participation of the absent ones is being provided for in that whatever papers or memorials they may present for the consideration of the Congress will be translated and read before it, their exhibits cared for and their names accorded as much prominence in the proceedings of the Congress as if they were actually present.

The forthcoming Numismatic Congress therefore affords a splendid opportunity for American Numismatists to place themselves on record in their time and generation in connection with a lasting memorial of the present state of Numismatic Science.

The American collector who desires to be duly inscribed as a Member of the International Numismatic Congress of 1910, whether personally participating in its deliberations or not, will have an entrance fee of three francs or sixty cents to pay.

M. Jules Jourdain, the great Belgian Medallist, is now at work upon a beautiful commemorative medal of the Congress, which is open to subscription at \$2.50 in bronze and \$5.00 in silver.

The proceedings of the Congress, together with the papers contributed by the Numismatists of various countries, will be collected in a handsome and profusely illustrated volume, which is now open to subscription at \$4.00. Papers on American coinage, by F. C. Higgins, and American Medals, by Victor D. Brenner, have already been promised.

It is urged that as many members of the A. N. A. as possible will contribute to as strong a showing of its strength before the whole Numismatic world as possible by causing themselves to be enrolled as members of this interesting Congress and doing such other things as may lie in their power to the honor of our Association and country.

Subscriptions sent to Frank C. Higgins, 5 West 104th Street, New York, will be duly acknowledged and transmitted to the Belgian authorities.

## THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB AT ITS MARCH MEETING



THE FOURTH GATHERING of the club on March 12 was largely attended. Present: Messrs. Adams, Atterbury, Belden, Blake, Burke, Henry Chapman, Drowne, Egge, Elder, Forbes, Frey, Hayes, Heaton, Higgins, Hopkins, Imhoff, Kennedy, Lambert, Miller, Nagy, Niklewicz, Pehrson, Poillon, Proskey, Raymond, Smith, Wilson, Zerbe.

President Higgins called "order" at 9.15. Messrs. Henry Chapman, S. Hudson Chapman and Archer M. Huntington, president of the A. N. S., were made honorary members. Messrs. Belden, Drowne, Forbes, Kennedy, Miller, Nagy, Pehrson, Poillon, Walsh and Wilson were made active members.

Henry Russell Drowne, corresponding secretary of the American Numismatic Society, expressed the good wishes of his society towards the club, and alluded to the splendid collection and library of the A. N. S. President Zerbe, of the A. N. A., next remarked upon the educational work of the A. N. A., and also upon the A. N. S., as the repository of a great collection and library. He also commented upon the new Lincoln cent, which would probably not appear until midsummer. Also on the new gold proof sets, which will hereafter be of the character known as "sand blast," or dull finish.

Spirited discussion arose as to the striking and sale of an annual mint medal. Mr. Heaton suggested that a resolution, signed by all present, be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, so urging. Mr. Proskey said that the public would not buy medals, but preferred coins. Mr. Zerbe said that over \$5,000 had been paid for medal concessions at expositions and proved profitable, and that many thousands would buy an official annual mint medal of artistic design. Mr. Belden, recording secretary of A. N. S., next expressed his good opinion as to such an



annual mint medal. He spoke highly of the French mint medals, saying we had much to learn in this country as to good medals. He also called attention to the extensive collection of decorations at the A. N. S., upon which Mr. Saltus was an authority, and invited all to visit the A. N. S., examine its collections and attend its meetings.

Dr. Burke expressed his great dissatisfaction at seeing so many poor and miserable ancient coins exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum, and strongly criticised the poor condition of the six hundred coins from Egypt of Mr. Mills' exhibited there.

Space will not permit us to mention the many interesting things among the over one hundred fine specimens exhibited.

## NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA

(Continued.)

### April—Taurus.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.



TAURUS or the Bull is the second sign of the Zodiac. Very little in the way of legend has come down to us regarding the origin of this sign. Taurus indicates to the Egyptians the time for plowing the earth which is done with oxen. Several well-known stars are in this constellation, the most familiar being the cluster called the Pleiades.

The common portrayal of this sign shows the forepart of a bull facing the left. In the Zodiacal series of India under discussion there is a rupee struck at Ahmadabad, in 1617, showing simply the forepart of a bull issuing from clouds. This bull, however, faces the right. The common conception on the Indian coins shows the whole of a humped-back bull standing, and facing to either right or left. The illustration is taken from a gold piece struck at Agrah, in 1618, while pieces with the bull facing the other way were struck in 1620 and 1622, at Agrah.

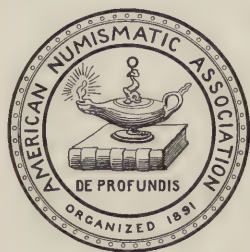
### Additions to U. S. Gold Coin Varieties.

Mr. C. W. Cowell, of Denver, reports the following varieties of U. S. gold coin, which he says he has not seen quoted, or mention of them having been published:

1866, \$5 and \$10 S mint, no motto, with an usually large S; also the same date and mint with motto and a very small S. Two varieties of the \$10 P. mint 1842, small and large date. 1842 \$5 P. mint, two varieties, large and small letters on reverse.

Mr. Cowell says: "Collectors who are interested in mint mark gold should endeavor to fill their sets as rapidly as possible. During the recent bank panic a great deal of gold was drawn out of southern banks, and C. and D. mint marks may now be easily found, and usually in fine condition."

Harry B. Mason, of Washington, has an uncommon specimen which shows the five-cent dies of 1907 struck on a one-cent bronze planchet. The planchet has been flattened at one side in stamping, making it almost egg shape. Mr. Mason says this piece was given to him with other cents in change. Mint officials who have pronounced the specimen as from mint dies are puzzled as to how it could have been produced and reached circulation. They say its production was evidently by design, at some time previous to removing the five-cent dies from the press, as the impression could not have been accidentally made during the regular process of coining. A specimen of similar description appeared in a recent sale.



## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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1909 Convention—Montreal, August 9 to 14.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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### 1909 CONVENTION CALLED FOR AUGUST 9 TO 14.

At a meeting held in Montreal on March 12, attended by nearly all our members living in that city, a committee composed of Second Vice-President P. O. Tremblay, Mr. Ludger Gravel and Mr. James Reid was appointed to make arrangements for the coming convention. After consulting with the committee and guided by the suggestions of a good number of our members, I hereby announce that the convention of the American Numismatic Association is called to meet in Montreal the week of August 9-14. Announcement of the date is made early, in order that our members may arrange to have their vacation at that time. Next month we hope to be able to give details regarding the program and entertainment. Our Montreal members are full of enthusiasm over the coming meeting. The program as now being arranged promises some enjoyable and profitable surprises, and a most successful convention is anticipated.

FARRAN ZERBE, *President.*

Tyrone, Pa., April 10, 1909.

## MARCH REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED APRIL 1.

Thomas H. Sheppard, James Trythall, Everett Van Voorhis, Frank Liesner, F. E. Tuttle, Carmen J. Morris, Peter Griffin, D. D. Jacobs, F. M. Tuckerman, Horace Carr, Jr., H. B. Harmer, Joseph A. Lawler, H. R. Rodecker, J. A. Walker.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to June 1, they will be declared elected to membership in the June report:

Applicants.	Proposed by
James G. Halapleus, 6 Postoffice Court, Toledo, Ohio.....	Robert Hosbury, F. G. Duffield.
John W. Prevost, 963 Sumner Ave., Springfield, Mass.....	Wm. C. Stone, F. G. Duffield.
R. V. Browinski, Lock Box 442, Louisville, Ky.....	F. G. Duffield, *M. E. Clark.
J. A. Clouser, 25 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.....	Stephen K. Nagy, John W. Haseltine.
William L. Wentworth, 475 Main St., Springfield, Mass.....	Wm. C. Stone, Erwin G. Ward.
Geo. L. Snow, 5 Ashley St., Westfield, Mass.....	Wm. C. Stone, Erwin G. Ward.
Chris. Harris, Box 102, Columbus, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, A. B. Coover.
Walter J. Deibel, 324 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, *Frank J. Egger.
Al. Berger, 624 K. St., Sacramento, Cal.....	Theo. E. Leon, A. M. Tierney.
F. Wayland Potter, 563 Bailey St., Camden, N. J.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
J. Jager Richards, 559 25th St., Detroit, Mich.....	Howard R. Newcomb, H. C. Laible.
H. F. Crocker, 1654 Gaylord St., Denver, Col.....	H. O. Mann, F. G. Duffield.
L. S. Van Orden, Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
A. Atlas Leve, P. O. Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y.....	Farran Zerbe, Wm. A. Ashbrook.
Rev. Naz. Dubois, Ptre., Principal Jacques Cartier Normal School, Sherbrooke St. East, Montreal, Canada.....	F. N. Breton, F. O. Tremblay.
Rev. Jos. Toupin, Ptre., St. Antoine Abbe, Quebec, Canada.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
J. O. Labrecque, 425 St. Andre St., Montreal, Canada.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
Thos. O'Leary, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
A. J. Boucher, 28 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Canada.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
Miss Agnes Baldwin, 415 West 118th St., New York, N. Y.....	J. de Lagerberg, Howland Wood.
William Earl Hidden, 25 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.....	Dr. E. G. Corteau, R. W. McLachlan.
Lewis A. Noblett, 400 Miami St., Leavenworth, Kans.....	F. G. Duffield, *Jos. A. Lutes.
Frank H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill St., Mattapan, Mass.....	Howland Wood, F. G. Duffield.



A. W. Dettra, Hotel Hartranft, Norristown, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
George A. Steele, Willow Grove, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, Jos. H. Geis.
R. James, Box 64, Station B, Montreal, Can.....	P. N. Breton, Farran Zerbe.
Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.....	Farran Zerbe, Frank C. Higgins.
Daniel R. Kennedy, 255 W. 92nd St., New York City.....	Henry Chapman, Farran Zerbe.
James A. Clark, 111 Highland Ave., Middletown, N. Y.....	A. G. Heaton, T. L. Elder.

\* Local business or professional endorsements.

Another excellent showing in new applications for membership is made this month. The good work of Messrs. Breton and Tremblay of Montreal is especially gratifying, five of the new applicants being proposed by these gentlemen.

The membership roll and mailing list of *THE NUMISMATIST* will be revised during April, and only those in good standing will receive the May issue. If your dues for 1909 have not been paid, please attend to it at once.

Members giving notice of change of address will please state whether or not they desire the change to be noted in the general secretary's report. Hereafter such changes will not be published unless request is made.

The prominence in numismatic circles of Mr. A. J. Boucher of Montreal, Canada, whose application for membership is printed in this issue, entitles him to more than passing mention. Mr. Boucher is one of the oldest collectors of Canada, and is the only surviving one of the three founders of the Numismatic Society of Canada in 1862. In 1866 the name of the society was changed to what is now the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. Mr. Boucher has been a collector for just half a century, and very appropriately celebrates the golden wedding to his hobby by making application for membership in our Association.

Dr. E. G. Corteau should be credited with having proposed the name of Charles Haycroft in last month's report, instead of the general secretary. Mr. Haycroft's address should be Duart, Ont., Can., instead of Durant. The change of address of Charles E. Bellanger, noted last month, should have read, 32 Fourth Avenue, Viauville, Montreal, Canada.

#### A. N. A. MEMBERSHIP \$1 FOR THE BALANCE OF 1909.

The graduated membership fee of the A. N. A., providing for all memberships to expire with the year, makes the fee \$1 for the balance of this year with those whose applications are received between May and September. This, \$1 for the balance of 1909, should prove a good lever for new acquisitions, and our hustlers for the honor roll should now be doubly active. New applicants who desire *THE NUMISMATIST* from the first of the year are to pay the regular annual dues, \$1.50.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD,  
General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., April 5, 1909.

The A. N. A. librarian acknowledges receipt of a copy of M. E. Zay's comprehensive work on the colonial money of France. An excellent illustrated publication giving the history and description of all the coins France has issued for her colonies. 8 vo. 380 pages. French text. Price \$4.

Mr. Mitchell Baker, of Chicago, has contributed to the A. N. A. cabinet one of the model castings of his design for a medal for the Chicago Numismatic Society. Only fifteen similar specimens have been made.

Priced catalogues have been received from Messrs. Lyman H. Low and H. E. Morey.



## WHERE THE 1804 DOLLARS WENT

### One More Fairy Tale.

Collectors will hail with gratification a fresh clue as to the whereabouts of those long missing 1804 dollars, which has been discovered by a contributor to *Pearson's Weekly* (London) and gravely reprinted by the *N. Y. Sun*, although not in Mr. Adams' department. In view of a possible new source of supply we should advise even present happy possessors to also hunt for those eager to pay the new quotation of twelve thousand dollars each. The Scotch "doit" is also a delightful surprise.

"Custom decrees that a gold coin, or at the very least silver, shall be put under the mainmast of each new ship launched. The coin bears the date of the year when the vessel is completed, a fact well known to collectors, who keep an eye on ships that are likely to be the depository of numismatic prizes.

"Thus at Liverpool, some years back, a derelict Yankee schooner, bought for a song, yielded an 1804 dollar, the rarest and most eagerly sought after of all American coins. It sold readily for £1,500 (\$6,000), and would be worth to-day at least double that sum, for it was in perfect preservation, having rested in its cotton wool wad beneath the hollow "stepping" of the mast since the day it was first placed in position.

"Its recovery was the result of foresight and business enterprise, combined, of course, with special knowledge. A man passing the worthless hulk on the day of the sale noticed the date, 1804, on her stern, and rightly guessed that she might likely be the bearer of a dollar of that year.

"In the same way have been pre-

served and recovered many of the ancient silver Scottish pennies, known as doits, which were so tiny that twelve of them were barely equal in value to the penny sterling. The old Scottish shipbuilders of the days when these coins were in circulation used, with characteristic national thriftiness, to put one of them beneath each mast they 'stepped,' in preference to the more valuable groat.

"Owing to their small size, however, combined with their well-nigh infinitesimal value regarded simply as money, most doits that were in circulation were speedily lost, leaving those that had been placed beneath the masts to become, from the collector's point of view, of extreme value."

### High Prices for Horseshoes.

General St. Clair Mulholland, veteran and historian of the Civil War, tells an incident showing the utter worthlessness of Confederate paper money at the close of the war.

"Shortly after Lee's surrender," says the General, "I was a short distance from Richmond. The Confederate soldiers were going home to become men of peace again, and were thinking about their farms.

"One had a lame, broken-down horse, which he viewed with pride. 'Wish I had him, Jim,' said the other. 'What'll you take for him? I'll give you \$20,000 for him.'

"'No,' said Jim.

"'Give you \$50,000.'

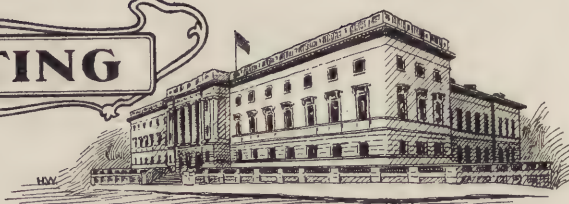
"'No,' said Jim.

"'Give you \$100,000,' his friend said.

"'Not much,' replied Jim. 'I just gave \$120,000 to have him shod.'"

Phila. Times per Hugo Kuenstler.

He who passes out to the world a counterfeit Life gets paid in Confederate money.—Hubbard.



### U. S. COINAGE, MARCH, 1909

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles...	196,820	\$3,936,400.00
Eagles .....	25	250.00
Half Eagles....	1,043,932	5,215,160.00
Quarter Eagles.	157,968	394,920.00
Total Gold...		1,397,845 \$9,546,730.00
Half Dollars....	934,700	\$471,850.00
Quarter Dollars.	340,300	85,075.00
Dimes .....	1,047,300	104,730.00
Total Silver...		2,322,300 \$661,655.00
Five Cents.....	4,249,333	\$212,466.65
One Cent.....	1,151,600	11,516.00
Total Minor...		5,400,933 \$223,982.65
Total Coinage.		9,121,078 \$10,432,367.65

In addition to the domestic coinage the U. S. Mints produced during March, 2,088,000 pesos and 192,612 one centavo pieces for the Philippine Islands.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued April 1, in reference to the United States currency value of foreign coins, shows that of all the money issuing divisions of the world, all have gold for their standard of value, excepting Guatemala, Honduras Nicaragua, Salvador, China and Persia. Bolivia, the most recent country to adopt the gold standard, did so December 31, 1908.

The types of the gold coins now being issued at the United States mints do not permit the making of bright finish or brilliant proof specimens. The face of the die touches almost every part of the planchet, dulling the surface of even a polished blank. Proof coins of the present gold series, so far as issued, have a

very dull appearance, the finish being what is known as "sand blast," and are far less pleasing to the eye than the coinage for circulation which is brighter and of lighter color.

Less than one hundred gold proof sets were struck dated 1908. All are of the new types, the \$10 and \$20 with the motto "In God We Trust."

Few things are more beautiful than a brilliant proof gold coin. The absence of this condition in the new series is to be regretted.

A medal commemorating the departure of the Atlantic fleet, in placquette form, is being struck and distributed at the Philadelphia Mint. The design and production, expressive, typical and artistic, was by Messrs. Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan. The obverse is a profile portrait of President Roosevelt, with inscription "THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES". On the left of the portrait is an anchor, emblematic of the Navy. The anchor is surrounded by a laurel wreath tied with flowing ribbon. The laurel is significant of victory. Below the bust of the President the waves of the sea are shown, as represented in Greek art. The reverse is a view of the harbor at Hampton Roads, with some of the warships shown just starting out on their long cruise. A figure representing the United States is bidding them Godspeed. Her right hand rests on an atlas, suggesting that the extent of the journey is not unknown. The flag of the United States flies out strongly before the wind as it is being hauled to the top of the standard. A shield, surmounted by an eagle, is part of the design and the inscription reads: "HAMPTON ROADS, DEC. 16, 1907. DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET ON CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD."

These medals are sold at \$1 each and the demand for them has been far greater than anticipated.



## INQUIRIES AND INFORMATION

A. B. B., Jr.—No coins were dated until the later part of the 15th century A. D. The time of issue of most of the coins previous to the use of dates is, as a rule, only approximately attributed, governed by the inscription, device or other records in reference.

---

Mr. B. W. Smith, of Redlands, Cal., sends us a rubbing and description of a very uncommon (probably unique) San Francisco half dollar dated 1894. On both sides of the mint mark S are thin slanting lines in about the same relief as the balance of the coin's device. We have not previously heard of this mint mark variety. Any one interested is requested to write to Mr. Smith.

---

Mr. J. F. Bridge, of Piqua, Ohio, reports the possession of a perfect specimen of the 1825 half dollar with plain edge and will be pleased to correspond with anyone interested or knowing of a similar specimen of this date.

---

W. P.—"In God we Trust" does not appear on the Saint Gaudens design \$10 and \$20 gold pieces dated 1907. Our illustration of the \$10 piece in the February issue, showing the reverse with motto, is the type first struck about mid-year 1908.

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C. A. W.—The story told in regard to a rare variety of peso bearing the portrait of Maximilian is that the dies broke when thirty-five pieces were struck and that the flaw in the die appeared exactly where the ball pierced his forehead when Maximilian was executed. The pesos prized by collectors are recognized by the legend on the obverse, which is in shorter letters than the legend on the common peso of Maximilian and the temple of the portrait is much depressed. There is no available record of the sale of one of the rare varieties. The regular Maximilian peso is rather common, dealers quoting specimens at \$1 in fair and \$2.50 in good condition.—E. H. A.

## The New Portuguese Coins.



It will be our custom to illustrate from time to time the more interesting of the new issues of different countries. The accompanying illustration shows one of the new coins of Dom Manoel II. of Portugal. This young ruler was born in 1889, and was the younger son of Dom Carlos and succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, February 1, 1908. Dom Manoel is the seventeenth ruler of the Braganza dynasty, which came into power with Dom Joao IV. in 1640, when the Spanish house was driven out. The family, however, dates from the end of the fourteenth century and traces its descent from Joao I., the first ruler of the House of Avis. The present dynasty is known as the House of Braganza-Coburg, from the marriage of Dona Maria II. to Fernando of Coburg-Gotha.

The coin given here, a piece of 500 Reis, follows in general style and workmanship the previous Portuguese issues, and shows none of the new idea characteristics of many of the modern Continental series. The head is modelled in as high relief as is the head on the Saint-Gaudens \$10 and yet it is below the surface of the rims. On the other hand, the piece does not give out any suspicion that this high relief was accomplished with any difficulty. The reverse is in low relief and is an epigraphical with the exception of the value, and carries the crowned Portuguese arms in a very ornate shield surrounded by a spray of oak and laurel. The effect of this side is very pleasing and reminds one of those very charming reverses so often seen on the coins of Joao V. in the first half of the eighteenth century.

W.

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



President,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,  
HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 89 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue.

The April meeting held the evening of the 9th was the Club's most successful gathering in point of attendance, interest and exhibits. A good number of the fifty participating were non-residents of New York. Among those who were elected to membership, all of whom were present, were: Messrs. J. A. Clark, Hillyer Ryder, Joseph Barnet, Edward T. Newell, Elmer S. Sears, J. C. Mitchellson, William Hesslein, W. H. Woodin, J. Keppel Hopkins, Julius Stollberg and Charles L. Podhaiski.

President Zerbe, of the A. N. A., announced the date of the 1909 convention, referred to the interesting and enjoyable program being prepared and solicited the attendance of all members. His reference to the interest of the Montreal members and that they had proposed more than ten new members during the past two months brought forth hearty applause.

Several hundred unusual specimens were exhibited. Among the loan exhibits, all of which were given a special vote of thanks, were: Patterns of the 1866 Lincoln head five-cent piece, Robert P. King, of Erie, Pa.; advance photographs of rare Territorial specimens from the Zabriskie collection, Henry Chapman; and two unusual bi-metal ingots, stamped C. WIEGAND, ASSAYER, from the Jewett collection, by S. Hudson Chapman,

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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Building Open Every Day.

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ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON.

Recording Secretary,  
BAUMAN L. BELDIN.

Corresponding Secretary,  
HENRY R. DROWNE.

Meets Third Monday of each month, November to May, inclusive.

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held March 15th, Vice-President Parish presiding.

Announcement was made of the death of Corresponding Member James Kirkwood, of Hong Kong, China.

Messrs. Alphonso T. Clearwater and Charles H. Imhoff were elected members.

The librarian, Mr. Wm. R. Weeks, reported accessions of six books, six papers and six pamphlets, and gave a list of donors.

The curator, Mr. Wm. Poillon, reported accessions of fifty coins and fifty-eight medals, tokens, etc., and gave a list of donors.

Miss Agnes Baldwin read a paper on Dutch Jetons of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, illustrated by specimens from the society's collection. Like all of Miss Baldwin's contributions to the society's programs, this was a very interesting and instructive paper.

## CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



1622 Masonic Temple.

President,  
VIRGIL M. BRAND.

Secretary,  
BEN. G. GREEN.

Meets First Friday evening of each month.

The sixty-third monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, April 2nd, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following twenty-six members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Mayer, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Tracy, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Doherty, Leon, Gardiner, Tuckerman, Michael, Blumen-schein, Chester Dunham, Huber, Baker, Sorensen, Gunther, Williams, Roberts and Dr. Bert.

A communication from the curator of the American Numismatic Society was received thanking the society for the set of membership medals.

Mr. George E. Roberts, former Director of the Mint, addressed the society at some length on the Mint and Assay service, which was received with the greatest interest. His narrative of the incidents surrounding the first production of the St. Gaudens gold coins was especially well received, as Mr. Roberts was Director of the Mint at the time these designs were submitted, tried and adopted. He showed one of the very first trial pieces of the double eagle, the first which had been seen by those present.

Mr. Tracy showed a Russian rouble of unusually large size; Mr. Brand, the Washington cents in copper, silver and gold, the latter being unique, the Assay medal for 1909 and two rare Greek pieces; Mr. Leon some Pike's Peak gold, and Mr. Blumenschein some unusual freaks.

A group picture of the members present was taken by Mr. Gardiner. Messrs. Seaman and Ripstra were present as visitors,

## MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

President,  
JUDGE L. W. SICOTTE.

Secretary,  
C. A. HARWOOD.

New York Life Building.

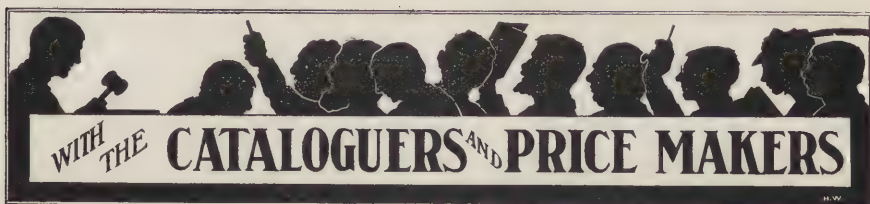
Meets Third Friday of each month, September to May.

The March meeting of the society was held Friday, the 19th, at 8 P. M. Several donations were reported. Two new members were elected. P. O. Tremblay exhibited ten medals struck at different times for the N. & A. S. of M., one of them very rare; also a silver coronation medal of George III, a silver accession medal of Edward VII, a coronation medal of the King struck for England and one for Natal and a beautiful double scudo of Genoa and other pieces. The excursion committee have decided for this years antiquarian outing to go by automobiles as far as Ste. Anne de Bellevue, visiting the sites of the different forts all along the lake shore.

The official report showing the outlay, cost of maintenance, etc., in connection with the Canadian mint says: "The total capital expenditure for 1908 was \$85,936; cost of maintenance, \$12,758; salaries, \$59,181; paid for copper bullion, \$6,948; silver, \$204,993; gold, \$742, making a total for bullion, \$212,684. The amount of coining done was \$23,290, copper; \$313,328, silver; and 636 gold sovereigns. The net profit on gold coined was \$13; on silver, \$175,709; on specimen coins, \$745; on copper, \$18,709.

"The total capital expenditure on the Mint to the end of last year was \$528,377."





A very notable collection, that of the late Henry L. Jewett, of Macon, Ga., which in a sense has been dormant for many years and is little known to the active collector of to-day, is now being catalogued by Mr. S. Hudson Chapman and in a several days' sale will be sold just as soon as the catalogue can be completed and have timely distribution. The sale will probably take place the latter part of June. This collection, of which we have seen a portion, is a general one and of exceptional condition, containing many very rare specimens, some of which we do not believe have previously been offered in this country. A description of some of the most interesting specimens will appear in our next issue.

T. L. Elder has made a record by holding three successful sales within a month. At his sale of March 12, the Baldwin & Co. \$10 piece was sold for \$275, the 1861 D mint gold dollar, not perfect, brought \$95, and a copper specimen of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company \$20 piece was sold for \$125. His sale of April 5 offered a large variety of specimens, as did also his sale of April 9.

The fine specimen of the 1851 \$50 gold piece in the sale of April 9th, lot 333, sold for \$330.00, and was purchased by Mr. E. H. Adams for a prominent collector.

The Arnold Numismatic Company have issued a new metal card, which is free to their patrons. The issue is limited to 1010, distributed: 10 in silver, 150 in copper, 150 in brass and 700 in aluminum.

That it pays for the numismatic dealer to advertise no one knows better than does B. Max Mehl, "The Texas Dealer." Mr. Mehl has been one of the most persistent numismatic advertisers in recent years, and he is to-day enjoying the fruits of his investment, in the large and successful business that now requires his entire time. In fact, he writes us, that the days are not long enough for the attention demanded by his magazine, auction sales and attending his large mail clientele. He tells the story briefly in his new advertisement, this issue.

S. Hudson Chapman, following his return from the earthquake destroyed portion of Italy, immediately prepared a decidedly interesting and entertaining lecture covering his observation and investigations while in the stricken district. This lecture, which is illustrated with many stereopticon pictures made from the plates personally taken by Mr. Chapman, has occupied his time during the past few weeks, during which he has delivered it in several cities of the Middle West. Mr. Chapman closed his lecture tour at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, April second and third, addressing large audiences on both dates.

Charles K. Warner, the veteran medallist of Philadelphia, has recently issued a neat folder, offering at decidedly attractive prices 136 varieties of commemorative and historical medals.

Lyman H. Low's 139th sale was held March 31st. May the dean of present-day cataloguers live to conduct at least that many more.

## HENRY CHAPMAN

### NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!



HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED and have had placed in my hands by Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, ex-President of the American Numismatic Society of New York City, his celebrated collection of American Coins, including the New England N. E. Oak and Pine Tree Shillings, Lord Baltimore Sixpence, Chalmers Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence, Standish Barry Threepence, Nine Higley Coppers, *magnificent specimen of the New York Brasher Doubloon, 1787*, same as the one that made the world's record price of \$6 200 in the Stickney Sale, *extremely rare New York Cent, Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo, reverse eagle standing on a section of a globe, etc.* Indian Peace Medals. U. S. Pattern Pieces.

*The very rare, 1786, Non Vi Virtute Vici.*

*The finest and most remarkable collection of PIONEER GOLD COINS* that has ever been offered at auction, containing as it does, eight \$50 gold pieces, the Augustus Humbert, 1851, and the Kellogg & Company, 1855, being in proof condition; the unique, 1851, Augustus Humbert \$50; Moffat & Company, \$16 bar; Clark & Company, \$5, \$2½; Clark, Gruber & Company, 1860, Pike's Peak, \$20 and \$10; Moffat & Company, 1852, \$10, two varieties; Bechtler North Carolina \$5; two varieties of the \$2½. Rutherfordton; C. & A. Bechtler \$5, \$2½ and \$1, various varieties. Also the Georgia coin issued by Templeton Reid, 1830, \$2½; the only complete set of the Mormon coins ever offered, consisting of the 1849 \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2½; 1850, 1860, \$5; J. S. Ormsby \$10; Oregon Exchange Company, \$10 and \$5; Baldwin & Company, 1850, Cowboy, \$10, \$5; Miners' Bank, \$10; 1849, Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company, \$10; J. H. Bowie, \$1; Pelican Company, 1849, \$2½; Massachusetts and California Company, 1849, \$5; *extremely fine cents, Fractional Currency, Numismatic Books, etc.*

*All to be sold at Public Auction in May.*

Plain Catalog will be issued free to those applying, or those on my revised mailing list for this year who replied to my postal card of January. An edition will be issued quarto size with ten (10) photographic plates and sent expressage prepaid on receipt of \$4.00, which will include printed price list to be issued after the sale and sent free to subscribers to the Plate Catalog. Price list alone after the sale 75 cents, or bound in with the Plain Catalog, \$1.00.

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63 P, 64 S, 65 P, 66 S, 66 P, 69 P, 70 P,  
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8. 1879. O mint. Mint bloom.
9. 1885. Unc. Very scarce.
10. 1902. Uncirculated.
11. 1904. Unc. Last year. Scarce.

### HALF DOLLARS.

12. 1827. Fine.
13. 1826. Fine. Edge reads "Alf Dollar."
14. 1828. Large date. Unc. Rare.
15. 1830. Large C. Large O in date. Fine.
16. 1837. Fine.
17. 1854. Arrows. Fine.
18. 1855. Fine. Slanting 55. O mint.
19. 1858. O mint. Fine.
20. 1859. Fair.
21. 1861. O mint. Struck by Confederacy. Unc. Rare.
22. 1871. S mint. Very fair.

### QUARTER DOLLARS.

23. 1856. Fine and rare.

### DIMES.

24. 1801. Holed; but scarce coin.
25. 1829. Fine.
26. 1832. Fair.
27. 1849. Nearly Unc.

### HALF DIMES.

28. 1841, 1844. Two nice coins.
29. 1854. Date touching bust.
30. 1853. O mint. Fair.
31. 1851, 1853, 1856 and 1857. Nice lot. Scarce.

### THREE-CENT SILVER.

32. 1871. Fine.
33. 1853.

### CENTS.

34. 1834. Unc. Large date, small stars.
35. 1877. Uncirculated. Very rare.

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37. 1907. P mint. \$10. Unc. St. Gaudens. No motto.
38. 1847. D mint. \$5. Very fine. Scarce.
39. 1862. P mint. \$1. Beautiful specimen.
40. 1826. ½ E. Central American Gold. Nearly Unc.
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42. 1852. \$2.50. Fine.

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VOL. XXII

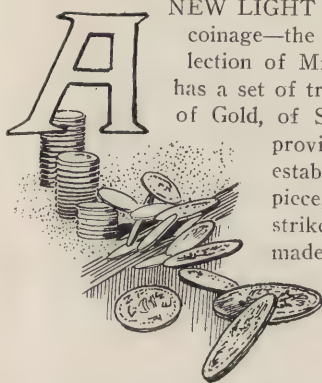
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No. 5

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**Existing Trial Pieces Show Unrecorded Types and Indicate Octagonal Shape Was Considered for \$5 and \$10 Coins.**

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



NEW LIGHT on that exceedingly interesting division of American coinage—the Territorial issue of California—is found in the collection of Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tariffville, Conn., who has a set of trial pieces in lead of the United States Assay Office of Gold, of San Francisco, that are of the highest rarity, and provide us with the first authentic proof that the latter establishment contemplated the issue of a five-dollar gold piece, and proceeded so far with their arrangements to strike such a coin as to have two separate reverse dies made. One of these shows the California eagle, as shown on many of the other private pieces, while the second reverse bears the design of the eagle as shown by the regular United States five-dollar piece of the period. The inscription around the California eagle reads "United States of America" while around the piece with the regular eagle reads "San Francisco, California, Five D."

Five D," while around the piece with the regular eagle reads "San Francisco, California, Five D."



Two other lead trial pieces of this set show the obverse and reverse of the ten-dollar piece regularly issued by the Assay Office, in 1853. Also there are the obverse and reverse of another variety of the ten-dollar piece of the Assay Office that has never been seen before. This is a much larger coin than the ten-dollar piece that was issued, and is the same in design on the obverse as the second variety of the \$5 piece, above mentioned, with the regular U. S. eagle and the



inscription "San Francisco, California, Ten D." The reverse is an enlarged representation of the regular engine-turned reverse of 1853. The genial Connecticut collector is to be congratulated upon the possession of such rarities, which are regarded by the writer as the most interesting pieces connected with the issues of this great semi-official mint.

It will be observed that each one of these trial pieces has been rudely cut in octagonal shape. This fact would lead one to believe that the Assay Office contemplated a return to the eight-sided form of the early fifty-dollar pieces (called slugs) issued by the same office. So far as known the octagonal shape did not meet the favor of the persons in authority at Washington to whom the matter of the issue of the new designs had been submitted.

Neither did the denomination of five dollars receive their approval, although a coin of that denomination was greatly needed in California at the time. As no coin of the Assay Office is now known bearing the style of eagle as appears on the regular United States coins, and as shown on two varieties of the \$5 and \$10, illustrated herewith, photographically produced from Mr. Mitchelson's specimens, it is fair to presume that the Government authorities failed to sanction its use on the semi-official coin issues of the San Francisco Assay Office, preferring the original California eagle design, which distinguishes all the issues of the latter establishment from those regularly made at the United States Mints.



## NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA.

(Continued.)

### May—Gemini.



GEMINI OR THE TWINS is the third sign of the Zodiac. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux side by side; in the heads of the Twins, respectively, are situated the two stars which bear these names. The Sun is in this sign from May 20 to June 21, the latter being the longest day of the year. Our mild oath "jimony" comes from the Latin word of this sign.

The Indian portrayal differs very little from our conception, and all of the coins show the Twins embracing; sometimes with hands empty, other times with one holding a mace and the other a pair of weights or some other such object. The one pictured shows the Twins in a seated posture with one holding an arrow and is sketched from a rupee struck at Ahmadabad in 1617. Other rupees were struck at Agra in 1618 and 1623, while mohurs were struck here every year from 1619 through 1623.

## COIN DESIGN COMPETITION BY GERMAN ARTISTS.

### Fifty Enter Prize Contest for Artistic Models for a New Twenty-Five Pfennig Piece. First Results Unsatisfactory, but Popular Competition Sets an Example for Coining Nations.

CONTRIBUTED.



GERMANY is just now giving a splendid illustration of the general experience that he who would break with a nation's established traditions in what regards the coins of the realm must have a thick hide and a strong heart. For in no other human interest will the shafts of criticism fly so quickly nor speed with such malignant force as when something new is attempted in an old established coinage. Almost every man feels that he knows the earmarks of utility and beauty when it comes to coins; a frame of mind that would be quite harmless, at least interesting, were it not for the concomitant feeling that it is at once his right and duty to assail any conception that differs materially from his own. Who didn't take a fall out with the St. Gaudens designs? Rusty old pens scratched in ramshackle paragraphs the strangest vagaries about those coins; and what made the journalistic scream still more interesting, the defenders of the new coins often shot quite as wide of the mark as the more strident assailants. In the case of some of the antique coins whose beauty is so striking, how interesting to-day it would be to know something of the reception they had from people and artists.

The events that have preceded the present flurry in the German press are of interest to numismatists generally.

On the 19th of May, 1908, a decree was issued authorizing a new coin of the denomination of twenty-five pfennig. The advent of a new coin offered an opportunity for an artistic creation, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to take advantage of it. He advertised a competition to furnish a pattern for the new piece. The competition was open to all German artists and prizes of two thousand, fifteen hundred, and one thousand marks respectively, were offered for the first, second and third designs that should prove the most suitable. The terms of the competition and an exhaustive statement of the requirements that must be met in the design were published in the *Reichsanzeiger* of July 22nd, 1908. All models were required to be in hand by December 1st, 1908. A wide interest was created and about fifty models were submitted, but in spite of a clear statement of the requirements that must not be neglected it was at once discovered that more than half of them did not conform to the terms and were automatically eliminated. A jury of award was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pass upon the designs submitted, and, presto! the battle was on. The trouble over the jury will readily be understood from the following article translated from the *Berliner Münzblätter*.

"With the exception of the incidents that attended the discontinuance of the old Thaler and the preparation of the new Three Mark piece, never before in Germany has the introduction of a new coin aroused so many pens to action as that of the new Twenty-Five Pfennig piece. What a mass of communications has been sent us! To begin with, the composition of the jury of award did not meet with entire approval from expert circles. That jury consisted of the Imperial Secretary of the Exchequer, three museum directors—among them one

numismatist—and two artists. But there was no member of the jury with expert knowledge of the business questions involved, nor was there a skilled mint-man until the Director of the Royal Mint in Berlin was added as a supplementary member. Only the design that was awarded the first prize has been published, and the general expression of opinion has been entirely unfavorable to that work, and by no means flattering for the jury itself. Not one voice has been raised in approval of the decision. We will not repeat here all the severe reproaches that have been made in the press against the jury and the design; we will rather observe that in many instances these attacks go wide of the mark; but we will on the other hand not refrain from saying that we regard the design that was awarded the first prize as unsuitable. There are among the numerous patterns submitted in the competition, even within our limited knowledge of the facts, not a few that appear more acceptable than the design that was chosen for the first place. The designs that won the three prizes were submitted by:

I. August Haeuser, Medallist, Boeckingen, Wittenberg. Prize, 2,000 M.

II. Prof. Hugo Kaufmann, Sculptor, Berlin. " 1,500 "

III. A. Kraumann, Sculptor, Frankfort a. M. " 1,000 "

"When the first brief notices of the three victors in the competition were published without further characterization, nobody could have surmised that the H. Kaufmann was identical with the otherwise favorably known Professor Kaufmann, the artist of Munich; and that the person awarded the third prize was the successful artist in the competition for the memorial tablet for Bad Oberbrunn; and thus it happened that in our account in the *Münzblätter*, p. 240, we stated that "the prize-winning models are by artists who hitherto have hardly been known to the public." In the case of Kaufmann and Kraumann that statement is not correct; both of them have among other things also taken an active part on the well known series of medals issued by Carl Poellath in Schrobenuhausen.

"The first design has the designation of value between two cornucopiae; and on the reverse within a quadrangle, a realistic eagle standing above the imperial crown. The influence of an antique model is unmistakable.

"The second design has a pleasing representation of a seated Hermes, with the statement of value in front of him. This type may be compared with that on the French minor coins, and like the latter has the fault of a too flat relief. Look at one of the French bronze coins that has been in circulation for a few years; the type is hardly distinguishable. The reverse of this second design presents a heraldic eagle that conforms to the decree of December 6th, 1888, but it likewise is done in a relief that is too low.

"On the third design—similar to the first—the mark of value on the obverse is surrounded by wheat-heads; while the reverse presents only the head of the eagle—not lacking in beauty indeed—but hardly a suitable substitute for the well-known symbol of sovereignty that figures on the imperial coinage.

"In our opinion the jury of award has in its decision been influenced purely by considerations of artistic excellence, without regard for constitutional requirements or the interests of trade. The last two, however, must unconditionally form the central ideas of any suitable design. *The new coin must bear the legally established symbol of sovereignty, the Imperial eagle, and must be so made that one can without looking at it and by the sense of feeling distinguish it from the other coins.* If the above requirements can be met, with the addition of artistic treatment—so much the better.

"We doubt if any of the three models for which prizes were awarded will ever be utilized. We have also heard that another competition will be held, open to a more restricted circle of artists, and that several medallists are to be specially invited to take part; but at the present time we are unable to make a more



definite statement about the matter. Let us hope that a satisfactory result will yet result."

And we shall await these results with very lively anticipation.

In one respect the course of the German government is worthy of commendation and imitation as well. In calling on the artists of the country to submit designs for the new piece the only proper course was followed. In this case fifty artists (and near-artists) prepared and submitted models. How many others tried and not being satisfied with their efforts would not submit them, cannot be ascertained. The stimulus given not only to medallist art but to all forms of plastic art must have been decidedly worth while. The fact that the designs submitted, and especially those chosen, are not entirely suitable does not condemn the method of securing them; it condemns only the ignorance of those that had charge of the competition.

It is fully as absurd to expect that a salaried government appointee will be competent to meet the broad and varied demands of a vigorous nation in the important interests of its coins and medals as it would be for the Boston Museum of the Fine Arts to hire Mr. Dauber and Mr. Splasher, provide them with an abundance of paint and canvas, and then say to them: "Go to, now, and paint us pictures for this Museum, and keep on painting until our walls are covered with canvases." Yet for the most part that is exactly what our government has been doing for the last half century.

T.

## A MONOGRAPH OF THE FIVE-DOLLAR PIECE AND ITS VARIETIES IN PREPARATION.



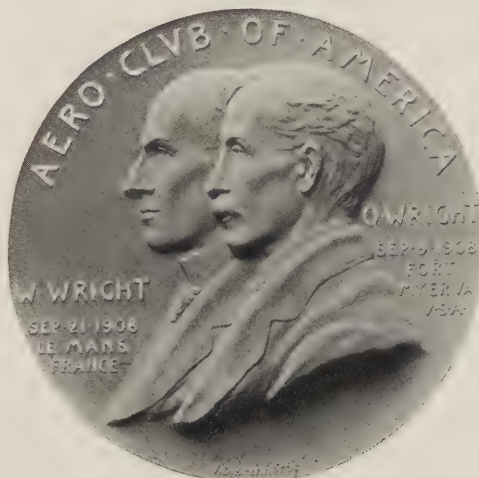
SEEKING INFORMATION regarding the United States five dollar gold piece is the pleasurable task of Mr. William H. Woodin, of New York City, the well-known collector of United States gold coins, who is preparing a monograph of the half eagle and its varieties, die and mint mark. It is his intention to illustrate his work with separate photographs of each distinct variety, which he thinks will very much better answer the purpose than worded descriptions.

Mr. Woodin has been a collector for about twenty-five years, and has brought together a comprehensive series of all the gold coins. His series of five-dollar pieces is fairly complete, but lacks the 1798 heraldic eagle, 1815, and 1822. His series of quarter eagles is also very comprehensive, as are also those of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars. But his series of three-dollar pieces is complete, and enjoys the distinction of being the only complete one in existence. Mr. Woodin possesses the great 1870 S three-dollar rarity, of which but two specimens were struck. One of these was placed in the corner stone of a Government building in San Francisco and the other, through the family of the coiner, finally came into Mr. Woodin's possession. There was some doubt thrown upon the genuineness of this piece when it first came into notice, but Mr. Woodin has investigated the matter thoroughly at the San Francisco mint, and demonstrated the coin's authenticity beyond any doubt.

If any one possesses a die variety or mint mark among the five-dollar pieces that have been unrecorded Mr. Woodin would be much pleased to hear from him. He would also be glad to learn all information in regard to this denomination. It would be very interesting to know who engraved the dies from which the various five-dollar designs were coined from time to time, and if any of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* can throw light upon the matter Mr. Woodin will greatly appreciate being informed.

## GOLD MEDALS FOR THE GREAT AVIATORS.

**Wright Brothers Honored by Aero Club of America. Presentation by President Taft. Designed by Victor D. Brenner.**



THE WRIGHT BROTHERS will be honored on June 10, at Washington, for their great achievements in aerial navigation. Each will receive a gold medal costing \$1,000 each, a gift by public subscription, fostered by the Aero Club of America. The presentation will be made by President Taft. The medals were designed by Sculptor Victor D. Brenner and add one more to the many masterful products of this great artist. They were struck at the Philadelphia mint.

The medals are about two and one-half inches in diameter, and bear on the obverse portraits of

Orville and Wilbur Wright, with their names and the date and place of their most successful individual flights. That of Orville being at Fort Myer, Va., September 9, 1908, a continuous flight during 62 minutes and 15 seconds, this a world's record, was exceeded by Wilbur in his great flight at Le Mans, France, September 21, 1908, lasting 91 minutes and 51 seconds during which he covered a distance of nearly sixty-one miles. AERO CLUB OF AMERICA in semi-circle at top.

The reverse shows one of the Wright's airships in space, the seal of the Aero Club appears at bottom.

It is expected that there will be a limited distribution of copies of the medals in bronze.

The Wright Brothers are receiving many medals. One has been awarded by Congress. During their stop in England, while enroute to this country from France, they were presented on May 3, with the gold medal of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, the first gold medal to be presented by the society, which has existed since 1866. This medal is inscribed: "Presented to Wilbur and Orville Wright, in recognition of their distinguished services to aeronautical science." The obverse side of the medal bears an illustration of a flying eagle and a balloon,



## CANADA'S EARLY GOLD COINS.

### Ottawa Mint Sovereigns of 1908 Not the First. British Columbia Struck \$10 and \$20 Pieces in 1862.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

*Illustrations by Courtesy of Mr. R. W. McLachlan.*



ENGLISH GOLD SOVEREIGNS were coined on the North American continent for the first time in 1908, when a limited number of these pieces were struck at the newly opened Canadian mint at Ottawa.

Six ingots, containing between sixty and seventy ounces of gold, were sent to the Ottawa mint from the Reddick mine, in the Larder Lake district, and this was the metal used to make the Canadian sovereigns. All are marked with the letter C. The intrinsic value of each piece is \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ , although specimens already have been sold for \$25.

It is the general impression that these are the only gold coins of any description ever struck in or for Canada, with the exception of the gold two dollar pieces for Newfoundland; but there was one other gold coinage about which little is known, and which is associated with the United States for the reason that the dies were made in one of its leading cities.

In 1883 R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, a numismatic authority, while examining the coin collection of the British Museum in London came across two gold coins of the denomination of \$10 and \$20 with which he was entirely unacquainted, although the inscriptions borne by them indicated that they had been made for circulation in British Columbia.



The gold pieces were similar in design. The twenty dollar piece bore on the obverse the device of a crown in the centre of the field with a small rosette at the bottom, while around the border was inscribed "Government of British Columbia." On the reverse was a wreath of oak leaves, which enclosed, in three lines, the inscription "20 Dollars 1862," with the word "Küner" in minute letters underneath the wreath.

Mr. McLachlan had never heard of such coins before and upon his return he wrote to the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia for information. Secretary John Robson supplied the information that the coins had been struck at New Westminster, B. C., in 1862, at the instance of General Gossitt, who at that time was treasurer of the colony.

Treasurer Gossitt had an ambition to strike gold coins when the gold fever was at its height in the province, in 1862. He was a numismatist, and finally through his efforts a small mint was established in connection with the assay office. Before the mint was completed it was discovered that the colony had no authority to coin money and that there was a heavy penalty for doing so, it being a prerogative of the Crown. Notwithstanding the fact, Treasurer Gossitt determined to have sample coins made anyway, and in opposition to the Governor's wishes



brought the mint to completion. "I well remember meeting him (Gossitt) after he had achieved his object," wrote Mr. Robson. "He had the coins in his hands, jingling and admiring them, as a child would a new and very attractive toy."

In 1883 the bulk of the coining machinery was still lying idle and rusting in the old mint building, which afterward was converted into a public library and reading-room. The two coins in the British Museum were presented to that institution by Frederick Seymour, who was Governor of British Columbia in 1864.

Two other specimens of the ten and twenty dollar pieces of this issue in gold brought a large sum at the Murdoch sale, held some years ago in London. These probably were the specimens brought back to England by General Gossitt. Besides these, two or perhaps three of each value are held by the families of the Ministers of the time in British Columbia.

Mr. McLachlan said in an article written in 1883 for the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* that from the name of the engraver and from the general likeness to the German coinage he concluded that the dies had been prepared in Germany. As a matter of fact the dies were prepared in San Francisco, which information has only recently come to light.



The commission for the execution of the dies was placed with Albert Küner, of San Francisco, who for many years, up to the time of his death in 1906, was the leading engraver on the Pacific Coast. In addition to engraving the dies for nearly all the medals that were produced in that part of the country for half a century, he designed and engraved the dies of a majority of the gold coins that were issued during the pioneer gold days of California, 1849-1855.

Upon completing the dies and before turning them over to Mr. Gossitt several trial pieces in silver were struck by Mr. Küner upon a coinage press owned by the jewelry firm of Lemme Bros., of San Francisco. As Mr. Küner originally came from Bavaria and as the coinage press was imported from Germany, Mr. McLachlan's theory was not so far wrong, although the coins are distinctively a production of America.

The little town of New Westminster, however, can lay claim to the honor of being the first in the Dominion to have had a mint and to have struck gold coins, as the first gold piece to be issued by the independent colony of Newfoundland did not make its appearance until 1865, and they were struck in London.

### ADDENDA TO COREAN MODERN COPPER COINS.

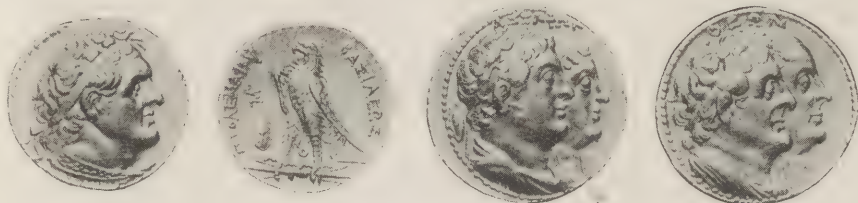
SINCE MY ARTICLE of the struck Corean coins in the April NUMISMATIST was written I have met with another variety of type B. of the 5 Fun denomination. The name of the country is simply Tai Kan in small characters between two dots, while the period, instead of being the old Kai Koku (Opening of the Country) has been changed to Ko Bu (Military Lustre) second year, or 1898. In other words, the Chinese inscription with the exception of the numeral of the year is the same as on type C, while, the centre, English and Corean inscription and reverse are the same as on type B.

H. A. RAMSDEN.



## NUMISMATIC GEMS ACQUIRED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Sale of the Splendid Historical Collection of the Late Henry L. Jewett, in June.



PTOLEMY I GOLD

PTOLEMY II & ARSINOE PTOLEMY I & BERENICE  
OCTODRACHM IN GOLD

This collection which has not seen the light of day for over 12 years will be brought out and displayed for the competition of collectors by S. H. Chapman during the early part of June. It is a collection that was formed on very intelligent and historical lines, is exceedingly interesting, and, for the amount of money in it, furnishes a good representation of every series of coinage from the earliest period to the present time.

Mr. Jewett formed the collection about thirty years ago when he purchased from the dealers of the time and at important auction sales.

There are superb examples in every series, from the gold Daric of Darius I, to the large gold coins of the Ptolemies, and a number of Roman Emperors in gold. There is an interesting representative line of Greek Silver coins and a collection of Roman silver and bronze.



JAMES VI, SCOTLAND, GOLD



1795 QUARTER EAGLE



HIERO II, SICILY, GOLD

One of the strongest portions of the collection is the modern series of the gold and silver coins of Europe, among which are many beautiful examples. For instance, the rare £20 Scots in gold of James VI, rial of Mary, gold quad-

ruple ducats of Austria, magnificent series of the multiples of the Brunswick and Luneburg silver pieces from ten thalers downwards. There is a splendid series of medallie dollars of Mexico and gold coins of Peru and Brazil. Amongst the latter a very extraordinary coin—a great piece of bar money weighing 3 oz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., which is double the size of previously known specimens. It is a long bar bearing many stamps, one of which records the date, 1802. It is about four inches in length, and probably unpublished, as the special collection of Senor Araujo Ramos of Bahia, recently sold, did not contain a specimen of this size.



OLIVER CROMWELL  
SOVEREIGN



MAXIMILIAN OF BAVARIA, GOLD



In the United States series there is a splendid collection of Half Eagles, including the dates 1821, '23, '24, '25, and '30 and an extraordinarily fine specimen of the 1796 Quarter Eagle. The \$3 series contains the great rarities—1865, '73, '75, in brilliant proof condition.

We would like to give an illustration of one of the great thaler pieces, but they are so large that one of them, illustrating obverse and reverse, would occupy a whole page. Our illustration of one of the German pieces, a four-ducat of Maximilian of Bavaria, is a superb example of 17th century modelling in the style of the beginning of the 16th century, and a magnificent example of medallie art of that period.



BRAZIL, GOLD. 1802

**Humane Society Medal:** The Humane Society of New York, of which David Belias is president, at its late annual meeting awarded three medals, one each in gold, silver and bronze, to be known as the Humane Society Medal, to the three members of the New York police force who have done most to alleviate the suffering of dumb brutes during the past year.

The medal, which is about two inches in diameter, has for its central figure the head of a horse, with: HUMANE SOCIETY \* NEW YORK \* surrounding. The medal takes the form of a badge in being suspended from a scroll bar pin by three chains.



## THE COINAGE OF ABDUL-HAMID II.

BY HOWLAND WOOD, F. R. N. S.



ABDUL-HAMID II., who was deposed from the throne of Turkey on April 27 by the Constitutionalists or Young Turk party, was the second son of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, and succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his brother Murad V., August 31, 1876. Abdul-Hamid was born September 22, 1842, or, according to the Mohammedan reckoning, 15 Shaban, 1245. He was the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople.

His record of intrigue, bloodshed and massacre—if all the villainies credited to him can be laid at his door—will make interesting reading for future generations, but the coinage of his reign will afford but little interest to the student of numismatics. His coinage for the most part is similar to the coins of his immediate predecessors, and can be distinguished by the date in Turkish figures, which is 1293, the year of his accession. The date the coin was issued is indicated by the regnal year given on another part of the piece. The strictly Turkish issues seem to be limited to the Constantinople mint, and are, in gold, pieces of 500, 250, 100, 50 and 25 piastres, or 5,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. A Turkish pound equals in our money about \$4.40. On the obverse is the toughra, or monogram, containing the Sultan's name, as shown above, within a wreath with two quivers of arrows at the base. The reverse has the stereotyped benediction, *azze nasrouhu*, or, "may his reign be glorious," together with the mint name and date, all inclosed within a wreath. The pieces in all the metals may be divided into two classes, with and without the monogram *il-Ghazi*, (the Victorious) in front of the toughra.

The silver likewise follows the previous styles and comes in these denominations: 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastres. The 20 piastre piece is equal to about 86 cents and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre is equal to 20 paras or about 2 cents. The three largest pieces have the toughra and the reverse inscription as on the gold, but enclosed in a border of crescents and stars, while the next two sizes have simply the star border without the crescents. The half piastre is similar to the gold. Billon money, the mainstay of most of the previous Sultans, is represented by two denominations, ten and five para pieces. These have the toughra in a scroll border, while the reverse has the inscription in an outline crescent, with the value and date between the horns. The only copper piece that has come to my notice is the five para piece. This follows the type of previous copper pieces, the toughra on the obverse, with the inscription in a circle around the value in the center of the reverse.

Although the Egyptian coinage bears the toughra and regnal year of the Turkish Sultans it can hardly be considered Turkish, especially as the weights and values are slightly different. The payment by Egypt to Turkey of an annual tribute and the striking of the coins in the name of the Ottoman Sultan are to-day about the only visible form of Turkey's suzerainty over this country. This point about the Egyptian coinage is very interesting and is a relic of Moslem customs from very ancient times. One of the most jealously guarded rights of a *de facto* ruler, even though his rule extended no farther than his doorstep—provided he was spiritually powerful enough to command allegiance—was that of *khutba* and *sikka* or the right of being mentioned in the Friday prayers and having his name on the coinage. Many a bloody war has been waged because some forgetful or rebellious vassal had omitted his liege lord's name from the weekly prayers or from the coinage. The Khedives evidently respect their spiritual sovereigns' right to

the *sikka*, for the Egyptian coins bear without exception the toughra of the Sultan and show no trace of the name of the Khedive. The mint name *Misr* (Egypt), is the only indication of the coins being anything but Turkish.

An index of the gradual sloughing off of the rims of the Turkish empire is the gradual decreasing of the number of its mints. Where once there were many, to-day Constantinople is the only one. The last remaining mint beside this one was Tunis. This mint once struck a bounteous coinage bearing the names of the Ottoman Sultans, but ceased to strike coins paying due acknowledgment to the Sultan in the early part of Abdul-Hamid's reign. The coins that now bear the Tunisian imprint carry a French inscription on the side where once "Sultan son of a Sultan" was impressed, and the small letter A at the bottom indicates that the place of mintage is now at Paris.

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## FIRST DOUBLE EAGLE STRUCK IN SILVER

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### The Unique 1849 \$20 Gold Piece Preceded by a Pattern in Silver. A Specimen in Copper.

EDGAR H. ADAMS in the *New York Sun*.

A Philadelphia coin collector has just come into possession of the first double eagle struck from the dies engraved by James B. Longacre at the Philadelphia Mint in 1849.

The recently discovered coin is composed of silver and at one time was in the collection of Mr. Longacre. That it was the first piece struck is indicated by the fact that it bears no date, although both obverse and reverse designs are exactly like the unique gold piece of this denomination and date that now lies in the coin collections of the mint at Philadelphia.

It is supposed that the coin was made as a test of the dies and that Mr. Longacre placed it among other experimental pieces of a similar nature which at the time were not thought to possess much of a value.

Owing to the curious circumstances that resulted in only one piece being struck in gold from the 1849 dies the first gold double eagle of Longacre now is regarded as the rarest and most interesting of all the American gold coins.

Another specimen, in copper, was made from the 1849 dies. These three coins represent the only known specimens that were made from the first dies.

At the time the new double eagle made its appearance in 1850 it was suggested that it be called a Washington and that on the obverse instead of a head of Liberty there should be the head of Washington surrounded by thirteen stars, and on the other side a "handsome eagle standing out as if it were not ashamed of itself and surrounded by as many stars as the number of States at the date of coinage." This Longacre double eagle was used until replaced by that of Saint-Gaudens.

While many experimental double eagles have been made at the mint in gold, copper and aluminum, so far as is known the recently discovered specimen is the only one that has ever been struck in silver.

## OUR PAPER MONEY TO BE SIMPLIFIED.

**All Government Notes of One Denomination Will Carry the Same Portraits in Simple Design. Recognition Made Easy, Counterfeiting More Difficult.**



REASURY OFFICIALS have approved a plan for systematizing designs for United States notes and coin certificates, thus carrying into effect a scheme of uniformity in portrait and general design for notes of the same denomination of each class. It will embody the ideas of officials of the Treasury Department, bankers, business men, and currency experts.

It is believed that the new notes, when put in circulation, will be welcomed by the public on account of their simplicity and the readiness with which different denominations may be fixed in mind. At present there are many different designs for United States notes and coin certificates, of various denominations, leading to confusion and uncertainty. Under the new plan all notes of one denomination, regardless of their class, will be of the same general design.

Under the plan approved, all classes of notes of each denomination will carry the same portrait, nor will any portrait be used which will not be immediately recognizable by every person who handles money. The one-dollar silver certificate will carry the portrait of Washington; the two-dollar silver certificate that of Jefferson. The five-dollar note, whether silver certificate or greenback, will carry the portrait of Lincoln; the ten-dollar gold and silver certificates and United States notes that of Cleveland; the twenty-dollar that of Jackson; the fifty-dollar that of Grant; the one-hundred dollar that of Franklin; the five hundred dollar that of Salmon P. Chase; the one thousand dollar that of Alexander Hamilton. We have not had information regarding the portraits to be adopted for the \$5,000 and \$10,000 notes. This information is not essential just now, as these denominations have a particular feature, regardless of the portrait they may bear, that gives them instantaneous recognition.

The portraits of Hillegas, Monroe, Silas Wright, Lewis, Clark, Mansfield, and others will be eliminated. The eagle, the buffalo, and the Indian head, which have proved to be easily counterfeited, also will disappear. All duplications will be done away with.

The classes of notes will be differentiated by color and by other distinguishing marks. The new system of notes, it is believed, will tend to discourage counterfeiting.

As so far announced this simplification will not include National Bank notes, which while protected by the government are not classed as Government Notes.

It is expected that the new notes will show considerable blank space, making prominent the distributed silk fibre which is our paper currency's greatest safeguard against counterfeiting.

**Early Gold Proofs:** We have been informed by Mr. Charles Steigerwalt that he recently owned an 1838 proof ten-dollar piece, to the rarity of which reference was made in the April NUMISMATIST. The piece later went to Mr. Henry Chapman, who sold it for something like \$100. It is a very rare piece, evidently, for this one and the specimen owned by Mr. Woodin are the only ones we have heard of up to date. At the sale of the collection of Mr. Isaac F. Wood, held in 1873, a specimen of the \$20 United States Assay Office piece of 1853 (perhaps the same piece owned by Mr. Proskey), brought \$26, which was a pretty high figure for a California or any other kind of private gold coin at that time, when the collectors took so little interest in them. Mr. Chapman informs us that there are several proof California coins in the Zabriskie collection, soon to be offered to the public, one of which is the rare \$50 Kellogg piece. All private gold coins in proof condition are undoubtedly rare.





## GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS

### No. XII.

BY F. A. HASSLER, M.D., Ph.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The previous papers by Doctor Hassler relating to the history of German coinage, the last of which appeared about one year ago, commanded great interest among a large number of THE NUMISMATIST'S readers. Doctor Hassler has received many letters, both from this country and Europe, asking him to continue his writings on this subject, among them, one from a celebrated numismatist of Munich, who says "Of exceptional interest, I know of no similar work on the coinage of Germany," Dr. Hassler has consented to continue his writings, which will exclusively appear on our pages.



IT HAS BEEN SO LONG since we studied the little acorn, of Brandenburg, from which the great oak of the German Empire grew that it might be well for us to review a few points connected with the general history of the country. In our last study we followed the rulers known as the Saxon Kings and Emperors, Henry I, king not emperor; the three Ottos, to the last of that race known as Henry II, the Saint, who began to reign in 1002, and ended his not over glorious rule when the

Great Reaper snapped his life's thread in the year 1024.

There were several things that prevented Henry being a great Emperor, the fact that his mind was occupied with so-called religious ideas, that he was commonly known as a saint sapped his energy as a ruler, and not the least in the way, a hindrance to greatness from which Germany suffered for centuries, was what may be called the curse of the crown of the Holy Roman Empire which long years before the Pope had placed on the head of Charles the Great (Christmas, 800).

Three times did Henry cross the Alps to bring back the revolted provinces. In 1015, the Italians had gone so far as to elect Arduin, Marquis of Ivrea, as their king, but these little countries were jealous of each other, and when Henry appeared Milan had already declared war against the new king and helped the Germans greatly in breaking up the kingdom. Again Henry went into that country to conquer the Greek dominions in the south, in which he failed.

All this trouble and diversion from what should have been the great business of his life was caused by the H. R. E. idea (Holy Roman Empire, or Emperor). On many coins we find S. R. I., *i. e.*, of the Holy Roman Empire. We have seen in our studies that this idea was a great drawback to Germany and we will have it brought to our view more than once again.

Germany not only suffered in this manner but the great vassals often quarreled with Henry, and another straw was laid on the camel's back by a war with Poland.

Henry II was a great-grandson of Henry the Fowler; the First, his father, being Henry, who was the second Duke of Bavaria, known as the quarrelsome, and his grandfather was the first of the Bavarian dukes of that name, so he was often called "Henry the Bavarian." At his death the imperial crown was restored to the house of Franconia. From the Franconian family, as we learned

in our eighth study, it had passed on account of the dying request of the noble Conrad, the First, a duke of the Franks, who had been chosen to rule after the death of Louis, the child. (Franconia was situated on both sides of the Main and the Rhine as will be seen by reference to the map on page 220, of the NUMISMATIST, for 1907.)

After the treaty of Verdun, in 843, the Holy Roman Empire declined to such a degree that for many years it hardly seemed to exist, but under the Saxon emperors, especially the Ottos, it regained most that it had lost, and, although it did not flourish so well under the second Henry, Conrad the Second who followed him brought it back to so much of its former glory that he ruled over all the land of Louis the German, that of Lothair, and in fact two-thirds of the empire of the Great Charles.

The Saxon Emperors had been great city builders and they had done all in their power to foster the idea of heredity right to the crown; not without election; but they placed in power such men as favored their children, but Henry II left no child and though Conrad was related to Henry it was a far off relationship. Conrad was called "The Salic," he being one of the Salic Franks who lived in the valley of the Saale River, a tributary of the Main, and the Franconian Emperors are also known as "The Salians." These Franconian Emperors are:

Conrad II, The Salic, 1024-39.

Henry III, The Black, 1039-56.

Henry IV, 1056-1106; Crowned Emperor in 1084.

Henry V, 1106-1125.

The Saxon Emperors, with the exception of Henry II, may be said to have been truly great rulers, and Conrad, who succeeded them, was also a man of great power and ability. Although in his reign Schleswig was yielded to Cnut the Great, King of Denmark, he extended the boundaries of his country until it included the valley of the Rhone, French Comte and Switzerland; he forced the tribes north of the Elbe to pay tribute and rebuilt the city of Hamburg, which had been twice destroyed, once by Cnut of Denmark and again by the Slavs.

Everything was in confusion when Conrad was crowned at Mainz (Mayence) in 1024, and, as was to be expected, he had trouble with the bishops of Italy when he went south and took the Lombard crown in the cathedral of Milan two years after, but on Easter Sunday, 1027, he was crowned Emperor by Pope John XIX at Rome, Cnut, the conquerer of England and Norway, Rudolph, King of Arles, being present at the great ceremony.

It is not well when we study a very important period of history for us to crowd too much into the brain at one time; far better it is to get a short epoch firmly fixed in our minds than to have a slight and dim idea of events which have influenced the lives of millions of the human race; therefore, we will leave the history of Conrad and his son Henry until we take up this subject again.

In the course of these studies we have had occasion to investigate the use of the heraldic figure of the double-headed eagle and of the globe and cross. The former of these we traced to the Eastern and Western Roman Empires, but recent investigations and excavations, carried on by the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Chicago, show that this symbol was in use long before these empires were thought of. Doctor Banks, the field director of this expedition, says, "One of the Hittite inscriptions was the double-headed eagle, which was shown on several ruins. These were mostly in Phrygia, from which the Hittites had been driven out by people from Thrace soon after the destruction of Troy. The Crusaders brought the double-headed eagle to Europe and it is now used by Germany and Russia on government emblems substantially as it was 4,500 years before Christ."

(To be Continued.)

# The Numismatist

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## FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COIN COLLECTION.



N JUST RECOGNITION of a serious educational institution the Assay Commission of 1909 has, by resolution, recommended that the national coin collection which is deposited and displayed for public view in the mint at Philadelphia be improved, and suggests a good way by which revenue for the purpose may be obtained, by recommending that an annual mint medal, of artistic design, a new design every year, be struck and sold for the benefit of the collection.

That part of the Committee on Resolutions report relating to the national coin collection follows, and is taken from the report of the Commission recently published by the Treasury Department:

"Recognizing that the national coin collection in the mint at Philadelphia is a serious educational institution, and that it is one deserving of greater financial aid that it may be made more complete and instructive, and that it is now considerable, except in the coinage of the United States, when compared with coin collections of many centuries, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of the Annual Assay Commission of 1909 that the mint coin collection should be made as complete as possible; and, that since there are over 100,000 visitors to the mint annually, many of whom, we believe, would purchase a mint souvenir in the form of an artistic medal if they knew that the profits from the sale of such medal would be devoted to the improvement of the coin collection, it is

"Recommended that a medal, of a different design each year, be made and offered for sale to visitors, and that the profits derived from the sale of such medal be devoted to the improvement of the national coin collection.

"We further believe that the striking of this medal should be made close to public view, thus demonstrating the process of coining better than the distant view the visitors now have of the coining operations, and that medallion art effects not practical in our coinage could be produced in a medal.

"Inasmuch as medals and medallions have been sold to visitors at the mint for many years, the profits from which have not served a public purpose, it is believed that these resolutions can be made operative without congressional action."

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of Farran Zerbe, chairman; James H. Manning, Ambrose Swasey and Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow. The resolution was subscribed to by all the members present, including Director of the Mint Frank A. Leach, Congressman Ira W. Wood, who was chairman of the Commission, and John E. Wilkie, Chief of Secret Service.

Those who framed this resolution did so with a knowledge of past unsuc-



cessful efforts for the same purpose. Nothing is to be gained by hoping for favorable consideration from Congress, no appropriation will be forthcoming, the political barriers cannot be removed.

Here is a plain proposition, which in the light of old and common practices at the mint, can be made operative without legislation or appropriation. The most our mint cabinet has received in any recent year was \$800. A very good and artistic medal can be made for less than ten cents, and if sold at 25 cents, with over 100,000 visitors to the mint each year, all entertained and instructed by the collection and feeling indebted to it, how much, Yes! how many thousands of dollars may not be produced and applied to a worthy public institution?

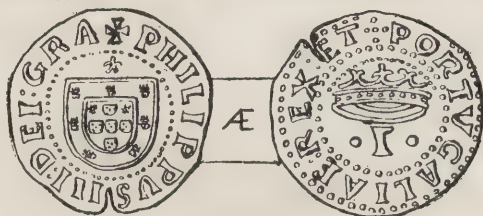
Concerted effort and united appeal for the enactment of this resolution is not only a duty but should be a pleasure from every champion of educational institutions; all those with a patriotic pride who desire our national collection to approach those of European countries; every lover of art who would encourage art in metal; and most particularly of all, every student and collector of numismatic specimens.

Very good medals in cheap metal have been made for less than half the cost here mentioned, including those officially struck at recent expositions, that for the late Jamestown exposition being a beautiful product.

Popular competition for designs, even with selection the only honorarium, would prove an impetus for medallic art.

Reader, will you join in the effort? If so, write to Honorable Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., asking his good offices in support of the resolution of the Assay Commission of 1909 for the early improvement of the national coin collection. **WON'T YOU DO IT NOW?**

### NECESSITY COIN OF PORTUGAL—UNIQUE



COPPER REAL—PORTUGAL—1635.

Dom Manuel Joaquin de Campos, writing from Lisbon to the *Rassegna Numismatica* (Italy), tells an interesting story of a rare copper coin of his country which has just come to his notice through the sale of the Lamas' collection. It is effectively a necessity piece of the value of one real struck in copper by command of Philip III in 1635. Royal correspondence in the Portuguese archives shows that repeatedly during thirteen years the King endeavored to get the government to issue coins of this type to the value of from twenty to thirty thousand *cruzados*. The project evidently never passed beyond the striking of this evidently trial piece over a worn out *padrao* of King Sebastian. It is conjectured that it was shown to King Philip, who disapproved of the pattern, which was the end of the matter with the exception of the unique example now placed on record. The coin, which weighs 4 gr. 23 and is of a diameter of  $27\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres, bears on obverse the arms of Portugal within circle of pellets surrounded by PHILIPVS III . DEI . GRA. Reverse, a small figure . I . beneath a large crown and between two pellets; legend between a double circle of pellets: . PORTVGALIAE . REX . ET (Algarbiorum).

F. C. H.

## FIRST AMERICAN COIN DIE ENGRAVER.



THE PINE TREE SHILLING is undoubtedly the best known coin of Colonial America. Mentioned, as it is, in most of the school histories, its name has become familiar with youth and it is one of the few coins that excites curiosity and finds interest with all in America, and has played an important part in sowing the seed that has led to pursuing numismatics.

Unwarranted tales have been told regarding the fabulous profits that came from the manufacture of those pieces to those who enjoyed the special grant to coin and issue them. None more frequently repeated of these tales is that wherein the daughter's dower was her weight in Pine Tree shillings.

Mr. John Robinson, of Salem, Mass., a member of the A. N. A., has kindly supplied our Mr. Adams with the following information regarding Mr. Joseph Jenks, the die cutter, who made the dies for the first Massachusetts shilling. *THE NUMISMATIST* for April asked for this information, and we thank Mr. Robinson for his prompt response:—

"In 'Sketches of Saugus,' by E. P. Robinson, in *Hist. Coll. Essex Institute*, Vol. XVIII, page 247, are found the following notes.

"Among other and vigorous artisans who found employment for their mechanical skill at these works (the old iron works at Saugus, Mass.) was Mr. Joseph Jenks, who, when the colonial mint was started to coin the 'Pine-tree shillings,' made the die for the first impression at the Iron Works at Saugus." \* \* \* "At one time Jenks petitioned for the privilege to coin the money for the government, but did not receive the appointment."

"The following is slightly condensed from Lewis's 'History of Lynn,' page 208.

"Joseph Jenks came from Hammersmith, England. He was a machinist at the iron foundry and was a man of great genius. He made dies for coining the first money, built the first fire engine, and took out several patents for improvements in mill and iron tools. He is said to have descended from an ancient family in Wales. He came over a widower and here married a lady whose baptismal name was Elizabeth. He died in March, 1683. He had two sons in England and had here one son and two daughters. One of his sons, Joseph, moved to Rhode Island and his son became Governor Joseph Jenks, of Rhode Island, 1727-1732. The family descendants are numerous in New England. Joseph Jenks, the first, was the first founder who worked brass and iron on the American Continent. He made patterns and moulds, and a small iron pot made by him is still owned in Lynn."

"Mr. Robinson further states that the iron was obtained in the Saugus and Lynn bogs."

The "Tree Money" of Massachusetts, which is divided into Willow, Oak and Pine Tree types, included II, III, VI and XII pence, or shilling, denominations. This coinage is believed to have commenced in 1652 and continued until 1682, and while issued over a period of thirty years all bear the date of 1652, except the II pence, which denomination appears in the Oak Tree type only and all of which are dated 1662.

The best history of the Massachusetts coinage is to be found in CROSBY'S *Early Coins of America*, which is in many public libraries and should be in all.



## "COINS" THAT ARE NOT COINS.



Metal specimens whose only relation to coins are their size and appearance, are becoming all too frequently and deceptively classed as coins, dollars, etc. The most misleading to the new collector are the little gold pieces of numerous issue, character, and uncertain quality which command a large sale due to their novel size or purported denomination and their similitude to the gold quarter and half dollar pieces privately issued for many years in California. Some thirty years or more ago, the government prohibited giving pieces of this character a stamp indicating a money value or design approaching those used on government issues. Since then their issue has been continuous and mostly absorbed for bangle or jewelry purposes.

A recent issue, are very neat gold pieces in comparative size to gold \$1, \$½ and \$¼ pieces, and widely advertised as official coins of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will open (and be ready) in Seattle June 1. A reply to our inquiry to the Exposition management states that these pieces are not officially recognized by the exposition, but are made by a local manufacturing jeweler for an exposition souvenir dealer.

Since the literature and advertisements of this souvenir dealer calls these pieces coins and indicates them official, we cannot but believe that some of our worthy numismatic dealers have been deceived or imposed upon. To catalogue or represent them as coins is certainly an imposition on the purchaser.

The pieces under discussion are, in general, superior to any previous emissions in their class and should have a large sale by being correctly called medals or charms. These pieces are of one, one-half and one-quarter penny-weight, respectively, made of twelve carat (500 fine) gold. We have no information that any coin has or will be issued for the Seattle exposition.

The present Editor of THE NUMISMATIST feels it a privilege to make these references as he has in the past, as superintendent of the sale of exposition coins, been identified with the sale of specimens in this class, but the pieces had a semi-

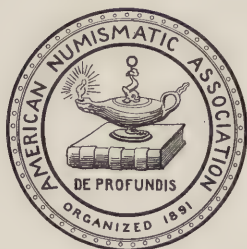
official character and in no way were they ever represented by him as coins. They were issued of two classes and called: Louisiana and Oregon ¼ and ½

size pieces. These pieces were primarily issued to stimulate the sale of the Souvenir gold dollars issued by the Government for the Louisiana Purchase, and Lewis and Clark Expositions; proposed designs were submitted to the Treasury Department of the government and not objected to, and they were officially approved by the respective expositions. Unfortunately these pieces have all too frequently been catalogued as coins and have brought forth repeated protests from the writer. It was decidedly displeasing to attend a recent sale and find one of these ½ size pieces catalogued as a \$½ and sold for \$2, when the purchaser could have obtained all he wanted for 50 cents each.

Anything of a United States issue of recent decades, to be classed as a coin, must be issued by the government, and a new coin or a proposed issue is heralded long in advance of its appearance. In purchasing little gold pieces, if in doubt as to whether they are coins or not, see if they have imprinted anything on them indicating dollar or its abbreviation, and if not, the chances are they belong to the charm or bangle class.







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1909 Convention—Montreal, August 9 to 14.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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## ALL INTEREST FOR MONTREAL CONVENTION.

Our Montreal members are preparing a program for the A. N. A. that will be replete in providing for the business, intellectual and social parts of the coming convention. The sights en route and the many points of interest for the lovers of nature and students of history to be found in the vicinity of Montreal, and a probable visit to Quebec should in themselves be sufficient to make every member plan to attend the convention. The program has not been sufficiently decided upon for publication in this issue.

It has been proposed that a party, or parties, be arranged to meet at one or more central points, and make the railroad journey together. All favoring this plan are requested to communicate with Secretary Duffield.

Among those, in addition to the major officers, who have already signified their intention of attending the convention are Messrs. E. H. Adams, F. C. Higgins and T. L. Elder, of New York; Henry Chapman and S. Hudson Chapman, of Philadelphia; Albert S. Elwell, of Bridgeton, N. J.; and H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis. BE THERE—Montreal, August 9 to 14.

## CALL FOR A. N. A. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTION.

*To the Members of the American Numismatic Association.*

An election of officers will be held at the forthcoming convention at Montreal, August 9 to 14, 1909. The officers elected at this convention will assume office January 1, 1910.

The call for the nomination of candidates for all offices is hereby made, and all nominations should be sent to the General Secretary, Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md., or on or before July 1, 1909. All nominations received by the Secretary before June 1, will be printed in that month's NUMISMATIST. All received after that date will be printed in the July number.

Any member in good standing can make nominations. All nominations should be made with the consent of the member so nominated to accept and serve if elected. Any member in good standing residing in the United States or Canada is qualified to run for office. The District Secretaries should reside in the territory they represent. The Foreign Secretaryships are the only offices that members outside of the United States and Canada can hold. It is again earnestly requested that the members at large send in their choice for their future officers and a prompt compliance is solicited.

Ballots will be sent early in July to all members in good standing. The polls will close during the convention.

HOWLAND WOOD,

Chairman, Board of Governors.

Brookline, Mass., April 30, 1909.

## APRIL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED MAY 1.

Winfield S. Crown, J. W. Goyette, Walter Williamson, Edward Frederick Herdman, R. A. Reeves, Austin M. Malone, Joseph M. Frank, M. S. Atkins, Caspar Limbach, Adolphe Renaud, Clark C. Briggs, John Forrest, A. T. Baldwin, John L. Pratt, J. H. Balcombe, F. W. Layton, J. Hosey Osborn, Edward S. Lewis, James C. Poole, Clyde Dewyer, J. Elmer Laws, Clarence W. Grant, W. O. Hart, Fr. J. Donat, C. S. C., Charles Haycroft.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to July 1 they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the July number:

Applicants.	Proposed by
Henry Birkeland,	Farran Zerbe,
Roland, Iowa.....	F. G. Duffield.
W. Deckeraw,	A. Wentworth,
Box 3102, Lowell, Ariz.....	Howland Wood.
Chris H. Goulden,	P. N. Breton,
150 Peel St., Montreal, Can.....	P. O. Tremblay.
Mrs. Emily D. Gibson,	P. N. Breton,
458 Sussex St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.....	P. O. Tremblay.
R. Allan Phillips,	P. N. Breton,
17 Boyle St., Montreal, Can.....	P. O. Tremblay.
H. O. Martineau,	P. N. Breton,
135 St. Joseph St., Quebec, Can.....	P. O. Tremblay.
George Sleeman,	P. N. Breton,
Guelph, Ont., Can.....	P. O. Tremblay.
Joseph Quadt,	P. N. Breton,
246 East Craig St., Montreal, Can.....	P. O. Tremblay.

Mrs. Francis C. Hill, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.....	J. de Lagerberg, F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. Harriet Fisher, 125 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
G. M. Hunter, 6426 Winslow St., Pittsburg, Pa.....	A. C. Gies, F. G. Duffield.
A. R. Robinson, 6200 Alder St., Pittsburg, Pa.....	A. C. Gies, F. G. Duffield.
B. F. Payne, Box A, Stewartstown, York Co., Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, *Thos. B. Fulton.
Mrs. Helga Hoving, 262 Lenox Ave., New York, N. Y.....	J. de Lagerberg, *Johannes Hoving, M. D.
W. L. Bond, 160 St. James St., Montreal, Can.....	R. W. McLachlan, Geo. W. Parent.
Mr. Ambrose Swasey, 7808 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
B. K. Paullin, 901 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Stephen K. Nagy, John W. Haseltine.
Arthur W. Westhorpe, Box 175, Yankton, S. Dak.....	F. G. Duffield, Farran Zerbe.
T. J. Lynch, 132 Depew Ave., Nyack, N. Y.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
George Lowenberg, Care of Sutro & Co., San Francisco, Cal.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
E. A. Cardinal, 197 Chatham St., Montreal, Can.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
Rev. V. A. Huard, Provincial Parliament Museum, Quebec, Can.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
Rev. Canon Georges M. Le Pailleur, 1257 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Can.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
W. J. Kerr, 273 Mountain St., Montreal, Can.....	P. N. Breton, F. O. Tremblay.
F. Outram, Port Hope, Ont., Can.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
Victor Morin, 97 St. James St., Montreal, Can.....	P. O. Tremblay, Ludger Gravel.
Mrs. Hildegard Johnson, 83 West 115th St., New York, N. Y.....	J. de Lagerberg, F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. Hulda Sellman, 83 West 115th St., New York, N. Y.....	J. de Lagerberg, F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. Farran Zerbe, THE NUMISMATIST to East Orange (N. J.) Library...	J. de Lagerberg, J. M. Henderson.
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Bauman L. Belden, 847 Jersey Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
Wilhelm Kratz, 32 Danneckerstrasse, Frankfort, a. M., Germany.....	T. E. Leon, Virgil M. Brand.

\* Local business or professional endorsement.

#### RESIGNED.

Benno Loewy, New York, N. Y.

#### CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.

John A. Wood, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Can.

D. A. Williams, 4407 Maine Ave., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.

The A. N. A. has long been proud to number several ladies among its members. True, the number has never been large, and Brother de Lagerberg,



of Passaic, N. J., has been interesting himself recently in a campaign to increase the number. He believes that the wives and lady members of families of our members should also be active members of the Association, and is interesting himself in securing applications from them, as well as from ladies who are themselves collectors. When duplicate subscriptions to *THE NUMISMATIST* are not desired in the same home, the lady member may designate any address to which she desires her copies sent. Evidence of Mr. de Lagerberg's success is found in the above list of applicants. To Mrs. Farran Zerbe, wife of President Zerbe, belongs the honor of being the first of the members' wives to be proposed. She donates her copy of *THE NUMISMATIST* to the East Orange (N. J.) Library.

One of the most valuable agencies the A. N. A. can have is for *THE NUMISMATIST* to be on file in Public Libraries.

An important event in numismatic circles the past month was the reorganization of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatist Society, of which mention is made elsewhere in this issue. Brother Gies, of Pittsburg, who was the leading spirit in this reorganization, sends in the names of two new applicants this month, and more are expected in the near future.

The largest list of candidates ever proposed in one month by two members, appears in this report from Members Breton and Tremblay, of Montreal. It is pleasing to state that most, if not all, of our recent large acquisitions to membership from Canada come from active collectors promising permanent memberships.

Space does not permit us to individually refer to our applicants, but in this month's list there are two that suggest special reference: Mr. Bauman L. Beldin, Director-Secretary, of the American Numismatic Society, New York, whose labors for that organization have materially contributed to making it the very successful institution that it is; and, Mr. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was a member of the 1909 Assay Commission, and is a close friend of Sculptor Victor D. Br nnet. Mr. Swasey is one of the telescope producing firm, The Warner and Swasey Company, who made the great telescopes for the Lick, Yerkes, and U. S. Naval Observatories.

During the past month our membership list has been partly revised, and will probably be completed this month. The number of resignations received has been small—much smaller than was expected. There are still a few whose dues are still unpaid, for 1909, and unless these promptly renew they will be considered as desiring to discontinue their membership.

*F. G. Duffield.*

General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1909.

### **A. N. A. DUTY TICKLER.**

#### **HAVE YOU**

Proposed a new member in recent months?

Sent addresses of worthy collectors, not members, for a sample *NUMISMATIST* and other literature?

Arranged to attend the Convention, Montreal, August 9 to 14?

Proposed your choice for officers at next election?

Given your Public Library a subscription to *THE NUMISMATIST*?

Read pages 144-145 and written that letter?

Noted *THE NUMISMATIST*'S new mail address, Box 876, Philadelphia?

## HANDS ACROSS THE SEA



PROF. OSCAR MONTELIUS.

IN a recent letter to the A. N. A., Professor Oscar Montelius, of Stockholm, the noted antiquarian of Sweden, expresses pleasure in being elected to Honorary Membership in the Association. During the visit of Professor Montelius to the United States last Autumn, he delivered several addresses in the large cities and received many evidences of regard for his notable work.

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"I have just received January NUMISMATIST and note with pleasure its great improvement."

COMMENDATORE FRANCESCO GNECCHI, Vice-President Italian Royal Numismatic Society.

---

"I highly esteem the American Numismatic Association and I am deeply grateful for the interest its officers and members are taking in our forthcoming Numismatic Congress."

A. DE WITTE, Vice-President of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society.

---

"I congratulate the American Numismatic Association on the addition of H. M., the King of Italy, to its membership."

H. A. GRUEBER, F. R. N. S., Keeper of the British Museum Coin Cabinet.

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E. Zay, of Paris, member of the Society Francaise de Numismatique, expresses good wishes to the A. N. A. on receipt of his 1909 Honorary Membership card and tenders the Association's library a copy of his recent work, *Histoire Monetaire des Colonies Francaises*.

---

Honorary Member Carl Wiebe, Hamburg, of the A. N. A., in a recent letter of felicitation to the Association, promises some articles for publication in THE NUMISMATIST.

---

"I have great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of Honorary Membership card for 1909 and greatly appreciate the honor the American Numismatic Association has bestowed upon me. At present I am fully occupied with the preparation of a new edition of my *Historia Numorum*."

BARCLAY V. HEAD, ESQ., D. Litt., Vice-President Royal Numismatic Society, London.

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District Secretary for the British Isles S. H. Hamer evidences his good interest in the A. N. A. and THE NUMISMATIST by sending a very excellent manuscript on the Token Coins of England. This will appear in an early issue.



THE EVENT OF THE MONTH in the numismatic world has been the mammoth sale on May 10th and following days in Munich of the second part of the collection of Consul Eduard Friedrich Weber, of Hamburg, by Dr. Jacob Hirsch. We are not yet in possession of the figures connected with this remarkable dispersion of Roman, Byzantine and Greek coins, mostly gems of the purest water, so to speak, together with money weights and Consul Weber's splendid numismatic library, but the magnificent duodecimo catalogue prepared by Dr. Hirsch, with its nearly three hundred pages

of text and sixty-odd splendid photogravure plates, is on an even more monumental scale than the noteworthy catalogues of the Montague and Murdoch sales, which, however, dealt with a very different class of coins. Consul Weber's collection, commencing with the earliest cast bronze money of Rome (*vide* Garucci), runs with marvelous completeness through series after series, *Aes rude*, Royal, Republican, Consular, Imperial, Contorniates, Medallions, etc., down to the barbaric coins of the invading hosts who broke up the Roman Empire, through 4,560 coins, of which 650 in gold, including twenty medallions of highest rarity; 2,000 in silver, including fifty medallions, and 2,000 in bronze, including ninety medallions. Among the most remarkable offerings in a numismatic sense were three gold bars stamped by the Roman assayers at the mines. If Dr. Hirsch never issued another catalogue his fame as a great *savant* would rest upon the princely manner in which he has handled the literary, historical, numismatic and artistic preparation of this truly monumental work.

The committee designated to pass upon the designs submitted by various medallists for the official recompense of exhibitors at the Brussels International Exhibition of 1910 has unanimously awarded the first prize of 3,000 francs to M. Godefroid Devreese and the second of 1,000 francs to M. Paul Dubois.

The *London Illustrated News*, in printing a superb full-page plate of the gems of the Frank Sherman Benson sale, says: "There was a time when the numismatist alone collected coins. Now coins are bought by the ordinary art collector, not so much for their value as coins as for the art represented by their designs." This is a true epitome of conditions which bid fair to treble the value of existing fine collections within the next decade.

**British Society's New Members:** The following were elected to membership to the British Numismatic Society at the meeting of that body held on Wednesday, March 24: The Library of Congress, Washington; Harvard University, Brooklyn Public Library, and Messrs. E. H. Adams, J. W. Haarer, H. H. King, A. T. Nation, H. Niklewicz, S. F. Simons, F. B. Vrooman, and W. H. Wells.



## APRIL MINT REPORT

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of April, 1909:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles...	1,371,000	\$27,420,000.00
Half eagles....	644,200	3,221,000.00
Total Gold...	2,015,200	30,641,000.00
Half Dollars....	234,000	117,000.00
Quarter Dollars	3,200,000	800,000.00
Dimes .....	2,550,000	255,000.00
Total Silver..	5,984,000	1,172,000.00
Five Cents.....	160,000	8,000.00
One Cent.....	3,061,470	30,614.70
Total Minor	3,221,470	38,614.70
Total Coinage	11,220,670	31,851,614.70

## Pittsburg Collectors Organize.

New life, with a long and promising future, has been given to the old but long inactive Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. During April several of the members met, including Henry McKnight, Charles H. Shinkle, Ferdinand Sermin, Robert D. Book, George H. Clapp and A. C. Gies.

Mr. Gies, who we are sure will be a leading spirit in the Society, was elected temporary chairman.

After considerable discussion, it was decided to continue under the original name, and W. P. N. S. will once more be familiar in numismatic circles.

The following officers were elected: President, Henry McKnight; Vice-President, Charles H. Shinkle; Treasurer, Ferdinand Sermin; Secretary, A. C. Gies. The address of the secretary is 6260 Frankstown Ave., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

## A Treasure.

At the dinner of the Cab Drivers' Benevolent Association Sir Squire Bancroft told a story of a young lady who tendered the fare of a shilling at the end of a journey.

"Half a moment, miss," said the driver. "Are you married?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"Because," was the rejoinder, "when you do marry, whoever gets you will have a treasure. You makes a bob go further than any gal I know."—*Tid Bits.*

## MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

President,  
JUDGE L. W. SICOTTE.

Secretary,  
C. A. HARWOOD.  
New York Life Building.

Meets Third Friday of each month,  
September to May.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held Friday evening, April 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M., with Judge L. W. Sicotte in the chair. Also present were Messrs. Vennor, McLachlan, Moin, Gravel, Baylis, Lyman and Tremblay. Several communications were read and reports received. Among the exhibits of coins and medals shown the most interesting were by Mr. McLachlan. Several donations were added to the museum and library. Progress was reported by the Excursion Committee. The loan of fifty automobiles had been promised, but about fifty more would be required. The date of the excursion has been fixed for May 29th.

The following was unintentionally omitted from our last month's report of the March meeting:

R. W. McLachlan read a very interesting paper on "A Louisbourg medal struck from a corrected die" (showing the 5 imposed on the 6). This medal, as well as several others of the time, were made with a metal to imitate gold and attributed to a watchmaker of London, called Pinchbeck. Mr. McLachlan exhibited a number of these medals, as well as the Louisbourg medal with the blundered date 1768 and a rubbing of the corrected one, the property of Doctor Courteau.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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York City.

Building Open Every Day.

President,

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON.

Recording Secretary,  
BAUMAN L. BELDIN.

Corresponding Secretary,  
HENRY R. DROWNE.

Meets Third Monday of each month,  
November to May, inclusive.

Business and discussions, routine in character, occupied the attention of the Society at its regular meeting, April 19.

The last regular meeting of the Society, until November, will be held Monday evening, May 17, at 8.30 o'clock. An unusually interesting exhibition is promised in the collection of three hundred medals by Anton Scharff, of Vienna, loaned by Mrs. Sigmund Oettinger.

The program for the evening includes addresses by Professor Hülsen, Ph. D., LL. D., Secretary of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, at Rome; and Mr. Farran Zerbe, President of the American Numismatic Association. Professor Hülsen will have for his subject, "Representations of the Curia Julia on Coins of the Period of Augustus;" Mr. Zerbe will discuss, "Early Commercialism and the Development of Currency."

Mr. Zerbe will be particularly pleased to welcome his friends on this occasion. All are invited, even though they may not be members of the Society.

Foreign Secretary S. H. Hamer, of the A. N. A., informs us that he is endeavoring to form a Yorkshire (England) Numismatic Fellowship, the object being to cultivate the study of British and Colonial Numismatics, among those who do not feel sufficiently advanced to join the London societies.

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



President,

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,

HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 89 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday of each month,  
7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th  
Street and 6th Avenue.

Our forms close too early to report the May meeting of the N. Y. N. C., held Friday evening, the 14th. A special advance interest was taken in this meeting, and it is anticipated that like each of its predecessors, it will be "the best yet" in attendance and interest.

The proposal made at the April meeting of the Club to license cataloguers to use the word "rare" and impose a fine for its misuse, may not become seriously operative, but the proposal was not without a cause, and in that alone may have a good effect. Extravagant description of the condition of specimens not only lead to dissatisfaction, but are harmful to those who may use them. The frequent purchaser from catalogue has a condition classification of cataloguers, and he readily accepts what A or X calls "fine," to be only "good" in comparison with U or Y.

### A Medal of Blood.

Garibaldi was once presented with a medal made of his own blood. The giver was Dr. Manini, of Naples, who was well known as a petrifier and preserver of the human body. Dr. Manini in offering his gift to Garibaldi said that whenever the general looked at it it would brace him up for the last fight, and across the medal were engraved the words, "The Blood of Garibaldi Is Forever Red." The strange medal is preserved by the general's descendants.—*Exchange*.



The great Zabriskie collection sale will be held by Henry Chapman, June 2nd and 3rd and on the following day a special sale, largely composed of unusual condition offerings in U. S. cents and half cents, will be held.

S. Hudson Chapman has given several very studious weeks in preparing the catalogue of the Jewett collection, which in two, and probably three days' sale, will be held about the second week in June. Mr. Chapman, who is an expert photographer, will personally make the plates for the illustrated catalogue which is awaited with much interest.

The feature of T. L. Elder's sale, held April 30th, was an 1860 D. mint gold dollar. We do not believe the rarity of this specimen is evidenced in the price it commanded. It was purchased by Mr. E. S. Sears for \$47.50, and in the minds of gold dollar collectors he obtained a bargain. A growing interest in the collecting of government paper money is to be particularly noted, and early issues in fine condition are bringing better prices at each succeeding sale. In this sale a \$20 1864 Compound Interest note brought \$46; and a \$5 National Gold Bank note, 1870, sold for \$12.

Lyman H. Low held his 140th sale May 10th. Mr. Low gives space in this catalogue, calling attention to the fact that the Pelican Co. \$2½ piece in brass, that appears in the Zabriskie collection sale, is not the first sale presentation of this piece. It was catalogued and sold by him in his auction sale of Dec. 21, 1898. In cataloguing this piece at that time, Mr. Low said, "The preceding piece, to the best of my knowledge and belief, now appears for the first time, and when considering that coin collecting has been actively followed in this country for upwards of forty years and this pattern has remained unnoticed, I think rarity in the highest degree is established for it. I consider it worth many times its weight in gold."

Part II of the Heath collection, consisting of the foreign coins, the medals, cards, etc., will be offered in Green's 48th sale, which will be held after the middle of May.

Mr. Elder's two days sale, May 14th and 15th, contains many good offerings in 1500 lots, and was the largest and most important sale he has held since disposing of the James B. Wilson collection last October. Our forms close too early to report this sale.

Dr. Jacob Hirsch, of Munich, who is a long time good friend of THE NUMISMATIST and who has many friends among American collectors, has issued for his great sale this month one of the finest catalogues it has been our pleasure to receive. We regret that we did not have advance information regarding this sale, so that it could have been presented with some benefits to Doctor Hirsch. We hope to have a report of its success for our next issue.

Ben G. Green, who does things numismatical in a very quiet, but none the less efficient and successful way, sent us this report of his sale of April 16th:

"In regard to the sale held April 16th, will say that while it was a stormy night, there were over thirty local bidders present, and nearly 50% of the coins were sold to those on the floor. The prices averaged very good, though the usual thing happened, many of the ordinary pieces bringing high prices, while some of the really rare specimens went below actual value. The gold aureus of Trajan brought \$14; the widow's mites from 45¢ to \$1.35 each; the denarii from 30¢ to \$2.00 each; the first proof set of 1908 ever offered at auction brought \$76."

In cataloguing the 1908 U. S. Gold proof set Mr. Green said: "Only five collectors and one dealer bought gold proof sets of 1908. The unsold gold proofs of 1908 were destroyed Jan. 2, 1909. Very rare and valuable. Limited at \$75."



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64 S, 66 P, 67 P, 71 P, 73 CC, 74 P,  
75 P, 76 S, 87 P, 89 P, 90 P, 92 O.  
Eagles: 1841 O, 44 P, 58 P, 59 O, 61 S,  
63 P, 64 S, 65 P, 66 S, 66 P, 69 P, 70 P,  
70 CC, 71 P, 72 P, 73 P, 75 P, 76P, 77 P,  
79 O, 83 O, 89 P, 92 O, 97 O, 99 O. Cor-  
respondence solicited with collectors of  
gold coins. Private gold wanted. Horace  
O. Mann, 224 Coronado Bldg., Denver,  
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To correspond with anyone having  
"Bryan money" for sale. J. B. Chase,  
Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 9

### FOR SALE

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tenaw Ave., Chicago, Ills. 3-4  
Cheffer's Handbook Marks and Mono-  
grams on Pottery and Porcelain, 234  
pages, 1907, \$2.00. Arms and Armor,  
Charles Bontell, 296 pages, 1907, \$2.50,  
postpaid. Historical China and Curio  
Lists free. R. James, Box 64, Station  
B, Montreal, Canada. 42  
I have a number of St. Gaudens' High  
Relief \$20 gold pieces for sale. What is  
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street, Philadelphia, Pa. 5  
Clippings and Illustrated Articles on dif-  
ferent subjects. Write what you require.  
Historical China, Curiosities, List, etc.  
R. James, Box 64, Station B, Montreal,  
Canada. 5

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seldom offered in this condition for such early dates.

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seen.

The Gold secured contains many private issues, includ-  
ing an 1852 Fifty-Dollar piece.

We would be pleased to receive your want  
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## Catalogue of our Mail Auction Sale No. 28

will be issued in a few days. If not on our mailing list, write us and we will gladly place you there and send you our auction catalogues and price lists as they are issued. We have recently purchased several fine collections, and would be glad to receive your want-list of coins. We have at all times a fine stock of coins, Indian relics, old fire arms, etc., and are always in the market for any desirable items in the above lines.

Our store is centrally located in St. Louis and when visiting our city we are always pleased to see members of the collecting fraternity.

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May 10th to 15th, 1909

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Catalogues (3607 lots) with 63 plates, \$5.75; without plates, 75 cents, from the Expert,

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World's Records for United States Silver Coins, as follows, are held by me: U. S. Half Dollar, \$570; U. S. Quarter Dollar, \$355; U. S. Half Dime, \$715; Private Gold: Bechtler \$5, \$785; California Octagonal \$50 Gold Piece, \$330; Bechtler \$2½ \$275. I hold all the principal records for Bechtler coins, and have sold many more of them than anybody else. In my sale of October 1908, also, I got \$455 for a Wass Moliter & Co. \$50.

Records made at my sales for American Colonial Coins, etc.: Virginia Shilling, \$505; Granby Three Pence, \$275; Washington Half Dollar, \$270; Silver Center Cent of 1792, \$402.50; Carolina Elephant ½ Penny \$175,

"Non Vi Virtute Vici" Cent, \$300; Washington Half Dollar in copper, \$122.50; Washington 1792 Cent, \$100.

*If you wish to sell your collection or duplicates, write me for particulars.*

### Send Me Your Bids For Philadelphia Sales

It is my intention to be present at every session of the approaching important sales to be held in Philadelphia in June. Your commissions, if placed in my hands, will be carefully attended to. Late bids may be sent addressed to me care of Davis & Harvey, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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32 EAST 23D STREET NEW YORK

NOTE:—If you are in the market for coins write me for quotations from my stock.

(Please Mention THE NUMISMATIST in Writing Advertisers.)

# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXII

JUNE 1909

No. 6

## AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

By

B. H. SAXTON



*"Under the wide and starry sky  
Dig the grave and let me lie,  
Glad did I live and gladly die,  
And I laid me down with a will.*

*"This be the verse you grave for me:  
Here he lies where he longed to be,  
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,  
And the hunter home from the hill."*  
—Robert Louis Stevenson.



CAMEO cutter's apprentice at thirteen; when death claimed him in his sixtieth year, the greatest of modern sculptors. Such, in brief, is the opening and the closing of the career of Augustus Saint-Gaudens—forty-odd years wonderfully full of accomplishment in the highest sense, accomplishment which will endure as long as appreciation of the beautiful exists.

Much has been said and written by numismatists of the new designs for our gold eagle and double eagle which appeared in 1907, but almost nothing of the man to whom the commission was given. How eagerly would an intimate knowledge of Phriggerios be welcomed—an artist who twenty-three hundred years ago gave to the Greeks some of the most exquisitely beautiful coins ever struck; yet I fear many of us have lost sight of the personality behind the only coinage of the United States which ever gave promise of justly claiming equal distinction with the best of other nations. For the first time in the history of the mint a sculptor was asked to prepare coinage designs,<sup>1</sup> and the results were a revelation of possibility, the contrast bringing added discredit to all that had gone before. It is a pity that the demands of "utility" have so largely destroyed the splendid effects of the original designs.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens was born in Dublin on March 1st, 1848. His father was a Frenchman, and his mother a native of Dublin. The family came to America in September of the same year, living a brief time in Boston, and then

<sup>1</sup> The Columbian Half-Dollar design by Warner, we believe, was by selection and not a commission.—ED.

moving to New York City. In 1861 Saint-Gaudens was apprenticed to Louis Avet, said to be the first stone cameo-cutter in the United States. With him he spent three years, a time of "miserable slavery" as he himself says, leaving Avet for another cameo-cutter, Le Brethon, with whom he stayed for a like period. He studied drawing at night throughout these six years, spending four of them at Cooper Union and the last two at the National Academy of Design. It was during the closing months of this apprenticeship that he produced his first work as a sculptor, a portrait bust of his father. "The Personal Reminiscences of Augustus Saint-Gaudens" now appearing in *The Century* throw a most interesting light upon this period of his life.

At the age of nineteen he began in Paris the serious study of sculpture. Of his study and work abroad, about eight years altogether were spent in Paris and five in Rome, his last work at Paris being the three years from 1897 to 1900 during which he almost completed the *Sherman* group. In 1900 he returned to America and settled permanently at Cornish, New Hampshire.

In an address delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on February 22nd, 1908, Mr. Kenyon Cox, the eminent artist and critic, and a close friend of Saint-Gaudens, said of him:

"It was in these years of his prime that he will ever be most fondly remembered by those, and they are many, who had the privilege of his friendship. Admittedly our foremost sculptor, and one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, he became at once a person of importance in the world of art; and as his brilliant career developed he established intimate relationships with an ever widening circle of men in every walk of life, while no one who has ever known him well can have felt anything but an abiding affection for him."

A survey of his works reveals a wealth of results which nothing short of incessant toil—and toil which he loved, for to him working was living—could have made possible. Upwards of one hundred and fifty completed pieces of all descriptions form an overwhelming proof of the rare devotion of Saint-Gaudens to his art. Among the best known are the *Farragut*, his first statue for a public place, modelled in Paris, exhibited in the Salon of 1880 and unveiled the following year in New York City; the standing *Lincoln*, in Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled in 1887; *The Puritan*, at Springfield, Massachusetts, completed the same year; a similar statue, *The Pilgrim*, was placed in City Hall Square, Philadelphia, in 1905; the Adams monument, in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, unnamed by the sculptor, 1891; the *Shaw Memorial*, a bronze relief, unveiled in Boston in 1897, completing the commission given him by the state of Massachusetts in 1884; the *Sherman*, which stands at the south end of Central Park, New York City, unveiled in 1903, his work upon this having extended over a period of eleven years; and the seated *Lincoln*, destined for the Chicago lake front, finished in 1907, one of Saint-Gaudens' latest statues.

In addition to his sculpture in the round, he produced a large number of plaques, medallions, memorial tablets, and a few medals. Many of these are of remarkable beauty, and Mr. Kenyon Cox says of him in his address previously mentioned, "I believe Saint-Gaudens the most complete master of relief since the fifteenth century." One of his finest memorial tablets is that of Robert Louis Stevenson, in low relief, completed in 1902 and placed in Saint Giles' cathedral, Edinburgh; the verses at the beginning of this article are the closing lines of the inscription.

It was during the winter of 1905 that plans for the new coins originated; the occasion was a dinner taken with President Roosevelt, during which the splendid



execution and high relief of the old Greek coins were discussed. Each held a deep admiration for these pieces, and the President, in his characteristic way, decided that the mint should produce a "modern version" of the coins if Saint-Gaudens would furnish the designs.

The sculptor's original idea for the gold pieces was of a full-length winged figure of Liberty mounting a rock, bearing on her left arm a shield upon which was inscribed in two lines, LIBERTY—JUSTICE, and with her right holding aloft a lighted torch. This was later abandoned, and it was decided to use for the ten-dollar piece a head in profile, and a standing eagle for the reverse; for the twenty-dollar piece, a full-length figure of Liberty, without wings, holding the lighted torch, and an olive branch supplanting the shield: the reverse to bear the flying eagle.



SAINT-GAUDENS' ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Liberty head design was modeled for use on a One Cent coin; an Indian head-dress was later added, changes and modifications introduced, and, with much of its original appearance lost, was adopted for the Ten-Dollar gold piece. The full length Liberty, with wings, was the original design for the Twenty-Dollar coin. It is not believed that these original designs proceeded farther than the plaster models, which were about twelve inches in diameter.

Our portrait of Augustus Saint-Gaudens is from a painting by Kenyon Cox in 1887, and portrays the Sculptor-Artist in his New York studio while at work on a relief portrait of W. M. Chase. The original painting was destroyed by fire at Cornish, N. H., in 1904. A replica has since been made. *Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor* has been selected for our closing illustration.

We are indebted to Mr. Howland Wood's artistic judgment for these apropos illustrations for Mr. Saxton's ideal word tribute to the first American sculptor to become notably prominent to numismatists.

Many alterations were made during the following year and a half, before Saint-Gaudens was satisfied with the results. The profile on the ten-dollar piece was from a second study head made for the *Victory* of the *Sherman* group, but which was later rejected in favor of the original study. This beautiful head was first modeled with an olive wreath, but at the President's urgent request a feather head-dress was substituted, certainly at a distinct loss. His son, Homer Saint-Gaudens, is authority for the statement that, contrary to the opinion held by many persons that the obverse bears the "Mary Cunningham" head, the so-called features of the Irish girl appear only on the full-length Liberty of the twenty-dollar coin, the figure of which was posed for by a Swede. Saint-Gaudens studiously avoided, in all his ideal sculpture, any hint of personality, and the designs for the gold coinage were no exception. As an example of the infinite care which he devoted to his work it may be noted that as many as seventy models were created for the standing eagle on the reverse.

After the completion of the designs, and the unsuccessful attempt at the

mint to produce a satisfactory coinage, began the alterations familiar to all collectors. Five times the sculptor, at the request of the mint authorities, modified the relief. Then followed his death, and the mint again reduced the relief on its own account, with unfortunate results. While the designs are to-day as originally planned, the repeated modifications demanded by the authorities, and their careless reproduction, have resulted in a coinage which surely would have meant a keen disappointment to Saint-Gaudens had he lived.

We have glimpses, through his reminiscences, of deep discouragements in the earlier parts of his career; and his son says of the closing years:

"My father's return from Europe in 1900 set apart the last seven years of his life, which he spent in the country at Cornish, New Hampshire. There, though hampered with ever-increasing pain, he completed, among his commissions, statues to General Sherman, to Lincoln and to Phillips Brooks, besides nearly finishing two groups of caryatids for the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo. \* \* \* For when, toward the last, he no longer walked, he was carried from studio to studio in an improvised sedan-chair. When he no longer stood, he sat by his assistants, sketching his ideas upon a pad. And when he no longer sat, he had sofas placed for himself in his various workrooms."

The end finally came on August 3rd, 1907. The profound feeling expressed in French's *Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor* seems singularly appropriate for the closing hours of his remarkable life. Let me quote once more from the Brooklyn address of Mr. Cox:

"Yet I believe, as we make this study of his works, as we yield ourselves to the graciousness of his charm or are exalted by the sweep of his imagination, we shall come to feel an assured conviction that Augustus Saint-Gaudens was not merely the most accomplished artist of America, nor merely one of the foremost sculptors of his time—we shall feel that he is one of those great, creative minds, transcending time and place, not of America or of to-day, but of the world and forever. \* \* \* And if, in the lapse of ages, his very name should be forgotten—as are the names of many great artists who have gone before him—yet his work will remain; and while any fragment of it is still decipherable the world will be the richer in that he lived."





## LOOK OUT FOR PRIVATE GOLD COIN COUNTERFEITS!

### Mr. Virgil M. Brand Makes Important Discovery.

WRITTEN FOR THE NUMISMATIST BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



**A** DISCOVERY made recently by Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago that counterfeiters were producing spurious representations of certain private gold coins is a matter of the gravest importance to all American coin collectors, and through the kindness of this gentleman, who not only can safely be regarded as possessing the greatest coin collection in the world, but who is possessed of a wide range of expert numismatic knowledge, the writer is enabled to present the facts to United States collectors.

While upon my recent visit to Chicago Mr. Brand showed several of these counterfeits, two of which I am free to confess would have escaped my attention even after careful scrutiny. These were two five-dollar pieces of Clark, Gruber & Co., dated 1860 and 1861. Both coins were perfectly sharp, of brassy-looking gold, such as that ordinarily contained by the Denver coins, and there was not the slightest thing about them to arouse suspicion on my part, unless it might have been their very fine condition.

Mr. Brand is convinced that, fine looking as are these coins, they never saw a coining press, but were the productions of molds, being nothing less than cast coins. In his opinion the metal is forced into the molds under extremely high pressure, which results in the sharp and clear-cut appearance, and the only identifying spot to show that they have been cast is a little defect at some part of the surface of each coin which shows where the piece of metal was removed at the entrance gate of the metal. This little piece of metal is invariably left after the molds are forced full of metal, and the defect left by the removal of the metal at this point shows markedly in contrast to the clear and smooth surface of the remainder of the surface of the coin.

It is perfectly safe to declare that there is not one out of a hundred collectors who would discover the spurious nature of these coins if not forewarned, and all collectors and dealers will do well to be on their guard.

Mr. Brand thinks that there is little danger of any counterfeits coming out of the real rarities, for of course the counterfeiter must first have an original piece, but the danger will lie in such pieces as those of Clark, Gruber & Co., of whose issues it is comparatively easy to get nearly all the denominations in copper, perfectly and sharply struck.

There were two other counterfeits in Mr. Brand's collection to show that still another individual is at work upon private gold imitations. He had a counterfeit of the Massachusetts and California five-dollar piece, struck in gold. Also a Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20 piece of 1860. The latter shows the triangular peak, and is only known in copper, apparently having been a rejected die.

The counterfeiter of the latter pieces was not so skilled as the one who made the first mentioned pieces. In the first place the work is much more crudely done than with the five-dollar Denver pieces, and he either did not know the nature of



the gold contained by the only known specimens of the Massachusetts and California five-dollar pieces or he did not take the greatest care to duplicate them. The gold in both the Massachusetts and Colorado pieces was evidently of the same quality, and the pieces were the work of the same person. The metal was of a reddish nature, which of course is entirely different from that contained by the California and Colorado pieces, which as a rule were struck from the native gold. This contains a large percentage of silver, which gives the gold a brassy or yellow color. The metal used in the spurious pieces was high in copper, but not nearly so high as the original Massachusetts pieces. The latter five-dollar pieces were made of greatly debased gold, and were extremely light, weighing only 115 grains. So much were they debased, in fact, that they had the appearance of being made of common brass, with no gold, but Messrs. Eckfeldt and Dubois in their book of 1851 made especial mention of the Massachusetts piece as being of greatly debased gold, and the opinion of those gentlemen is well worth accepting.

Mr. Brand thinks that there is little likelihood of any thing being counterfeited in the private gold series unless it is some coin of which a fine trial piece is attainable. There are quite a number of the trial pieces of the Massachusetts and California piece in various metals, so it was likely that the counterfeiter would try his hand first upon these.

In the judgment of Mr. Brand it will be wise for all collectors and dealers to be careful about accepting anything in the private gold coin line that is of an odd or unusual character, such as a coin of which trial or pattern pieces in base metal are known, but of which no specimens ever have been located in gold.

### OWNER OF ANCIENT GREEK TREASURES ROBBED.

"A few weeks ago on my return from Mexico", writes Jeremiah Zimmerman, D. D. LL. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., to *THE NUMISMATIST*, "Mr. Constan de Nethes called on me and showed me a collection of ancient Greek coins of unusual beauty and rarity. I have since learned that there were seven hundred pieces in his collection and also three ancient Greek hand mirrors of the greatest magnificence and rarity. I saw at once that they were unsurpassed. I recommended him to the Boston and New York museums, where he might be able to dispose of his treasures.

"Recently I have heard that he was robbed of his entire collection while in Boston. The unfortunate thing is that he does not understand a word of English, being a Greek. He has written to his friends here to request me to give the information to the press in the hope that the thief may be discovered and the coins and mirrors recovered."

Doctor Zimmerman's sympathies go out to those who are robbed of prized pieces, for, a few years ago, after a twenty-eight months trip around the world during which many choice things were collected, he was robbed in Paris of his entire collection just a week before sailing for his home and never recovered any part of it.

**Spanish Coins, Trial Planchets:** Spanish silver coins seem to have been much favored by the makers of coinage dies for the purpose of striking test or trial pieces. On record there are now the ten-dollar piece of J. S. Ormsby & Co., struck over a Spanish two-real piece; a five-dollar Bechtler, struck on a similar piece, and a one-dollar piece of the Pacific Company of California, struck over a one-real piece.

## NUMISMATICA LATOMORUM.

By CARL WIEBE, Hamburg 23, Past Grand Master, Honorary Member A. N. A.



FREEMASONRY is one of those institutions which all the world over appeal to the better and finer feelings of mankind, and although the Order purposely abstains from all influence on public affairs, its influence for good is nevertheless felt in many directions.

It is however not the object of the present paper to dwell on the tasks or aims of Freemasonry in general. What is of interest to our readers is the question: Is there any connection between Freemasonry and Numismatics.—And indeed there is, to an extent perhaps not generally known to the many interested in the beautiful art cultivated by the members of the American Numismatic Association.

In America, Bro. W. T. R. Marvin, also an Honorary Member of the A. N. A., published in 1880 a valuable Work on Masonic Medals, which is out of print now, and to our Dr. B. P. Wright we are indebted for several catalogues on Mark Pennies. This special line was referred to in the December issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, page 384.

In Europe Bro. Merzdorf of Oldenburg and Bro. Zacharias of Dresden were the first ones in a systematic way to draw attention to Masonic Medals. That was over 60 years ago and their excellent books, still obtainable, are of course rather out of date and incomplete for present times. Their efforts have been succeeded by the issue of the famous "Hamburg Medaillen-Werk". Since 1898 nine volumes, large 4to, have been issued,<sup>1</sup> with descriptive text and 213 plates showing 1743 Masonic Medals and Badges, Obv. and Rev., original size, all taken from the Originals and embracing all the countries of Europe as well as some medals from Africa, Asia and Australia.

One of the volumes is especially devoted to American Medals. The most interesting Medal perhaps, in this Volume is the one (No. 1158), struck in 1797 on the attempt to elect George Washington General Grand Master of the American Grand Lodges. It is a very rare piece in possession only of a few ardent and successful collectors, and is considered the oldest American Masonic Medal.

In Europe the oldest one known is Carolus Sackville "AB ORIGINE", 44, 3 millimeters, Florenz (Italy) 1733.<sup>2</sup>—Another old Italian Medal is Martinus Folkes, 36 millimeters, bearing date Rome 1742,<sup>3</sup> but in the opinion of experts, which is partly borne out by the type of the letters, it may have been issued a good many years later. Next on the list are Hamburg 1742 "LABOR SILENTIUM LIBERTAS", Lodge Absalom, 38 millimeters, oldest lodge in Germany, founded 6 Dec. 1737,<sup>4</sup> and Frankfurt a. M. 1742, Lodge Einigkeit, 51,8 millimeters, "QVID LATRAS".<sup>4</sup>

From that time up to the present date, the almost 2000 Medals represented in the "Hamburg Medaillen-Werk" have been issued; this shows how large a field is offered to collectors of Masonic Medals.<sup>5</sup>

The list is complete, or nearly so, as regards European Medals, but doubtless the American list could still be largely augmented.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. III in connection with the Lodge Quartuor Coronati, London.—These nine volumes are now the standard of Masonic Medals. All such are now known and classified by the numbers given them in the Hamburg Medaillen-Werk.

<sup>2</sup> Marvin 1, Merzdorf, p. 116, 1, Hamburg Medaillen-Werk, No. 411.

<sup>3</sup> Marvin, 482, Merzdorf, p. 118, 8, Hamburg Medaillen-Werk, No. 420.

<sup>4</sup> Marvin, 107, Merzdorf, No. 51, Hamburg Medaillen-Werk, No. 82.

<sup>5</sup> Marvin, 34, Merzdorf, No. 41, Hamburg Medaillen-Werk, No. 63.

<sup>6</sup> Our Hamburg Lodge-collection of Masonics counts close upon 1500 Medals, besides hundreds of Members' Jewels and Badges.

Masonic Medals refer to almost everything that concerns the Order. Foundation of Lodges or Grand Lodges, Hospitals, Homes, Schools, etc., their jubilees or some other remarkable event, also to brethren to whom "BENE MERITO" can be applied. They are interesting to collectors generally, because some are of historical value, others on account of the symbols displayed on them, others again to such collectors who make Medals or Coins of a certain country or town their specialty. From an artistic point of view their value of course varies, which is excusable considering their number. Some are hardly worth the attention of collectors—except they be Masons—but on the other hand it must be admitted that quite a considerable number rank very high as specimens of the Medallic Art. One of the latest of this kind is the Medal illustrated herewith, struck in honor of Bro. Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston, which—don't be offended—was "made in Germany". Art is not the privilege of one country only, but extends its beneficent influence to all civilized Nations and in this respect it resembles Masonry. Bro. Nickerson is the official Historian of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and an active member of said Grand Lodge ever since 1859.



SENORA D. NICKERSON MEDAL.

*Struck in commemoration of his fifty years jubilee as a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.*

Massachusetts counts close upon 250 Lodges with over 50,000 members. Founded in 1783 it gives precedence in point of age of the 51 American Grand Lodges, only to Pennsylvania (1764), North Carolina (1771), Virginia (1778), and New York (1781). Its Motto is: Follow Reason.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Those who desire information or to purchase Masonic emblems, medals, and books relating to them, will develop a delightful correspondent by addressing: Carl Wiebe, Hamburg 23, Germany.

### Magnificent Plate Catalogue for Jewett Collection Sale

The plates in the illustrated catalogue of the Henry L. Jewett collection have been personally prepared by S. Hudson Chapman, the cataloguer, and may truly be said to be the finest plates ever accompanying a catalogue issued in this country.

Mr. Chapman found it impossible to complete his plates for sufficient advance distribution, so as to hold the sale on the dates anticipated when our last issue went to press.

The Jewett collection, rich in beautiful specimens from all parts of the world, will be sold at public auction by Lippincott, Sons & Co. at the specially appointed rooms of S. H. Chapman, in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 21, 22 and 23, commencing at two o'clock each afternoon.



## PERMISSION TO RESTRIKE MORMON COINS DOUBTED.

### A Little Fact, Some Fiction and a Probable Purpose in the Story. Chicago Society Acts. A New Variety of Mormon Coins Announced.



ANXIETY AND UNCERTAINTY has been brought to the collectors of privately issued coins from the recently published statement that restrikes were to be made from the original Mormon coin dies and that the Treasury Department at Washington had said that it would not interfere with the making of pieces of this character. The *New York Herald* on May 26th gave prominent space, large head-lines and a column to a story in reference to the subject; this article was widely copied and commented upon. The article was given the stamp of authority from the fact that the name of Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the Mint, was used in connection.

That the original dies from which the Mormon coins were struck are in existence and well preserved has been well known in numismatic circles, this together with the fact that the Deseret (Mormon) Museum had recently come in possession of the dies, and that Dr. George T. Tallmage, the museum's curator, was recently east and discussed the subject while in Washington, and later referred to it in an address before the American Association of Museums at Philadelphia gave a basis to the story, but the brief allusions that may have been made by Doctor Comparette to what Doctor Tallmage had said, in no way suggested the governmental phase which evidently gave the article a passport.

Our letter to the Secretary of the Treasury asking the disposition of the government towards the use of dies for emissions bearing a money value, has not yet received a reply. In the absence of information to the contrary, we certainly believe that these or any dies indicating a money value running into dollars would not be permitted to be used for precious metal stamping purposes. The California charms bearing a money stamp have long ago been prohibited, and "Leshner Referendum" pieces issued in Colorado a decade ago received governmental interference, and the attempt of any one in recent years to issue anything purporting to be a coin has had the unpleasant experience of attention from the Secret Service Division. The use of the Mormon or any other of the private coin dies for precious metal stamping purposes comes within the same ban.

The dangers suggested, if the use of all dies of this character are not prohibited, are too obvious to need reference. Some of the California dies are still in existence and would be brought into use, and counterfeit dies for specimens of which no original dies exist would be produced by Tom, Dick and Harry on the government's invitation: "We will not interfere."

The article as published in the *New York Herald* was evidently supplied by some one with a knowledge of coins and some English coin history, but weak in knowledge of American coin values, as an octagonal \$50 gold piece is mentioned as having brought \$3,000. A good number of the many who have discussed the subject are free in the statement that it is their belief that the article was given currency and the stamp of authority to influence the price of the Mormon specimens (of which there was a complete set) in the Zabriskie sale. In this, it probably failed of its purpose, as it is believed the Zabriskie specimen obtained satisfactory prices.

The Chicago Numismatic Society is to be commended for its prompt action in appointing Mr. W. F. Dunham to call upon Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh,

during his recent visit to Chicago, and protest against making restrikes from any private coin dies.

There has recently come to light a lion type of the Mormon \$5 coin not previously known. We have no definite information regarding this piece, more than the assurance that it is now in the possession of a specialist in Territorial gold coins, and that the dies for this new type are among those recently acquired by the Deseret Museum. The specimen is said to be the original die trial piece and unique. Six varieties were supposed to complete the Mormon set, the unpublished variety now makes the number seven.

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## U. S. MINT 1877 \$50. PATTERNS IN GOLD.

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### Previously Unknown. Great Price Paid for Two Unique Specimens by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York.



TWO EXAMPLES in gold, of different types, of the only attempt made by the United States Mint to strike \$50 gold pieces have recently become the property of Mr. William H. Woodin, the prominent New York collector. They are classed as unique, and were not previously known to exist in gold, the examples in copper are very rare. The price paid for them is said to exceed that commanded by the Stickney Brasher Doubloon, \$6200.00. They were purchased by Mr. Woodin from Messrs. Haseltine and Nagy of Philadelphia, and are probably from the Idler collection, which, piece by piece is being offered at private sale and in many instances they are specimens not previously recorded.

To meet the demand from California for a gold coin of a large denomination to take the place of the privately minted "slugs", a bill providing for \$50 and \$100 gold pieces to be known as half unions and unions, was recommended by the Treasury department in 1854, but never became a law. While similar efforts were repeatedly made, nothing towards the mechanical production appears to have been done until 1877, in which year two patterns were produced of similar design but differing in detail. They are two inches in diameter, one-eighth of an inch in thickness. It is said that at the time the mint was not equipped to economically produce the desired relief on so large a planchet of coin gold. The coins never passed beyond the experimental stage. Mr. Woodin's late purchase is believed not to have seen the light of day since the year in which they were minted until very recently.

A specimen of one of the types, in copper, is to be found in the mint cabinet, and both types, in copper, are in a few of the leading American collections. The piece in the mint was originally represented by a gold specimen, but some ten or more years ago, the one in charge of the cabinet at the time, considered \$50 too much to be confined in one specimen when he could have the type duplicated in copper. The mint specimen is said to have been sold to the bullion department and melted up and the proceeds of it used in the purchase of a lot of very ordinary Spanish and Mexican dollars.

The coins were designed by William Barber, father of the present mint engraver, Charles E. Barber. In general they are quite similar in design to the long used type for the \$20 gold pieces. The designs being enlarged in proportion to the planchet. The main difference in the two varieties is that the Liberty head is of different size. Mr. Woodin is to be congratulated on his great acquisition.

## THE ZABRISKIE COLLECTION SALE.



REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF PHOTOGRAPH MADE DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE ZABRISKIE COLLECTION SALE JUNE 3, 1909.

**N**OT FOR MANY MONTHS has there been the magnet to bring together as large a number of American numismatic collectors and experts as was found in the sale of the fine collection of Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, of New York, catalogued and sold by Henry Chapman at the rooms of Davis and Harvey, in Philadelphia, June 3 and 4, 1909.

The sale was notable in many ways, primarily, the excellence of condition of the much sought gold coins privately issued during territorial days, and particularly, because many of them were from the reservations personally made by Augustus Humbert, the United States assayer of gold, who operated in California during the numerous emissions from that territory.

New records were made for many pieces, but the most notable record of the sale was that on the first day all previous records for amount realized at a public coin sale in one day were broken by the great total of \$23,203.00, eclipsing the record made at the London sale of the great Frank Benson Sherman collection, which, on the second day produced about \$21,000.00.

Great interest was centered in the Brasher Doubloon, which holds the world's record for price, \$6,200.00. The Zabriskie specimen was the second one to be offered in many years and was bought by Henry Chapman for \$3,650.00 and who considers it a very good investment at the price. Conditions that attended the sale of the record price Stickney specimen were removed from rivalry for the Zabriskie pieces, the purchaser (yet unannounced) was followed to the closing bid by Mr. DeWitt S. Smith, who has since died.



Among the price records were the Ormsby \$10, which sold for \$1,600, Mr. Chapman announced that the buyer had filed a bid limit of \$2000; \$50 Kellogg & Co., \$1,250; \$50 1851 Humbert, proof, \$1,000; \$2½ 1848 U. S. mint, counter-stamped CAL, \$85; the unique \$1 Bowie in copper, which brought \$35 at the Stickney sale, sold for \$61; the \$2½ Pelican Co. in brass, which sold for a song ten years ago, brought \$105; \$20 1860 Pike's Peak, the first to be offered for many years, \$645; some of the Georgia and North Carolina pieces made new records; the Mormon \$10 made an auction record at \$705, and \$85 is the new record for a "stella."

That it is condition that counts was shown in the very rare Oregon \$10 piece, a damaged specimen, bringing \$130, while a very fine specimen shown during the sale is valued at \$400.

The value of a complete set of THE NUMISMATIST was emphasized in the sale of a well-bound set, 21 volumes, at \$2.40 a volume.

Collectors of the so-called "Bryan money" will find new price records for several varieties, which sold up to \$11.50.

The Medals, particularly U. S. Assay, all brought good prices; new records and spirited bidding attended the pattern pieces; and the U. S. copper and silver coins, and numismatic books found eager buyers at good prices.

Gold proof sets, 1897 to 1906, sold for \$45 a set. The 1860 D. mint gold dollar sold for \$82.50 and the 1875 (P) for \$60.

Among the notable priced lots were:

Lot.	Brief Description.	Price.	Lot.	Brief Description.	Price.
1	N. E. Shilling.....	\$50	355	1852 \$50 Humbert, uncirc.....	\$450
5	1652 Oak Tree Shilling.....	33	356	1852 \$20 Humbert, proof.....	360
34	1737 Granby 3 Pence.....	300	360	1852 \$50 U. S. Assay.....	220
75	1786 N. Y. Cent. Washington.....	105	366	1849 \$5 'N. G. & N.....	46
76	1787 N. Y. Cent. Indian.....	320	367	\$10 J. S. O.....	1600
77	1787 N. Y. Cent. Excelsior....	75	368	1849 \$2½ Pelican, brass.....	105
78	1787 N. Y. Cent. Excelsior....	112	373	1855 \$50 W. M. & Co.....	280
109	1792 \$½ Washington silver....	200	428	1860 \$20 Pike's Peak.....	645
321	1879 \$4 "Stella" gold.....	85	436	\$2½ Bechtler, Ga.....	63
331	1848 \$2½ CAL gold.....	85	437	1830 \$2½ Templeton Reid.....	280
332	1850 \$10 Baldwin & Co.....	390	438	\$5 Bechtler, N. C., 150 G.....	420
333	1850 \$5 Baldwin & Co.....	130	439	\$2½ Bechtler, N. C., 75 G.....	400
334	\$1 Bowie copper.....	61	440	\$2½ Bechtler, N. C.....	300
335	1849 \$10 Cin. Mining Co.....	1800	448	\$2½ Bechtler, N. C.....	135
341	1855 \$50 Kellogg.....	1250	454	1849 \$10 Oregon, damaged....	130
344	\$10 Miners' Bank.....	130	455	1849 \$5 Oregon, very fine.....	140
345	\$16 Moffat Ingot.....	285	457	1849 \$20 Mormon.....	270
352	1851 \$50 Humbert, proof.....	1000	458	1849 \$10 Mormon.....	705
353	1851 \$50 Humbert, incuse 50..	300	476	1908 Gold Proof set.....	70
354	1851 \$50 Humbert, unique edge.	210	941	1849 ½c., original.....	79

The question has been asked, has Captain Zabriskie given up collecting? A very good evidence of divorcing the pursuit of any scientific subject is in the disposal of its library. Captain Zabriskie has sold his numismatic books and we believe all his numismatic specimens excepting those relating to Lincoln, in which series, we are informed, his interest still continues.

Pleasing features of the sale were the group photograph that was taken on the first day, a copy of which was presented by Mr. Chapman to those attending; and ice cream and cake, which was served at the auction room during the luncheon hour.

Total amount of sale, \$26,235.00.

## TWO UNIQUE DOUBLE EAGLE VARIETIES.

### Previously Unpublished.

Described by CAPTAIN JOHN W. HASELTINE.



TYPE 1.



TYPE 2.

FOR SOME TIME THE NUMISMATIST has known of two unpublished die varieties of the Double Eagle dated 1876 in the possession of Captain John W. Haseltine. The claim that they were unique has led to some discussion and investigation on the part of those who were informed of Captain Haseltine's possession, just as all such claims for varieties of modern coins should receive. Duplicates were claimed to exist, but on comparison they were found to be from different dies. Mr. Edgar H. Adams who is ever alert to disprove or substantiate any new claims for the Territorial and the United States series, was among the persistent investigators. Mr. Adams now writes THE NUMISMATIST: "Please make the statement from me in conjunction with your references to the two 1876 Double Eagle patterns owned by Captain Haseltine. I thought other specimens in gold had been discovered, however, when the pieces were brought together for comparison it quickly developed that the supposed duplicates were from the regular dies of the year with easily distinguishing differences from the Haseltine specimens. Both the later, so far as I am able to learn, can be safely regarded as unique."

Our illustrations are photographic reproductions direct from the specimens which are described in the following letter from Captain Haseltine:

My Dear Mr. Zerbe:

You have in very complimentary terms referred to me as a "Numismatic Refrigerator". I have therefore withdrawn from "Cold Storage" two unique Double Eagles in gold, which I now present to the Numismatic fraternity for their consideration.

In 1876 the mint authorities desired to improve the design of the Double

Eagle. In the old design the point of the diadem, in the head of "Liberty", seemed too near the star and the whole appearance of the head, seemed misplaced, not being in the centre. In the two unique pieces the point of the diadem is placed directly between the two stars, all the stars are better arranged and the heads of Liberty are larger and placed more directly in the centre. In the second type the numeral "1" is nearer the bust and the "6" is farther from it, than in type 1.

The reverse of type 1 is the same type as the regular issue of 1876 and preceding years since 1866, having of course "Twenty D" below.

Reverse of type 2 is entirely different from type 1, the T & W in "Twenty" nearly touch the scroll or label inscribed "E Pluribus", and there are other slight variations which can be noticed in the cuts. The whole heraldic design is larger and "Twenty Dollars" below, in fact an entirely different die.

In presenting these two important discoveries, to the Numismatists of the world, I claim that both are unique and for the benefit of our science, I would respectfully desire and request anyone who thinks he has a duplicate to correspond with me and publish it with proof in THE NUMISMATIST.

At your request I now present these two Double Eagles in gold, in beautiful condition for the information of all interested. I delayed sending you this until the coins were sold, as I did not wish you to think I wanted some free advertising.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. HASELTINE.

1876 being the Centennial year there is a reason why experimental dies should have been made to bring our coinage to greater perfection, and surprising though it is to have unpublished varieties brought to the attention of the numismatist at this late day, yet the denomination and the year offer something in explanation. Not only our coin of highest value, but the type: what modern coin is more beautiful than the lately discarded type of the Twenty Dollar gold piece in brilliant proof condition? An effort to make our largest value and most beautiful coin a little nearer perfection in the Centennial year is a very natural conclusion.

## VALUABLE BOOK BY AMERICA'S BEST AUTHORITY.



ANYTHING FROM the pen of Edgar H. Adams on the subject of numismatics is relished, wholesome and authoritative. Mr. Adams' writings, which are well known, have been confined to the daily and periodical press. He will soon issue his first contribution to numismatic literature in book form. It will relate to all classes of gold coins issued in the United States: private, territorial and governmental; their auction records, place of mintage, brief history of the coiners, location of the mints and other brief facts which have never been collectively presented, some of which are only known to Mr. Adams from his personal investigations and will now be made public for the first time. There will be many illustrations, among them some that have not previously been published. The book will be in pocket form, substantially bound, for convenient and ready reference. The price will be \$2. It is expected to be ready for distribution within a short time, subscriptions will be entered and filled in the order they are received if addressed to Edgar H. Adams, 40 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This book will in no way conflict with a work Mr. Adams has been preparing for several years, exhaustively treating on the California coinage, material for which is still being accumulated and the time of issue not yet anticipated. The pocket edition now to be issued will be complete in its scope and a taste of what may be expected in the California book.



## THE ANCIENT MONEY OF ARGOS : IRON SKEWERS.

BY FRANK C. HIGGINS.



NUMISMATIC story absolutely tingling with romance and altogether outvieing with truth the most spirited imaginations of a Rider Haggard or Robert Louis Stevenson, in whose stirring tales the discovery of hidden treasure by means of time stained cryptograms is a potent factor, is the story told in *La Revue Belge Numismatique* by the great Greek numismatist, M. Svoronos, of Athens, of the discovery of the most ancient money of Argos through a clue given by the classic

Greek author, Heraclides, of Pontus. M. Svoronos says: "Modern numismatists have denied the truth of the assertion that the Spartans coined money from iron, made by many ancient writers, while what was meant by these authors were the lengths of iron wire or more properly "skewers," as they are termed, which remained in circulation until the fourth century, B. C., authentic iron coins of Tegeus, Argos and still another town of the Peloponessus have been found, belonging to the early part of the fourth century B. C., proving the ancient use of iron as money in that section.

The "skewers," from the almost identical Greek word for which our word "obelisk" is derived, are mentioned by Plutarch in his life of Lysander, by the historians Pollux, Aristotle, Herodotus, Epihanios and others, but Heraclides of Pontus, who wrote about B. C. 350, explicitly says: "The word 'obolus' is derived from the word 'obelisk,' because, before they possessed *obolus* of silver the ancients employed as money 'obelisks' of iron. It was Phidon of Argos who first put silver coins into circulation in place of the iron skewers, which he withdrew from circulation and offered to the temple of Hera."

It is remarked in passing that Plutarch in his life of the Consul Fabius Maximus states that the Thebans buried Epaminondas at the public expense (B. C. 362) because at his death all that was found in his house was an iron skewer (obelisk).

Passing over the interesting details which absolutely fix the veracity of the many references in classic writings to such iron skewer money we come to the actual discovery by Professor Waldstein, of the American Archaeological School at Athens of the remains of the identical iron treasure deposited by Phidon in the *Heraion* of Argos during the excavations conducted by him on that spot in 1894. In uncovering the northwestern angle of the terrace upon which had once stood the second Temple of Hera, replacing that consumed by fire B. C. 424, which was the one spoken of by Heraclides, the discovery was made at a great depth of two curious iron objects among many articles long antedating the use of coined money. The workmen employed shouted that they had found "cannons," but closer examination revealed the presence of several great bundles of iron skewers about a *metre* in length solidly bound with iron wire and having the ends united by dipping the whole parcel in melted lead.

This mass of iron, transported to Athens, was entirely neglected and remained unidentified and uncared for on the damp floor of a museum cellar for upwards of twelve years, during which time it suffered more damage than in all the centuries previous. Subsequently, however, Professor Waldstein discovered the references in antique literature, which explained the significance of the find and as much of it as could be saved was transferred to an honored and permanent resting place in the Numismatic Museum, together with an iron lance found at the same time, which weighed exactly the same as a single bundle or 180 of the Argonian skewers.

# The Numismatist

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Published Monthly at 236 Chestnut St., Phila., U. S. A.  
FARRAN ZERBE, Managing Editor and Publisher

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

EDGAR H. ADAMS, U. S. Currency Authority  
FRANK C. HIGGINS, Linguist, Foreign Editor  
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## SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 the year in advance

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MAIL ADDRESS, "THE NUMISMATIST," P. O. BOX 876, PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

We will now make what will probably be our only expression on the coming A. N. A. election. The officers should be geographically distributed, and the honors are due to the West and Canada—the East has had them for years.

The mission of THE NUMISMATIST is to impartially serve all interested in numismatics and medallic art with the best fruits it can obtain. As the official organ of the American Numismatic Association the interests of every member are equal in its consideration. For this reason THE NUMISMATIST will take no part in what some are pleased to call "A. N. A. politics." Letters nominating candidates as may be officially reported by the General Secretary will be published, any other letters of a "political" nature will not be published as "news" matter. Letters opposing candidates will not be published under any circumstances, letters advocating candidates, when containing nothing offensive to others, will be received as advertising and published when paid for at regular advertising rates.

We are not talking politics, only expressing what we believe to be the sentiment of every member of the A. N. A. who has had a corresponding or personal relation with Mr. Frank G. Duffield, in saying that Mr. Duffield should be continued in the office of General Secretary as long as he will accept to continue to serve as efficiently as he has done during his first five months in office.

At the first opportunity we desire to change our mailing date to the first of the month. We will try to avoid a double number, and in doing so, two issues will have to be produced within a month.

Since Mr. E. H. Adams is one of our Associate Editors our references to him and his forthcoming publication in this issue may appear like throwing bouquets at yourself. It is only fair to Mr. Adams and our other Associate Editors to whom we have in the past and will in the future refer, to say that their association with THE NUMISMATIST is in their appreciated voluntary contributions of articles and illustrations, all of which appear under their respective names. They have no knowledge of what the Managing Editor may say until they see it in print.

A. N. A. Governor and Mrs. H. O. Granberg celebrated their silver wedding at their home in Oshkosh, Wisc., the first two days of June. Our information comes indirect, but we hope we are not too late to join their host of friends in wishing that they may at least live to celebrate a wedding anniversary that is known by Mr. Granberg's favorite metal.

Our May issue came nearer to what we want to make THE NUMISMATIST than any of its predecessors. It was a bargain number, we do not know how this issue will measure up, but in proportion to cost it will also be "below cost". Timely and accurate up to the minute news and short crispy articles, well illustrated, presented in as near perfect form as uninfalible man with limited time for the purpose can produce.

A. N. A. members should promptly cooperate for the early success of the Biographical Album. Chairman Coover of the committee is taking a great interest in the work and is desirous of having the album in form for inspection at the Montreal convention.

## FIRST SILVER DOLLAR FOR THE UNITED STATES.



"CONTINENTAL DOLLAR," 1776.



SILVER COINS of any kind, issued for the States previous to the first government silver coinage for circulation in 1794, are not only decidedly rare, but are of particular interest as factors of history, bearing as they do, devices and inscriptions from which may be interpreted much of the foundation upon which our great nation has been built. No coin of the Colonial or Continental period says quite so much in this respect as does the Continental Dollar. Bearing the year of the Declaration, 1776; MIND YOUR BUSINESS, an advise to patriots and a warning to all others; and naming the thirteen original Colonies, each forming a link in an endless chain, in the center of which is: WE ARE ONE. Much more may be read from the devise on this coin, every part of it is teeming with typical expressiveness.

In reference to this coin, Mr. Edgar H. Adams writes:—

"Mr. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., has just come into the possession of the first silver dollar to be associated with the American Colonies—the Continental Dallar dated 1776. The coin is in superb condition. The design of this coin was borne by the paper money of the Continental Government, and was also similar to that borne by the Fugio cents of 1787, the first pieces of the denomination regularly authorized by this Government.

"That this coin was not issued in quantities is accounted for by the financial state of the Colonies, as they possessed no silver bullion from which to strike coins. In point of rarity, in the opinion of Mr. Granberg, this rare reminder of the great struggle of freedom completely outclasses any of the gold pieces, since issued by private coining companies, which have sold for prices up to \$3,200. The rare ten-dollar piece of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company, he says, notwithstanding the fact that it has a record value of \$3,000, numbers at least four specimens in gold and one in copper. As for the Brasher Doubloon, there are at least six known, and it is a coin struck without any authority.

"There are but two specimens of this Continental dollar known to have been struck from this die, with the name of the engraver, E. G. Fecit. Who 'E. G.' was is a matter of speculation. Some one has stated that the initials stand for Ephraim Getz, but what authority there is for this statement is not known. The other dollar from this die in silver is owned by a gentleman in Philadelphia, who considers it the most interesting and valuable piece in his collection—and he owns one of the finest collections in the United States. There is also a specimen from



the unsigned dies now in the Garrett collection, which is deposited in the library of Princeton University."

Specimens from the Continental Dollar dies were most numerous struck in pewter; specimens in brass and tin, probably unique, are recorded. Of the different dies, there is one without EG-FICIT, and CURRENCY appears spelled with both one and two R's.

In the Zabrieskie collection sold June 3rd, a specimen in pewter, CURENCY variety, very fine, brought \$6.00. Mr. Henry Chapman in cataloguing this piece says: "only one example known in silver".

Our illustration is a direct photographic reproduction from Mr. Granberg's specimen in silver, which is of the variety with two R's in CURRENCY.

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### "IN GOD WE TRUST" ON LINCOLN CENT.

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INFORMATION FROM WASHINGTON indicates that the now long anticipated Lincoln cent will not be issued before August. When examples from the supposed completed dies were submitted to President Taft, it is said that he asked for the motto IN GOD WE TRUST to be placed on the coin.

We are pleased to be able to give what we believe is the first description of the coin design as now decided upon. The obverse will have the head of Lincoln (facing right) as modelled by sculptor Brenner, with IN GOD WE TRUST above, in the field, at left, will be the word LIBERTY, at right below center, 1909. The center of the reverse in five regular lines will bear the inscription E. P. U. # ONE # CENT # UNITED STATES # AMERICA, with two unjoined branches surrounding.

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### NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA.

(Continued.)

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#### June—Cancer.

By HOWLAND WOOD.



CANCER OR THE CRAB is the fourth sign of the Zodiac, and, to us living in this modern age, has more significance than many of the other signs. The Sun reaches its highest Northern limit under Cancer and begins to go backwards towards the South, but like a crab the return is sideways, and consequently the symbol seems appropriate.

The Indian portrayal and our conception of this sign are identical, and the coins themselves show only the slightest variations. Rupees were struck at

Ahmadabad in 1617 and at Agrah two years later. Mohurs were struck at the latter place in 1619, 1620, 1621 and 1623.



TOWARDS the end of the year 1757, King Charles Emanuel II of Sardinia conceived the idea of causing the issue of a series of medals representing all the sovereigns of the house of Savoy. This prince died, however, while the work was still incomplete. Some seventy odd dies had been engraved, but none actually employed, and the whole series lay forgotten for many years in the Turin mint until King Charles Felix, advised of their existence, caused the striking of the medals in copper. The dies themselves, however, remained totally neglected until the Minister, Luigi

Torelli, in 1864, proposed to have the series completed and issued comprising the entire collection from Beroldo, first Count of Savoy, to Victor Emanuel II, first King of Italy.

The Royal Mint of Turin in 1870 delivered the dies in its possession to the Royal Academy of Sciences, which, in turn, passed them on to the Civic Museum of Turin, to be added to the medallic collection there preserved.

The municipality of Turin in 1885 voted to complete the medallic history of the house of Savoy by adding to the collection medals of their Majesties, King Humbert I and of Queen Margherita, and recently to complete it to date, gave the order to prepare designs for the medals of their Majesties King Victor Emanuel III and Queen Elena to Commendatore Professor Ettore Stampini, who executed remarkably like-like portraits.

The inscription around the bust on the King's medal is VICTORIUS EMANUEL III HUMBERTI I. F. REX ITALIAE. On the *reverse* an inscription reading, FIDISSIMA ITALORUM SPES MAGNI AVI OPTIMIQUE PATRIS. Inscription on the *obverse* of the Queen's medal: ELENA A. MONTE NIGRO LABEATUM VICTORII EMMANUELIS III UXOR. *Reverse*: SPECIE VENUSTA HABITU PROCERA MODESTA, PIA MUNIFICA UXORIS, MATRIS REGINAE. PARI VIRTUTE NUMERA PRAESTAT.

The cutting of the dies and execution of the medals was confided to the hands of the famous engraver, Giuseppe Tua.

The Syndic of Turin, Senator Frola, has just presented copies of the new medals to the King and Queen.

Examples were also presented to the Royal Princes, the Senate, the President of the Council of Ministers and to other persons and municipalities who already possess the preceding medals of the series.

Dr. George F. Kunz and A. J. de Lagerberg have sent in subscriptions to the Belgian Numismatic Congress of 1910, which are duly acknowledged by Mr. Higgins.



## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization  
in the World.

For particulars address the

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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

1909 Convention—Montreal, August 9 to 14.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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## A. N. A. MONTREAL CONVENTION PROGRAM.

August 9 to 14, 1909.

No previous convention of the American Numismatic Association has offered the unusual views of the beauties of nature and the interesting historical sights that will be found by those who attend the Montreal convention Monday, August 9th, to Saturday, August 14th.

The Montreal members' committee of arrangements have prepared for us a program giving careful consideration of every detail, in fact, being over zealous to have everything just right. The business, exhibition and lecture sessions of the convention will be held in one of Montreal's most adaptable buildings for the purpose combining ample auditorium with safe vault: The Jacques Cartier Normal School.

Members may make their own selection of hotel, but let it be remembered



that August is the ideal month for those who would tour the delights of Canada, crowding all its hotels, advance reservations should be made. Two hotels have been especially mentioned for consideration: The St. Lawrence Hall, with ample accommodations and popular prices, has been selected as Convention hotel headquarters, rates, European plan, \$1 and up per day; American plan, \$2.50 per day; the other, The Windsor, is Montreal's finest hotel, with accommodations for 1,000 guests, European plan only, rates, \$2, and up per day.

Railroad fare to Montreal and return are approximately, from—Boston, \$15.30; New York, \$18.00; Pittsburg, Pa., \$32.70; Buffalo, \$18.60; Columbus, O., \$33.80; Chicago, \$36.00; St. Louis, \$47.60. If parties can be arranged to travel from central points, reduced rates may be had. Local railroad agents will supply desired information.

Arrangements have been made for the free entry and return of exhibits. Our Canadian members are particularly anxious for to see some of the many gems from collections in the States. Every convenience for proper display and safety will be provided. That exhibition case space may be anticipated, all who will exhibit specimens are earnestly requested to state the space they desire to occupy promptly by letter to either Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O., or Mr. P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

No A. N. A. convention has had this early advance assurance of as large an attendance as is already reported for Montreal. St. Louis, Chicago, Ohio, Penna., Maryland, New Jersey, New York and New England promise good delegations. A number of members are going to make the Montreal trip their summer vacations and will be accompanied by their wives and members of their family.

On June 2, the Montreal committee on arrangements met and approved the following program:

Monday, August 9th, 2.30 P. M., at hotel headquarters: Informal meeting of all members present to get acquainted and discuss Convention order of business.

Monday, at 8 P. M., at headquarters: Smoker or smoking concert.

Tuesday, the 10th, 9.30 A. M., sharp, at Jacques Cartier Normal School; Opening business session, address of welcome, response, President's address, report of officers, committees, etc.; at 11.30 photo of the members will be taken on the steps of the school.

At 2 P. M., as guests of the Montreal members, will start on foot from St. Lawrence Hall or by a special electric car from Windsor Hotel, visiting Bank of Montreal, Notre Dame Church, Notre Dame de Pitie Church, and other places of interest, to be followed by a visit to the Chateau de Ramezay Museum and Portrait Gallery, and from there to Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church, and up to the Top Chapel, where we can have a fine view of the harbour, will take car at about 3.45 P. M. to Bout de l'Isle (distance 15 miles), where we will arrive at about 6 o'clock; at 6.15 Lecture on the Bout de l'Isle tokens; at 7 o'clock, Supper.

At 8.30 P. M. will leave for the City, calling at Dominion Park (Montreal's Coney Island), from which the special car will leave at 11.30 P. M., returning to headquarters.

Wednesday, the 11th, at J. C. Normal School: Forenoon and afternoon, exhibition of coins, lectures and addresses. During the afternoon there will be a lecture by Mr. S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia, "The Coin Cities of Southern Italy", which will be illustrated with stereopticon views. On this day the public will be invited.

Wednesday evening, go as you please.

Thursday, the 12th, 9.30 A. M., J. C. Normal School: Business session, complete any unfinished business, new business, reports of convention committees, etc.

At 2 P. M., as guests of the Montreal members, cab drive, around Lafontaine

Park, through St. Louis Square, etc.; to the Incline Railway, by which we will go up the mountain to the terrace (look-out), where we will be met by our cabs, thence around the top of mountain, through Mount Royal Cemetery, visiting the Crematory, and then through Cote des Neiges Cemetery, down the mountain side roads, passing before the Royal Victoria Hospital, calling at McGill University, then up Sherbrooke street to Atwater avenue and down Dorchester street to hotel.

Thursday evening: Go as you please.

Friday, 13th, at 9.30 A. M.: Last business session; technical papers, addresses, resolutions, election, adjournment. Should business not be completed at the morning session, the convention will continue during the afternoon, otherwise the afternoon will be free for the members' pleasure.

Friday evening, at 7 o'clock: Leave for trip to Quebec by boat, arriving at Quebec Saturday morning, then by electric car to the Shrine of St. Ann de Beaupie, returning will call at Momorency Falls and visit the park above, where a large number of wild animals are kept, and then will proceed to Quebec, where many interesting sights can be seen by electric cars, then visit the Parliament Buildings, the Citadel, Laval University, etc., leaving Quebec about 6 o'clock P. M. and arriving at Montreal about 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

Any information that may be desired will be gladly furnished on request to Frank G. Duffield, General Secretary, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., or to Mr. P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antonie St., Montreal.

### MAY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY A. N. A. NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS

In response to the call published last month for nominations for officers to be elected at the Montreal Convention, August 9-14, next, the General Secretary has received the following:

For President—Francis C. Higgins, New York, N. Y.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, O.

For First Vice-President—William W. C. Wilson, Montreal, Can.; Edgar H. Adams, New York, N. Y.

For Second Vice-President—P. O. Tremblay, Montreal, Can.; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

For General Secretary—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

For Treasurer—D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.

For Librarian—Prof. J. L. Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

For Chairman Board of Governors—William F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.

For Members of Board of Governors—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wisc.; Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, O.; J. H. Clapp, Washington, D. C.; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For District Secretaries—All the present incumbents.

President Farran Zerbe and Mr. Howland Wood, Chairman of the Board of Governors, both of whom have been nominated for their present offices, have written to the General Secretary declining.

Additional nominations will be received by the General Secretary until July 1. All received up to that time, with the above, will be published in the July issue. On that date nominations will close, but may be opened again at the Convention. Ballots will be sent out early in July to all members in good standing.

## LETTERS OF NOMINATION

Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.:

Agreeable to the call of Howland Wood, Chairman of the Board of Governors, in the May NUMISMATIST for nominations of candidates for all officers to be elected at the coming Convention to be held at Montreal, August 9-14, I would renominate all the old officers. They are all good and just nicely getting used to their work.

Yours truly,

J. C. LIGHTHOUSE.

New York City, May 24, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.:

We the undersigned, members of the American Numismatic Association, beg to nominate for President of the above Association (election to be held at Montreal, Que., in August 1909), Francis C. Higgins, Esq., of New York City.

THOMAS L. ELDER,  
E. SMITH.

CHILLICOTHE, O., May 25, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.:

It is my pleasure to present the name of Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, O., in nomination for the office of President of the American Numismatic Association. In presenting the name of Dr. Henderson it is from the standpoint of what is of the utmost importance to the Association. Dr. Henderson has all the qualifications needed to fill the office, in that he is a man of high moral aspirations, an earnest student of numismatics, a personal acquaintance with many of the Association members, and a successful business man. In organizing the Columbus Numismatic Society and the Ohio State Numismatic Society he has shown his ability to organize and hold together the numismatists of his own city and State. Trusting that this nomination will meet with the approval of the members of the Association, and their approval may be shown at the annual meeting to be held in Montreal in August, I am very truly yours,

ARTHUR B. COOVER,  
*District Secretary.*

New York, May 28, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.:

We, the undersigned, do hereby nominate for First Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association, for Convention at Montreal, Que., August 9-14, William W. C. Wilson, Esq., of Montreal, Quebec.

Yours truly,

THOS. L. ELDER,  
E. SMITH.

JOHNSTOWN, O., May 28, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.:

I desire to place in nomination the name of Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, O., for President of the A. N. A., believing that a more suitable person could not be elected for this important position.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK,

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.:

I present the following nominations for the Montreal Convention, as per call in May NUMISMATIST: For President, I nominate Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, our worthy First Vice-President and faithful and impartial worker for the good of the society. For the office of First Vice-President I nominate Edgar H. Adams, of New York. For the offices of Second Vice-President, General Secretary and Treasurer I nominate the present incumbents, respectively, P. O. Tremblay, of Montreal, and F. G. Duffield and D. A. Williams, both of Baltimore, Md. For Chairman of Board of Governors, Mr. W. F. Dunham, of Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

BEN G. GREEN.



BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 31, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.

At the meeting of the N. Y. Numismatic Club, May 14, a resolution was passed, naming Victor D. Brenner and Herbert Niklewicz, as a Committee to wait upon Mr. Farran Zerbe and offer him the support and nomination of the A. N. A. members of the club for President of the A. N. A. for 1900. If he accepted the nomination, the Secretary of the Club was instructed to forward to you said nomination. As an alternative upon Mr. Zerbe declining, the Secretary was to send you the nomination for said office of Mr. Frank C. Higgins, who at said club meeting had expressed his willingness to accept the honor and the office.

Inasmuch as Mr. Zerbe has declined, I therefore am pleased to send you, on behalf of the A. N. A. members of the N. Y. Numismatic Club, the name of Mr. Frank C. Higgins for President of the A. N. A. for 1910.

At a special meeting of the N. Y. Numismatic Club, May 29th, the following gentlemen were nominated by the A. N. A. members of the club for the following offices of the A. N. A. for 1910:

William W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, for First Vice-President.

H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis., for Second Vice-President.

William F. Dunham, of Chicago, Ill., for Chairman Board of Governors.

Frank G. Duffield, of Baltimore, Md., for General Secretary.

Edgar H. Adams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for Member Board of Governors.

A resolution was passed, inviting the A. N. A. to hold its convention of 1910 in the city of New York.

Yours sincerely, HERBERT NIKLEWICZ,  
Sec'y N. Y. Numismatic Club.

### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED JUNE 1

James G. Halapleus, John W. Prevost, R. V. Browinski, J. A. Clouser, Wm. L. Wentworth, George L. Snow, Chris. Harris, Walter J. Deibel, Al. Berger, F. Wayland Potter, J. Jager Richards, H. F. Crocker, L. S. Van Orden, A. Atlas Leve, Rev. Nav. Dubois, Ptre., Rev. Joseph Toupin, Ptre., J. O. Labrecque, Thomas O'Leary, A. J. Boucher, Miss Agnes Baldwin, William Earl Hidden, Lewis A. Noblett, Frank H. Shumway, A. W. Dettra, George A. Steele, R. James, Oswald A. Bauer, Daniel R. Kennedy, James A. Clark.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to August 1 they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the August number:

Applicant.	Proposed by
John A. Klemann, 231 Broadway, New York, N. Y.....	J. Gutttag, R. Di Simone.
Ernest J. Clagg, Walkerville, Ont., Can.....	J. E. Carswell, F. G. Duffield.
Hillyer Ryder, Carmel, N. Y.....	Herbert Niklewicz, F. G. Duffield.
C. J. Vercouter, 5740 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.....	W. F. Dunham, *George Sim.
John Kerr, P. O. Box 188, St. John, N. B., Can.....	H. L. Doane, Howland Wood.
Lloyd M. White, First and West Streets, Bloomburg, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
Howard H. Martin, Little York, Ill.....	B. Max Mehl, F. G. Duffield.

Burton C. De Witte, 7 East Town St., Columbus, O.....	J. M. Henderson, A. B. Coover.
John Selmer, Northport, Wash.....	Farran Zerbe, *Chas. F. Murphy.
Mrs. I. M. Henderson, THE NUMISMATIST to Columbus (Ohio) Public Library.....	Farran Zerbe, Arthur B. Coover.
Edgar H. Nolan, Collingwood, Ont., Can.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. Thomas L. Elder, 420 West 146th Street, New York, N. Y.....	J. de Lagerberg, Thomas L. Elder.
David Ritchie Lewis, Watseka, Ill.....	Henry Chapman, *George R. Lee.
Edwin N. Stroupe, Dunkirk, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, F. G. Duffield.
Sydney P. Noe, Woodbridge, N. J.....	Farran Zerbe, J. L. Zerbe,
Mrs. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
Lotis Masson, 807 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Can.....	P. N. Breton, P. O. Tremblay.
Narcisse Gagnon, 583 St. Timothy Street, Montreal, Can.....	P. O. Tremblay, Ludger Gravel.
Mrs. B. Max Mehl, 1124 Henderson Street, Fort Worth, Texas.....	J. de Lagerberg, F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. A. B. Coover, THE NUMISMATIST to Chillicothe (O.) Public Library .....	J. M. Henderson, Farran Zerbe.
C. V. Jacobs, Erie, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.

\* Local business or professional endorsement.

This month's list of applications contains the wives of five of our members. May they all become as much interested in numismatic and Association affairs as their respective husbands.

During the month the members have received from Brother Coover, chairman of the Committee on Portrait and Biography, blank forms for biographical data and requests for photograph. This feature involves considerable expense to the Association, and it is hoped all will comply promptly without waiting for a second request. All matters relating to this work should be addressed to Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio.

*F. G. Duffield.*

General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1909.

The greatest service to be rendered Numismatics is to encourage collecting along practical lines.

The greatest service to be rendered the A. N. A. is in proposing candidates for membership that will qualify for election.

## THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



President,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,  
HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

Address all communications to the  
Secretary, 89 North Oxford Street,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday of each month,  
7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th  
Street and 6th Avenue.

### Sixth Monthly Meeting, May 14, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Batterbury, Belden, Blake, Brenner, Chattin, Clark, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Kennedy, deLagerberg, Liveright, Mitchelson, Nagy, Niklewicz, Pehrson, Proskey, Raymond, Scott, Smith, Wilson, Wilford, Woodin.

President Higgins called "order" at 9 P. M. and after introductory remarks. amused the club with his account of the James and Charles sovereigns. The "Jacobus" or gold sovereign of King James I was annually presented to the senior justice by the Newcastle-on-Tyne civil authorities, on the termination of the Assizes, with the injunction to buy a dagger, as he is about to journey to Carlisle through a dangerous country "much infested by villanous Scots". He exhibited these sovereigns.

In the same interesting and amusing manner, he gave an account of the Lo-Han or sacred cash of the Chinese emperor Kang-Hsi, made from the melted statues of Buddha and his attendants, when that emperor, at the instigation of the Jesuit missionaries, destroyed the Buddhist Temples. As these statues were supposed to be of gold, the cash are much sought for, just as some of our common American coins are sought for by the ignorant. Actually, however, the statues were only plated, or very thinly covered with gold, so that the quantity of gold in the cash is very small. He exhibited one, of a very whitish brass.

Mr. B. L. Belden remarked on the numismatic treasures to be seen at the A. N. S. building, and invited all to visit the Society and attend the meeting on Monday evening next.

Mr. W. W. C. Wilson then gave a short account of matters at Montreal, his home city and the place of the approaching A. N. A. Convention.

As the majority of the Club are members of the A. N. A., nominations for President of the A. N. A. were discussed; as to whether Mr. Zerbe or Mr. Higgins should be named. Mr. Higgins spoke very highly of Mr. Zerbe's good work; but also expressed his willingness to accept the honor and the office, if Mr. Zerbe should decline to remain in office another term, as was intimated. Mr. Howland Wood was also highly spoken of for the office. By resolution, Messrs. Brenner and Niklewicz were named as a Committee to wait upon Mr. Zerbe on Monday evening next, at the meeting of the A. N. S. and to offer him the support and nomination of the A. N. A. members of the Club. In case of his declining, then the Secretary of the Club was to forward to Secretary Duffield of the A. N. A. the nomination of Mr. Higgins for President for 1910.

Mr. J. W. Scott related the history of the Confederate Half Dollars some of which were stolen from him years ago.

After the "speechifyin", those remaining gathered in groups and talked "coin" till nearly 12 P. M.

Exhibits were as follows:

E. H. Adams:—20 Dollar piece, 1885, in aluminum, from regular dies of that year; only two known in this metal; unpublished; brilliant proof.

Pattern Dollar, 1879, in silver; head of young girl with flowing hair; band with LIBERTY well up on head; rev., defiant eagle standing on tablet, with keystone at each end; IN GOD WE TRUST on tablet; one of our most beautiful patterns.

Snowden's Silver Dollar of 1885 in aluminum, raised stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM on edge; only two known in this metal.

G. H. Blake:—\$100 note, First National Gold Bank of San Francisco; on left of face Perry leaving his flagship the Lawrence; on right, Liberty with fasces "The Union"; on back, large medallion picture of U. S. gold coins. Now rarer than many gold coins of private coinage. This note is No. 88 of Mr. Blake's book.



T. L. Elder:—Double gold stater of Carthage, B. C. 400; obv. head of Persephone; rev. horse.

Jewish half-shekel of Simon Maccabaeus; also quarter-shekel of same ruler; obv. citron; rev. pot of manna.

Bactrian drachms of Antialcides and Archebius, with busts.

S. K. Nagy:—Gold Stella of 1880; Centennial Assay Medal, 1876, silver, with head of Washington; Confederate Cent in silver, 1861; Assay Medal, 1881, without power wheel to coining press.

David Proskey:—Silver piece muled; obv. Head of Victor Emanuel II on Italian one lira piece of 1863; rev. of Russian 15 Kopek piece; proof; plain edge. Never before heard of.

Wayte Raymond:—Tetradrachm of Gela in Sicily, B. C. 415-405, period of finest art; obv. part quadriga to left, eagle above, ear of corn below. Rev. forepart of androcephalos bull swimming to right, a corn ear above. Illustrated in "Coins of Sicily".

Beautiful silver medal relating to America, Betts. 302. Obv. SALVS IN FLVCTIBVS (Safety at Sea). In exergue STATVS RERV M P. P. W. (The State of Affairs). Mercury facing; two vessels, with ensigns, harp of Ireland and lilies of France. Rev. SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPOSERE FLVCTVS (But he can soothe the troubled waves). In exergue SVB EXITVM ANNI MDCCLV. (At the end of year 1755), being in continuation of exergue on obverse. Indian at left, crowned, girdle of feathers, with bow and arrow, right foot on alligator; at right, female seated on sea-horse, beside the ocean, in right hand temple of fame, in left sceptre, at feet a cornu copiae. Size 22.

W. H. Woodin:—Stella, 1879, in white metal; braided hair type; supposed to be unique. Also international 10 dollar piece, 1874, white metal pattern.

## OBITUARY: DR. THOMAS HALL, BOSTON COLLECTOR.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Doctor Thomas Hall, a retired Boston physician, but better known to the numismatic world as an ardent coin collector.

For the last few years the Doctor had been in poor health, but during the past winter this had greatly improved. It was therefore with considerable surprise that his many friends learned of his sudden demise in his sixty-eighth year at his summer home at Chelmsford Centre where he had gone but two days before.

Dr. Hall always took pleasure in showing his coins to anybody he thought interested in them and about every out of town collector visiting Boston made a pilgrimage to his home. The Doctor's collection was especially strong in Colonials and contained several unique pieces and a number unique in the condition he had them in. For nearly all of his coins were in the best condition obtainable as he made it a rule to buy only the finest. Connecticut cents were his specialty and his varieties of these numbered several hundreds. His collection was also especially strong in the Lincoln and Washington series, the Rosa Americanas, and patterns, but to the average collector his collection of cents were the most appealing, for he had probably the finest sets of 1793 and 1794 cents known. Suffice to say, he had eleven uncirculated varieties of the former date, including the best strawberry leaf variety known, and twenty-five of the 1794's, besides the balance of the sets in less fine condition. His other dates were as remarkable, and his half cents were of the same high order. He made no pretence of collecting the silver series with the exception of the half dimes. As yet it is uncertain whether the collection will be sold, at least not right away, but if ever it is, collectors will have a chance for many of our American varieties.

W.

## OBITUARY: JOSEPH E. PERKINS OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Joseph E. Perkins recently died at his home in Syracuse, N. Y. He was known in his home town as an antiquarian of the most pronounced type, and his curio shop was frequented by collectors and lovers of antiques. Mr. Lyman H. Low in writing of him says: "Twenty-five years ago Mr. Perkins was an ardent collector of bronze coins of the Roman Empire. He possessed a cultivated taste and obtained choice and rare specimens, many of them were valuable. He was also one of the few who made a successful far famed specialty of early American store cards. I knew him well and retain the pleasantest recollections of him. Tall and spare, with a clean shaven face, faultlessly garbed with a black Prince Albert coat suit under a shining black silk hat".

## CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



1622 Masonic Temple.

President,  
VIRGIL M. BRAND.Secretary.  
BEN. G. GREEN.Meets First Friday evening of each  
month.

The 64th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following 23 members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Lewis, Esterquist, Mayer, Regitz, Kelly, Green, Verkler, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Doherty, McKay, Michael, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Loer and Dr. Merrill.

An official receipt was received from the Chicago Historical Society for the set of membership medals.

S. J. Caswell, M. D., Messrs. Joseph A. Kelley and Harry L. Smith were elected to membership.

Attention was called to the Numismatic Congress to be held in Brussels, Belgium in 1910 and that the representatives appointed from the United States were all east of the Allegheny Mountains.

Papers were read on Coin Collecting by Mr. Mitchell Baker and the United States Dollar by Mr. Chester Dunham. Mr. Brand exhibited cast counterfeit Colorado gold five dollar pieces. Mr. Dunham showed a number of Roman first bronzes.

Adjourned to meet June 4th.

## Worthy Neighbor for A. N. S.

The council of the American Geographical Society has formally accepted the gift of a site for a new building which had been offered by Mrs. Collis P. Huntington. Mrs. Huntington's son, Archer M. Huntington, is President of the society.

The site given by Mrs. Huntington is at 156th Street and Broadway, just north of Trinity Cemetery, and adjoins the grounds on which stand the Hispanic Museum and the American Numismatic Museum. Mr. Huntington is also President of the Hispanic Society, and the American Numismatic Society, which are housed on the bluff at 156th Street and Broadway, overlooking the Drive and the river. Both these structures were built by Mr. Huntington.

The site presented by Mrs. Huntington is valued at about \$250,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

The 65th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, June 4th, Vice-President F. Elmo Simpson presiding.

Messrs. Sigmund Krausz, Charles P. Burbach and Frank C. Higgins were elected to membership. A motion was carried authorizing the President to appoint a committee of one to call upon Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, who is now in the city, to present a protest in the name of the Society against the Treasury Department permitting the striking of gold or other pieces from the dies used for minting private coins and especially those struck by the Mormons. The President appointed Mr. W. F. Dunham as such committee.

Mr. Holmes exhibited some gold dollars; Mr. Michael some quarter eagles; Mr. W. F. Dunham, the new Canadian mint sovereigns; and Mr. Green some metal street car tickets and political medalettes, including twenty varieties of the Wm. H. Harrison log cabin and other pieces.

Mr. Henry Chapman sent the Society a photograph of himself; and Mr. J. de Lagerberg some illustrations of new medals with clippings and letters relating to same. Mr. Verkler entertained the members with some banjo music.

## MAY MINT REPORT

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of May, 1909:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles...	1,038,000	\$20,760,000.00
Eagles .....	102,250	1,022,500.00
Half Eagles.....	759,000	3,795,000.00

Total Gold...	1,899,250	25,577,500.00
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Quarter Dollars.	2,856,000	714,000.00
Dimes .....	3,150,000	315,000.00

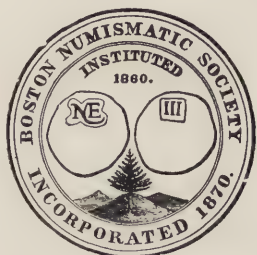
Total Silver...	6,006,000	1,029,000.00
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One Cent.....	4,350,000	43,500.00
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Total Minor..	4,350,000	43,500.00
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Total Coinage.	12,255,250	26,650,000.00
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## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



President,

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Secretary,

HOWLAND WOOD.

Meets at the call of the President.

A meeting of the above society took place on Friday afternoon, May 14, in the rooms of the Bostonian Society. The session was given over almost wholly to showing coins. Mr. Wheeler exhibited his usual array of fine specimens, as fine die cutting is his specialty. He showed several of the newer Lincoln medals, the inauguration medal of Roosevelt and the new Fleet medal, also a very beautiful medal by Rud. Meyer of Joseph Victor von Scheffel. Mr. Wood showed as usual queer specimens, comprising a number of rare Providence tokens, four Zodiacal rupees and a number of modern nickel coins. He also exhibited an interesting collection of copper pieces struck in Borneo and adjacent islands in imitation of the Holland doits of Java. Mr. Wood also gave a short talk on the method of casting Japanese coins, and showed by specimens the different coins used. Until recent days all Japanese coins were cast, naturally a different method of minting was in vogue than in countries where struck coins were used. He showed specimens of model or Mother sens, well-made pieces used as patterns, and which would nearly correspond to what we call punches at our mints. He also showed a number of Tane sens which were cast from the Mother sen and which were used to make the moulds for the sens of commerce, these would correspond with our dies.

### A Good Investment.

To attend the A. N. A. Convention, Montreal, August 9 to 14.

### Early Dated Coins.

We are indebted to Mr. A. R. Frey for the following amendments to our answers to A. B. B., Jr. page 121, which is appreciated information:

The earliest specimens of dated coins belong to the Moorish Kings of Granada; many of these were struck in Europe and bear the year of the Hegira. These belong to the early part of the eighth century.

The principalities, duchies, etc., that issued dated coins *prior to 1450*, are the following (alphabetically arranged):

Aix la Chapelle: Groschen of 1412, 1420, 1421 and 1422.

Cologne (As an arch-bishopric): I possess a gold guilder of 1438 issued by Theodorik II. A groschen of 1444 also exists.

Palatinate: A ducat exists of 1437.

St. Gall (one of the Swiss Cantons): Issued a plappart (a small base coin) in 1424. This is the earliest dated coin in the Swiss series.

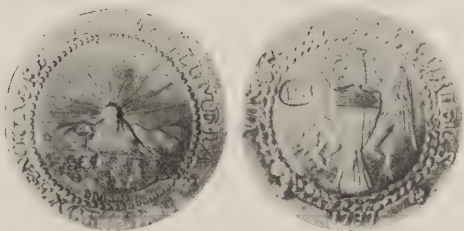
Treves (Trier): Issued a groschen in 1438 under the auspices of the Archbishop, Raban von Helmstadt.

This list can probably be extended by a thorough search through European catalogues. The above I have noted at various times.

### Cent Rivalry Climax.

In a thriving town not far from Philadelphia two of its oldest residents have in recent years been rivals for public appreciation of their collection of U. S. cents. To acquire every date was their object, and each new acquisition was heralded to their friends. As the dates difficult or expensive to acquire were added rivalry grew, and as the weeks went by honors changed from one to the other. Each in turn got a 1793, then the 1804 came, and the climax, by knowing ones, was thought to have been reached when the much wanted, even if suspicious looking, 1799 was added. The one who obtained the 1799 first gloried in his victory and acclaimed that he was the first to obtain every date, but his glory in the estimation of the general public was short lived. His rival, not to be outdone, had, at an expense of several dollars, an 1813 cent altered to 1815 and as quickly made it known that he was not the only one in his town to have every date of the cent, but about the only one in the world. The explanation of his rival that no cents were coined in 1815 and the one claimed was bogus, is having little weight with their interested but numismatically uninformed friends. The man with the 1815 is getting credit for having every date.





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One Yen Circular Piece, dated Meiji 4th year, best gold, now obsolete and very rare	2.50
Two Yen, same as above	2.75
Oblong Shin Koban, smallest oblong coin, about, 1830, rare and curious	3.00

(See illustration)

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tion, dated 1853, without arrow heads at  
side of date and without rays back of  
eagle. Washington Silver  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar,  
dated 1792. Old Rare Books wanted.  
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ton, Iowa. 6C.

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1851, 54, 61, 36, 69 S, 53,  
43 D, 53, 47 O, 43 C.  
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**\$1 Gold Pieces, 1851, 52 O, 54, 53.**

Face all right, but attached to small chain on rim.

**English £ Edward & Victoria. Fine**

7 Pieces.

**Belgian, 1875, 20 Frank Very Fine****1-\$5 Amer. 1844. 1-\$5 1857.**

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**6 Clark & Lewis Unc.**

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times a fine stock of coins, Indian relics, old  
fire arms, etc., and are always in the market  
for any desirable items in the above lines.

Our store is centrally located in St. Louis  
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# THE NUMISMATIST

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JULY 1909

No. 7

## THE WORLD'S HIGHEST-PRICED COINS.

**The Two Unique U. S. Pattern Quintuple Eagles Sold for \$10,000 Each—Specialists Consider Them Cheap at This Price—\$25 and \$100 Gold Coins Also Proposed But Never Issued.**

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



THE TWO UNIQUE United States fifty-dollar gold coins, each of different design, which have long been regarded as the rarest coins in the world by American coin collectors, were purchased a short time ago by William H. Woodin, of New York City, for \$10,000 each, which figure by far exceeds all recorded high premiums paid for any coin ever sold.

The coins were bought of John W. Haseltine and Stephen K. Nagy, the Philadelphia coin dealers, establishing a new world's record. The previous record was held by a specimen of the New York Brasher doubloon in gold struck in New York in 1787, for which \$6,200 was paid at the Stickney collection sale in Philadelphia a few years ago.



LARGE HEAD TYPE—1877 \$50 U. S. PATTERN IN GOLD—\$10,000.

The newly discovered gold pieces are included in the United States series of pattern coins and represent the most interesting pieces in the American series, the denomination being equivalent to five eagles, or the "half union" recommended in 1854 by Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie. They illustrate the single case where United States coins of this value were struck in gold. They never emerged from the experimental stage, although declared by experts to be the handsomest and the most striking coins ever issued at the United States mint.

These two gold pieces have not been seen since the year of their mintage, 1877, and were supposed by all collectors to have been melted up.

Each of the coins is of a distinctive design, although differing only in minor details. They are exactly two inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

These were the only \$50 gold pieces ever issued at the United States mint and are not to be confounded with the \$50 pieces minted in California, dated 1851, 1852 and 1855. The latter pieces were of a semi-official character, having been issued by Moffat & Co., a firm of United States assay contractors, and by the private coining firms of Wass, Molitor & Co. and Kellogg & Co.

And yet the two circular pieces of California and the two rare circular United States "quintuple eagles" which have unexpectedly come to light are closely associated, having all been issued in response to a general demand on the part of the bankers and merchants of San Francisco.

Before the establishment of the United States branch mint at San Francisco in 1854 the California pioneers had to rely upon gold dust and the gold coins made by private persons for their circulating medium. The gold dust fluctuated greatly in value and purchasing power, while the private coins nearly all were of a depreciated character, ranging in value from 8 to 20 per cent. discount. To relieve the inconvenience and loss caused by this circulating medium of indefinite value the Government in 1850 provided for the establishment of an assay office in San Francisco. This office was conducted by Moffat & Co., and the official who placed the Government stamp upon the ingots was Augustus Humbert, formerly of New York. Upon the appearance of the United States assay office ingots all the private gold coins were gradually driven out of circulation, many of them being deposited at the assay office and reissued in the shape of the octagonal ingots. The private coins, though of depreciated value, were nevertheless very convenient as they were of the useful denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars. The regular United States gold coins of small denominations rarely appeared in local trade in California, being reserved for the payment of customs duties.

In a short time the gold coins of the smaller denominations all disappeared and the local currency consisted almost wholly of the huge octagonal fifty dollar pieces. Change became so scarce that it was necessary to pay 2 or 3 per cent. to have one of the "slugs" changed into smaller denominations.

Relief to a certain extent was furnished in 1854, when more United States gold pieces came into circulation and the San Francisco branch mint began operations. Soon the octagonal pieces met the fate of the smaller California coin, being exported or sent to the local mint and remelted, and it was not long before the business men of California felt the need of a gold piece of large denomination.

As a result the business men of San Francisco early in 1854 sent a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting him to authorize the striking at the San Francisco mint of a fifty dollar piece of the same shape and fineness as the regular United States double eagle.

This memorial was forwarded to William M. Gwin, one of California's Senators, who in turn presented it to James Guthrie, then Secretary of the Treasury. In his reply Mr. Guthrie favored the issue of gold pieces of large denomination for use in the Pacific States, although he said such pieces were not needed in the East.

In his letter to Senator Gwin, Secretary Guthrie said:

"But there are certain peculiarities in the condition of California, which recommend a different scale of coinage for that region. These are: First, the fact stated in the memorial of the prohibition and entire exclusion of paper money; and, second, the high scale of prices prevalent in California for commodities and

service. These circumstances will make larger denominations of coin convenient, particularly in counting and passing large sums. To this may be added that time will be saved in coining, which may be of much consequence to miners and others, at least until the capacity of the branch mint shall be ascertained to be equal to the gold offered.

"In order to harmonize the proposed large coins with the present recognized coins, I would recommend that the coinage be authorized of pieces of \$100, and \$50, and \$25, to be called the 'Union,' 'Half Union,' and 'Quarter Union,' but that the 'Half Union' only be struck for the present."

The full text of the bill presented to Congress by Senator Gwin, providing for the issue of the large gold pieces, read as follows:

"That there shall be coined and issued by the United States, or by such of the branch mints as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, a gold coin of the weight of 258<sup>0</sup>/<sub>100</sub> grains, of the value of one hundred dollars, and another of the weight of 1290 grains, of the value of fifty dollars; each of which coins shall be of the standard fineness, now prescribed by law, for the gold coins of the United States.



SMALL HEAD TYPE—1877 \$50 U. S. PATTERN IN GOLD—\$10,000.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury cause the necessary dies, and other apparatus, to be prepared by proper and skillful artists, under the superintendence of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia for coining the above coins, with such devices, motto, and figures as may be approved by the President of the United States; the expenses of which shall be defrayed from the ordinary appropriation for the expenses of the mint and branch mints of the United States."

Badly needed as were the gold coin provided by the bill, the bill never became a law. On May 29, 1854, Senator Gwin again brought the matter of the issue of the five and ten eagle pieces to the attention of the Senate, but discussion was postponed. On June 16 the bill passed the Senate by a large majority, although it failed to meet the approval of the House.

Early in 1855, as the Government showed no signs of responding favorably to the appeals of the Californians for a \$50 piece, two of the principal private coining firms of San Francisco, Wass, Molitor & Co. and Kellogg & Co., began the issue of circular \$50 gold coins. Both issues were worth fully their face value, although the gold was of a lower fineness in the Kellogg piece than contained by the regular



United States coins, making necessary an increased weight for the Kellogg coin of 1309 grains, which is stamped on the ribbon carried in the beak of the eagle on the reverse.

It is customary at the mint to provide samples of a proposed coinage as soon as the bill authorizing such an issue is presented. From such dies sample pieces in base metal are usually made which in former years were given to the member presenting the bill to be used as a material illustration. In only rare instances, however, are such pieces struck in gold, and the consequence is that the United States pattern coins in gold are highly esteemed by collectors.

It is not known why the work of executing the dies of the United States \$50 pieces was delayed until 1877 when the reason for their creation occurred in 1854. While only these two pieces were struck in gold, still a number of specimens were made of copper from each of the two sets of dies. Even the copper pieces are of great rarity and highly valued.

The coins were designed by William Barber, formerly chief engraver of the mint and father of the present chief engraver, Charles E. Barber. Mr. Barber's initial, "B," appears on the coins under the bust of Liberty. The reverse design of both coins is exactly the same. There are marked differences on the obverse. The head of Liberty on one is larger than the other, the diadem bearing the word LIBERTY being plain, while the second variety shows a smaller head, and the diadem bears five starlike ornaments. The date of both coins is the same, "1877."

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## A FAMOUS BANKNOTE.

### The One That Cruikshank Drew and the Crowds it Drew.

One day about the year 1818 George Cruikshank was passing Newgate on his way to "the exchange" when, seeing a crowd collected, he went forward to learn what was the matter and saw that it was the execution of several men and women. He was horrified at the spectacle and, on inquiring, learned that the women were being hanged for passing counterfeit One Pound notes. He learned also that this punishment was quite a common thing, even though the poor wretches often sinned in ignorance, being the dupes of men who sent them to buy some trifles and return the change to them. Wrung with pity and with shame, Cruikshank went home and immediately, under the inspiration of his feeling, sketched a grotesque caricature of—a banknote. He called it a bank restriction note—not to be imitated. He represented on it a place of execution, with spaces about filled in with halters and manacles, a figure of Britannia devouring her children and transport ships bearing the lucky or unlucky ones who had escaped death to Van Dieman's Land, or Australia, while in place of the well known signature of Abraham Newland was that of "I. Ketch."

He had just finished this when his publisher, Hone, entered and, seeing it, begged to have it for publication. So Cruikshank etched it and gave it to Hone, who exhibited it for sale in his window with startling effect. Crowds quickly began to gather and purchased so eagerly, that the issue was soon exhausted.

Cruikshank was kept hard at work making more etchings. The crowds grew so great that the street was blocked, and the Mayor had to send soldiers to clear it. Hone realized over £700 in a few days.

J. DE L.

## A COIN COLLECTOR NEED NOT BE A RICH MAN.



IT IS OFTEN SAID that a poor man should not collect coins, or indeed a man with but a moderate income, but both experience and observation proves this statement to be unwarranted. A general survey of the field shows that the average collector is anything but a rich man, and many of the best and largest collections have been formed by people of moderate means.

However, to the collector with a small income several problems present themselves. He cannot compete with the purse of the wealthy collector, and in strong competition must, in many cases, drop out. He is often debarred from collecting certain series that are rare or popular, on account of the cost. He cannot always buy everything that he wishes or even make a pretence of collecting every series that comes to his attention.

Nevertheless, he can collect many lines, and since he has to harbor his resources he is the more apt to enjoy getting his coins together. No one can expect to acquire every variety of coin, no one person, indeed, can really expect to get specimens of every known series. Even if the thing were possible he could not master or even be familiar enough with every series of coins to make it worth while. Still, nearly every class and series of coins can be collected and one person can easily put his energies into one of more of them. For the collector with moderate means a large variety of series and combinations are open. The choice rests with his interest, his environment, and what lines he has the best opportunity of acquiring, and also, what sort of coins offer the maximum interest for the money expended. The latter phase should appeal more strongly to the collector in moderate circumstances than anything else. No collector should despair of getting rare and desirable coins, for one of the most certain things in coin collecting is that all the rare coins are not in collector's hands. Everyone has a chance of making finds, and the best posted discover most of these. Money is not important, and the poor man stands as much chance as the rich. In fact, the poor man stands the better chance, as he generally is on the lookout for bargains, and is usually as well if not better posted than his brother with more worldly goods.

The romance of collecting is open to all, and if it were not for the occasional find the zeal of many would lag. Nearly every collector has coins brought to him, and no matter how pathetic and commonplace the lot may appear to be, every hoard of coins may contain possibilities to be revealed on close scrutiny. Therefore, it will pay to look carefully through every lot of coins, even if others have looked them over before, because the eye is not always as alert as it might be, and no one knows all numismatic secrets. Many a good coin has been found in lots already culled over. Desirable coins are all the time turning up from the most out-of-the-way places, and though many of them are snapped up at once, others pass from hand to hand until someone recognizes and rescues them.

Many are the romances of coin collecting, of the finding of rare dates and mint marks. Access to the money stored away in banks has revealed many a treasure, numerous pieces of private gold have been hidden away for years in some bank vault, until brought to light in some recounting, or detected by the

watchful eye of some collector. Many a hoard in some attic or bureau drawer may contain some rare piece, even though every other coin with it may be rubbish. Wonderful bargains have been picked up in pawn shops and the offices of money changers. The old silver box may reveal some rare counterstamped piece or scarce foreign coin. The melting pot has received more rare coins than are in existence to-day, and it will still continue to claim them.

The real collector in order to enjoy his pursuit thoroughly needs to be all the time on the hunt for specimens. To gain a great many of his coins he has got to rely on others, but he himself can find and unearth many, and the more he gets through his own efforts the greater he enjoys his collection.

The beginner is apt to plunge in too heavily at first, and buy more than he can afford. He is apt to be obsessed by the lure of quantity not quality. To purchase high priced coins is not necessary, but a careful oversight on condition is essential. The average poor coin is an eyesore and the sooner the beginner learns this the better off he is. Coins in nice condition cost more than coins in poor shape, and the novice is often tempted to consider the lesser priced the better bargain. He should remember that when he buys a coin in as good condition as possible he buys that coin but once.

W.

## ROYAL SOCIETY MEDAL AWARDS.



IN THE LATTER PART of 1908 the President and Council of the Royal Society awarded medals as follows:

The Capley Medal to Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, in recognition of the great value of his numerous contributions to natural history, and of the part he took in working out the theory of the origin of species by natural selection;

The Rumford Medal to Professor H. A. Lorentz, for his investigations in optical and electrical science;

The Davy Medal to Professor W. A. Tilden, for his discoveries in chemistry, especially on the terpenes and anatomic heats;

The Darwin Medal to Professor August Weismann, for his eminent services in support of the doctrine of evolution by means of natural selection;

The Hughes Medal to Professor Eugene Goldstein, for his discoveries on the nature of electric discharge in rarefied gases;

A Royal Medal to Professor John Milne for his pre-eminent services in the modern development of seismological science; and

A Royal Medal to Dr. Henry Head, for his researches on the relation between the visceral and somatic nerves and on functions of the apparent nerves.

The Institution of Civil Engineers, London, awards for the year 1907-8—

Telford gold medals to W. B. Parsons and Dr. H. Lapworth;

Watt Gold Medal to Sir Whattly Eliot;

George Stephenson Gold Medals to Sir John W. Ottley, K. C. I. E., Dr. A. W. Brightmore, J. S. Wilson and W. Gore.

The Royal College of Physicians has awarded the Bisset Hawkins Gold Medal to Sir Shirley Murphy, medical officer of health of the County of London, for his distinguished services in the cause of public health.

J. DEL.





## A Theory as to the Origin of the Symbol of the Three Crowns on Swedish Coins.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

BY A. JULIUS DE LAGERBERG.

*Republished from the American Journal of Numismatics.*



COMPARATIVELY few persons will acknowledge that the science of Numismatics is anything else than a hobby for collecting old coins. This is however a great mistake. Most of the material which remains to us from antiquity is in a ruinous state; there is, however, one exception,—the old coins and medals. Without doubt great quantities of these small pieces of metal have vanished; nevertheless, there have come down to us from different periods quite a number of proofs of artistic taste in coin-technique. Much of what was struck in gold has been melted for its intrinsic value, but silver is less valuable and copper least of all, so the products in these metals still remain.

An inspection of the coins and medals of the different epochs reveals the artistic standpoints and ideals of their makers, fully and clearly. We should have had but little knowledge of the ancient history of Iconography and Iconology, were it not that we are able to study the old coins and medals. As to historical chronology, these small trinkets are original sources: in many respects, and as to what concerns the real financial and personal history of the past, coins are often the only foundation on which the antiquarian can rely. In the meantime it is the same in Numismatics as in many other scientific subjects—or rather indeed in all—they are cosmopolitan and comparative.

*The origin of the names of coins* in present use is curious. In many cases they imply a standard of weight which lost its significance long ago. This is the case with the English standard, the *Pound*. The *Florin*, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence; the word *Shilling* is of German derivation, like *Penny* from the German *Pfennig*. The name *Franc* was given by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1360. They bore the motto *LE ROI FRANK* (King of the Franks), and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback, the other on foot.

We have the *Livre*, formerly the *Franc* or *Pound*, though its connection with any special weight is not evident. *Dollar*, as we all know, is from the German *Thal* (valley), and came into use about three hundred years ago from Joachimsthal, a little silver-mining city or district in Northern Bohemia. In the sixteenth century the reigning Duke authorized the coining of Joachimsthalers. The word Joachim was soon dropped and thaler only retained. The piece went into general use in Germany and Denmark, and finally in Sweden, where the orthography was changed to *Daler*. *Ruble* is from a word meaning "to cut," and was so called because originally the coin was made with an ornamental edge. Finally, the coins called *Crowns* derive their name from the device they bear. After years of study we realize that the connecting links in art-technique consist in a chain between coin conditions and reproductions of occurrences in medallic form. We can only obtain by constant study, personal intercourse and correspondence, a full appreciation of numismatic science, which is so necessary for our Society, and of the greatest value to our nation and country.

It is my pleasant privilege to present to the Society this evening, *A Theory as to the Origin of the Symbol of the Three Crowns in the Swedish National Arms*.

In trying to trace the origin of the symbol of the three crowns which are

emblazoned on the arms of Sweden and which appear on almost all Swedish coins, we find that the sources to which they are attributed are various. It is said that the three crowns were first adopted during the reign of Magnus Ladulas, 1275-1290, and that they represent Sweden's obsolete crest, and indicate the three so-called *folkländer*—Attundaland, Tiundaland and Fjerdhundraland; the lion crossing the three streams or beams was originally the crest of "the Folkungarne" and denoted Götaland.

Undoubtedly these, as well as many other symbols, had their prehistoric origin—the trace of which we can at present only refer to—in the mysteries of the Sagas. If the three crowns politically signified only those so-called *folkländer*, and assuming that Magnus Ladulas was the first one to adopt them as a royal symbol, it is inexplicable why Denmark should persist in pressing her claims. However, facts certainly seem to indicate that the Danish kings, Eric Clipping and Eric Menved—contemporary with Magnus Ladulas—had placed three crowns in their seal, and also prove that the Danish claims, which were first granted at the treaty of Knäröd, 1613, arose in fact, from a more remote epoch than has been generally conceded, and in respect to their origin are older than the Kalmar Union of 1397. In what follows we will endeavor to give a few reasons for this opinion:—

What was first understood by the *Krona* or *Crown* was doubtless a reminiscence from the time of Sun-worship, derived from the appearance of the sunbeams at the rising and setting of the sun. In time this corona was assumed as a head ornament by kings—in virtue of their claim to be regarded as the earthly representatives of the gods—to signify their rank and majesty.

In Oriental languages we find the word *Corona* in close connection with shining, beaming, and *horn*, all symbols of power. The sunbeams were often called "the Sun's horns". That the rulers should be adorned with this symbol lay in the natural course of events. During their life-time they were representatives of the gods, and there are many instances showing that they were counted among them, after death. We should not be far wrong if we assumed that this symbol was for ages applied to the Northern gods, and from them inherited by the kings of the Saga ages. However, the curious fact is that the Swedish symbol consists of three crowns. Many legendary myths will explain this.

In the centre of the universe stood the great Ash tree "Ygdrasil", the tree of life, of which the Christmas tree and the May pole of Northern nations are doubtless emblems. It spread its life-giving branches through the heavens, and struck its *three* roots down through the *three* worlds. It nourished all life, even that of "Nedhög", the most venomous of serpents, which continually gnawed at the root which penetrated Nifelhem.

A second root entered the region of the frost giants, where the well, in which wisdom and understanding were concealed, was situated. The third root entered the region of the gods; and there, beside it, dwelt the three Nornor or Fates, over whom even the gods had no power, and who watered it every day from the primeval fountain, so that its boughs remained green. A tree similar to this is "the Bodhi", or "Bo-tree" (*Ficus Religiosa*), the "Tree of Knowledge", near the well of knowledge, not far from one of the oldest Buddhist temples in India, on the banks of the river Ganges at Benares.

Odin, the personified vitality in the universe, is the "All-father", maker of human beings, leader and judge, and in this way ruled over the realms. While alive he was also King, Priest and Judge, and his throne in Asgard bears record to this fact. It had three seats, one above another. The explanation of this is, that these were not to be occupied by the crowned persons, but exclusively by Odin—well-versed in Runics—surnamed *Har* = High; *Iofuhar* = Medium, and *Pride* = third.

Again, the old Venderne represented their conception of God with *three* heads;

his image was called Triglof, or Trekaluf, *i. e.*, *Three-headed*. We still find in the folk-lore language the word *Kaluf* = head, related to the Slavonic "glava", and Latin "globus".

It is assumable that the symbol of *three crowns*, the divine emblem of the three heads as well as the triple throne, originated in this, and that they continued to be used, being easier to portray than the facial features. In the Temple of Sacrifice at Upsala, which was a reproduction of the throne hall in the mystic Asgard, was a throne, similarly constructed, but whose seats are said to be placed triangularly, like the crowns on the shield; the reason being that the crowns had originally been the individual mark or seal of the Great King at Upsala, who claimed to be descended from Odin, and therefore elected by the people, and alone considered worthy to occupy this triple throne and preside as Over-king, High Priest and Judge.

One of the rulers of the "Yngve race" adopted Odin's surname Har (Yngvar Harra) presumably to assert this as his title, in opposition to the far more self-dependent Viceroy. When the mythical "Yngve race" became extinct about A. D. 600, Ivar Widfamne became king. Even he is called a descendant of Odin in the Sagas, although from another branch. That he made use of the Yngve-race symbol is plainly apparent, as this word appears in Northumbria henceforward. The Saga tells us that Ivar conquered the fifth part of England. His adherents there certainly did not fail to make known the symbol of the three crowns as a mark of distinction. The same conditions probably existed in Denmark also, and this in even higher degree, as the king considered himself as representing "the Skjöldunga race".

His successor, Harold, had his headquarters in Seeland. Probably the Danish claim dates from this age. In regard to Northumbria, an English writer tells us (Drake in the story of York) that in the belfry of the York Cathedral crests were found in the seventh century, on which the three crowns were placed triangularly, as well as over each other, on a red and blue field. The Danish kings Sven Tveskægg, Canute the Great and Hard-Canute, 925-1042, used the crowns on their armorial device, placed one above another on a red field (as by Nicol Upton). Sven Tveskægg alleges this symbol was the cause of war, for when he was expelled from Denmark he invaded Northumbria, when King Ethelred attempted to make himself independent. The symbol was however known and used in Denmark previously, and in a certain degree recalled the memory of a political union of three kingdoms under the rule of one king.

The Danes, in their Sagas, can also trace back to such a union. "Gorm the Old" while king, united Jutland, Seeland and Venden with annexed provinces, as well as Northumbria. These possessions had been divided after the death of Ragnar Lordbrok. From ancient times Jutland and Seeland were considered as joined together. Gorm became ruler over Denmark, Venden and Northumbria, and thus there arose a political reason for using the three crowns on the shield of the Danish kings. This was probably the reason why Sven Tveskægg later on referred to it as "casus belli". The bravest of Ragnar Lordbrok's sons was Björn Jernsida (Bear Ironside) hailed as "Great King" in Upsala, when chosen by the people of the "folklanden", in this respect the best entitled to inherit this coat of arms (or shield) from the "Great Kings", his predecessors.

Sturleson tells us that ever since the days of "Yngve Frey" the sacrificial tax assessment was contributed with "Eir-coin"; how it looked, however, nobody knows. We may well believe that they were marked with symbols, as the use of marked tin coins is traced far back. Assessor Brenner speaks of tin coins struck with three crowns around the Runic "Ur", which probably means "Ulf" or "Olaf"; others are found marked with three dots, which we can imagine represent faces, etc., etc. Still later ones have three crowns surrounding the letter A on the reverse, and on the obverse a lion crossing three streams. All these coins are



supposed to have been struck during the reign of Anund Jakob (1022-1050). Furthermore, amongst coins we find the symbol of three crowns appearing on Runic stones, Runic staves, seals, paintings, etc., since the days of Birger Jarl, 1250.

It seems from all this, that the symbol of three crowns was the individual device of the Upsala kings from time immemorial, and was in use previous to the reign of Magnus Ladulas, even as early as the days of Olaf Skötkonung, who called himself King of Sweden. Its earliest origin rests, however, on religious grounds; especially is this the case because not only the kings, but the whole Commonwealth in heathen days, was founded on the same basis.

To insist upon the claim that the three crowns signify the three "folklanden" ought to be of secondary consequence. The other symbol in the Government arms—the lion crossing three beams or streams—originated at a much later date, although the Old Goths used it on their banners when going into battle.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.



THE MARK we all like to see when we are the payee has caused much discussion regarding its origin and first use. *The New York Times* recently, in its Answers to Inquiries, gave the following information:

The origin of the sign \$, as representing the unit of our money system, has long been the subject of discussion and not a little doubt. It has been variously accounted for, the derivations generally advanced being:

1. A combination of the letters U. S. After the adoption of the Federal Constitution these initials were prefixed to the Federal currency, and, according to many who have given study to the subject, the two letters were simply run together so as to make the magic \$, the loop of the U disappearing in the operation.
2. An adaptation or modification of 8/8, once used to denote a piece of eight reals, or, as a dollar was then called, a piece of eight.
3. A form of H. S., which was used to mark the Roman unit of money.
4. A contraction of P. and S., used in Spanish accounts to indicate peso (dollar).
5. A device formerly seen on the reverse of a Mexican Pillar dollar (a Spanish coin), representing the Pillars of Hercules, connected by a scroll displaying the words Plus Ultra.
6. A contraction of the Spanish "fuertes" (hard), to distinguish the silver, or hard, dollar from paper money.

In all of these cases it must be admitted that there is no little speculation, and up to this time there is no prospect that the question will ever be definitely settled. The student of the subject can take his choice, and doubtless will be able to find some kind of authority for any one of these diverse explanations.

## WEST MICHIGAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The numismatic collectors of Western Michigan, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, have recently organized a society under the above name. Mr. Frank H. Stewart, an old A. N. A. member who now comes back to the ranks, is the society's President, and Mr. Henry C. Post, and Mr. H. K. Dean, both long time and good A. N. A. members, are the Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The new organization starts under favorable conditions and from the message of the Secretary we are guided in saying, that we will miss our guess if it does not prove "a live one" right from the start. Western Michigan has several enthusiastic collectors, and now that it has a society, we look for a greatly increased interest in the subject of numismatics. Long life to the W. M. N. S.

# GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS

## No. XII.

(Continued from Page 143.)

By F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.



HELLER OF BRESLAU.

Several copies of old prints lie before the writer and on them the globe and cross is seen to occupy a conspicuous place, being held in the hand of the ruler, and in the text the globe is called "the imperial globe." These old prints are very curious, one of them represents Otto III sitting on his throne and receiving the code of laws from an angel and the strange beasts of the Apocalypse, while he is being crowned by a hand from above and he holds the globe in his hand. In another Henry IV holds the "Imperial Globe and Sceptre." The great seal of Otto IV, one of his silver coins, the tomb of Rudolph of Swabia (anti-king, 1077-81), a statue of Frederick Barbarossa in the cloister of St. Reno at Riechenhall, all show the globe and cross, but the die-cutter on Otto's coin made the cross very indistinct. We have already studied the symbol as used by the great churchmen and the rulers of Austria and Prussia.

When we studied the rulers of Brandenburg we found that they were a grasping family and added to their possessions of all kinds whenever and wherever possible, but we did not notice that they were coin collectors, still this was the case, and in 1696 there was published in Cologne an enormous folio work with numerous illustrations, which, under the title of "Thesaurus Brandenburgicus Selectus," gave an account of the coins and gems in the collection of the electors of that province, and within a comparatively short time many duplicates from this collection have been sold at Frankfort on the Main.

That part of Germany we call Silesia (German, Schlesien) was in olden times the home of the Quadi and the Lygii. Admirers of Marcus Aurelius will remember that he defeated the first of these tribes in a great battle A. D. 174. Long years afterwards this region became a part of Poland and in the course of time belonged to Bohemia and to Austria. For a long time after the year 1163 Polish dukes of the Paist family ruled and there were many of them, for we read that in the fourteenth century there were seventeen independent dukedoms. It was not possible for them to live in peace, so they placed themselves under the king of Bohemia and became a part of the Holy Roman Empire. Silesia is a province of Prussia and contains 15,568 square miles. Frederick, called "The Great" ("great in little things and little in great things"), as he remarked of the Elector Frederick III, took this region from Maria Theresa by force, although he had before the death of her father, the Emperor Charles VI, along with France and most of the other powers of Europe, acknowledged and guaranteed her rights. He not only took this, "the fairest flower of her domains," but he did so without declaring war and in a most underhanded manner. True, most of the people welcomed him, for they had been persecuted by the Jesuits and the prisons were full of those who suffered for their faith. He opened the prisons and sent to Berlin for "a batch of preachers."

The country is cut in two by the Oder River, the name of which Professor Partsch tells us is derived from that given it in olden times, Viaduas, a transformation as great as York from Eboracum. Much of the province is mountainous, and coal, zinc and other minerals are produced, and rye, oats, wheat and cattle are exported, while every lady knows the cloth that goes by the name of the region.

We have seen that there were quite a number of dukes who held large estates

here and even now one-fifth of the land belongs to seven individuals. As was natural these dukes issued their own coins, but we seldom see them in catalogs. Before mentioning any of them it might be well to remember that in Bavaria, Wurtemberg and most of Southern Germany sixty kreuzers make one florin (gulden), equal to sixty-seven of our cents, while the florin of Austria before the year 1858 was worth sixty of their kreuzers and eighty-three of the cents of our country. The present German mark is worth one hundred pfennigs and is equal to twenty-four of our cents.

The old small coins of Silesia are not common, though some of them are mentioned in the catalogues of European dealers at low prices; still they are seldom seen in private collections in this country. A list of a few of the most common might be interesting. Of these, the three kreuzer seems to have been the favorite coin, and as will be seen by the list given below these coins do not command a large price. One of the first Silesian coins the writer has been able to trace is a bracteate of Boleslaus der Hohn, 1163-1201, which sells for one mark, or twenty-four cents. A few of the most common are the following, viz:

Frederick II, Leignitz-Brieg, 1488-1547.....3 kreuzers, 1533-47 18 cents

Joachim Christian and George Rudolph, 1602-21....3 kreuzers 24 cents

A square piece called 3 taleros of 1621..... \$1.50

George Ludwig and Christian, 1639-63.....3 kreuzers of 1653 25 cents

Three kreuzers of 1657 is worth eighteen cents, as is a groschen of theirs, while a fifteen-kreuzer piece of 1661 brings fifty cents.

George III of Brieg issued a three-kreuzer piece in 1661, for which one pays twenty cents, and his groschens bring about the same price.

Similar pieces of Ludwig of Liegnitz sell for the same amount.

Christian, 1639-73, also issued three-kreuzer pieces in 1660-68-69 and 1670; for these and his groschens, fifteen to twenty cents is asked.

The three-kreuzer piece of George William, 1672-75, issued in 1674-75, is priced at fifteen cents and his groschen at twenty.

Of the rulers of Munsterburg-Oels, Carl II coined his three-kreuzer piece in 1613 (he reigned from 1587 to 1617), and it sells for eighteen cents. He was followed by Henry Wenzel and Carl, but I have not been able to find mention of any of their small coins.

Silvinus Frederick ruled Wurtemberg-Oels from 1673 to 1697, and his three-kreuzers cost fifteen cents, except a variety issued in 1695, which brings three times that amount, and the same coin of Christian Ulrich, 1664-1704, dated 1684, sells for twenty cents.

In the Teschin Line the groschen of Frederick Casimer of Friestad, 1563-71, is sold by the dealers for \$3.50 and the three kreuzers of Adam Wenzel, 1578-1617, dated 1606, brings about thirty-five cents, while those of 1608-10 cost twenty-five cents and those of 1611, \$1.50.

We see by the above what a mixed-up currency the people must have had with so many rulers issuing such a variety of small change, and there can be no doubt that the money of adjoining countries was in circulation, which would add to the confusion.

Frederich the Great (the Second) of Prussia took Breslau, the capital of Silesia from Maria Theresa in 1741, and though it was retaken by the Austrians, still by the treaty of that city the Empress Queen gave up the greater part of the province, reserving only a small part of what is known as Upper Silesia.

The coins of Breslau mostly seen in this country are the heller of 1620 and the pfennig of 1622. The latter is described as having a shield with a lion and eagle and the letter W separating the date, while below the joined letters H and R complete the obverse, while the reverse is blank. The heller sells for from twenty to thirty cents, and the pfennig about twice that much. Our illustration shows the first of these coins.

[Dr. Hassler's Thirteenth paper will appear in an early issue.—Ed.]





SAINT-GAUDENS' ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

Among the several inexcusable slip-ups on the part of our printing house with last month's issue, were very poor impressions of the Saint-Gaudens' Original Designs. We republish them by request.

## NEW EDITION—U. S. COIN VALUES AND LISTS.

Compiled by C. H. SHINKLE.



WE ARE IN RECEIPT of a new edition of "U. S. Coin Values and Lists," compiled by Mr. C. H. Shinkle, of Pittsburgh. The pamphlet follows the same plan as the one gotten out in 1905, but has been brought up to date, including the prices realized in the Zabriskie sale. As the preface states, the pamphlet is an exhibit of prices paid for U. S. coins at auction sales, 1906-'09. The list of pattern cents has been slightly changed, correcting and bringing it up to date. The list of rare coins has been augmented and many additional notes have been added, and a page is devoted to the prices paid in recent years for rarities. One of the most interesting parts of the booklet is the list of private gold, this has been corrected and shows the records paid for these popular pieces. The newest and most noteworthy feature is the picturing of thirty-eight specimens (both obverse and reverse), of this private gold, taken from specimens in the cabinet of Mr. John A. Beck, the notable Pittsburgh collector of gold coins. The illustrations, with descriptive notes, occupy four pages. The publication,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$  inches, 20 pages and cover, is a valuable addition to our numismatic literature. It may be had from Mr. Shinkle for \$1.00.

W.

## ANXIOUS MOMENTS AT THE ZABRISKIE SALE

Following the spirited bidding for the Ormsby piece and comments on the new record, the piece was discovered to be missing, the box that had contained it was empty. The anxiety which prevailed was relieved after about a half hour, the piece carefully enveloped was tucked away in a pocket and the joke was on Mr. Chapman. The liberal privileges that are given qualified attenders at a coin sale to view and examine specimens are greatly appreciated; that no notable losses have occurred for many years shows the good judgment of our cataloguers in "knowing" their "visitors," and the confidence that is deservedly placed in the well-known collector.

## FORTHCOMING BOOK ON U. S. PATTERN COINS.



INCE SPECIALIZING has become a feature in United States coins, a division, only recently appreciated for its interest and beauty, is now receiving great attention. This division is that of the pattern coins and experimental pieces that have from time to time been issued at the U. S. mint.

A book on pattern coins is now in preparation and it has every advantage of being made as complete as can be governed by obtainable information. The book will be produced by Mr. William H. Woodin and Mr. Edgar H. Adams, both of New York, and will be enriched by information from the great collection of Mr. Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago. Mr. Woodin's collection of pattern coins and Mr. Adams' knowledge of them, are perhaps unrivaled, making their collaboration of unquestioned authority and completeness.

This work, the time of publication not yet anticipated, will represent considerable cost as it will have illustrations of every variety, among them many specimens not previously published. This book will probably be the authority on patterns for all time, as it will cover everything known and within the hope of the collector. U. S. Pattern coins is a closed series, so far as the individual collector is concerned; for some years the sale or removal of pattern coins from the mint has been prohibited.

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## THE "STELLA"-U. S. PATTERN \$4 GOLD PIECE— VARIETIES AND VALUE.



ALWAYS OF THE GREATEST interest on account of its odd denomination, the Stella, or \$4 gold piece, which was never issued for circulation, but produced as a model or pattern as a part for a considered new series of coins by the United States that would be convenient for international exchange, has been steadily increasing in value, and under competition sold recently for \$85. The most common variety, dated 1879, the issue of which is believed to have been about four hundred pieces, were not difficult to obtain at from \$8 to \$10 a few years after their issue. We believe \$100 will soon be the standard price for this coin in finest condition.

Mr. E. H. Adams, recently in the *New York Sun*, gave the following information regarding these pieces:

There are four known varieties of the four dollar piece struck in gold which are dated 1879 and 1880. The first variety shows the head of Liberty with flowing hair, the design by Charles E. Barber. The second variety, the work of George T. Morgan, represents the head of Liberty with hair tightly coiled and plaited at the back, a faithful reproduction of a fashionable style of hairdressing in vogue in the late '70s and early '80s. These coins were issued both in 1879 and 1880. The Barber design of 1879 is the commonest of the series, although a specimen in gold brought \$85 the other day. The Morgan 1879 is very much rarer and would be worth about \$500. Both the Barber and Morgan designs of 1880 are worth in the neighborhood of \$500 each. These four dollar pieces were also struck in copper, white metal and aluminum, all of them being rare. Those struck in white metal and aluminum are supposed to be unique. The coin was intended for international use and approximated the Austrian eight florin piece in value.



Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of June, 1909:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles..	11	\$220.00
Eagles .....	11	110.00
Half eagles ....	784,671	3,923,355.00
Quarter eagles.	18	45.00

Total gold... 784,711 3,923,730.00

Half dollars....	75	37.50
Quarter dollars.	1,200,075	300,018.75
Dimes .....	3,090,075	309,007.50

Total silver... 4,290,225 609,063.75

Five cents.....	198,575	9,928.75
One cent .....	22,213,575	222,135.75

Total minor... 22,412,150 232,064.50

Total coinage. 27,487,086 4,764,858.25  
Coined for Government of Philippine Island, 1,152,000 peso pieces.

The 1909 gold proof sets so far finished at the Mint are all in the dull, sand blast finish.

The Lincoln and Departure of the Fleet medals are the only ones as yet on sale at the mint at the popular price of \$1.

THE NUMISMATIST is advised by the Directors of the Mint under date of July 2 that the issue of the Lincoln one-cent piece will be commenced about August 1.

Minor proof sets of 1909, the one cent Indian head type, which were not obtainable at the Mint during the early months of the year, were in plentiful supply during June.

The total coinage of the Indian head one cent piece January 1, 1909, to June 1, 1909, was: At the Philadelphia Mint, 34,370,650; at the San Francisco Mint, 309,000. This is very probably the total coinage for this type cent to be dated 1909.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the fiscal year July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles..	3,258,860	\$65,177,200.00
Eagles .....	1,646,411	16,464,110.00
Half eagles ...	4,865,315	24,326,575.00
Quarter eagles.	884,883	2,212,207.50

Total gold... 10,655,469 108,180,092.50

Half dollars....	6,848,000	3,424,000.00
Quarter dollars.	20,116,600	5,029,150.00
Dimes .....	26,406,600	2,640,660.00

Total silver... 53,371,200 11,093,810.00

Five cents.....	11,588,558	579,427.90
One cent.....	54,662,295	546,622.95

Total minor... 66,250,853 1,126,050.85

Total coinage. 130,277,522 120,390,953.35  
Coinage for Government of Philippine Islands:

	Pieces.	Value in Pesos.
Pesos .....	14,546,944	14,546,944.00
50 centavos....	1,092,000	546,000.00
20 centavos....	705,000	141,000.00
10 centavos....	1,740,000	174,000.00
1 centavo.....	3,924,612	39,246.12

Total ..... 22,008,556 15,447,190.12  
Coinage for Government of San Salvador, 693,170 peso pieces.

On July 1 the Philadelphia Mint closed for an indefinite period for its annual vacation and house cleaning. The mechanical department closed some days previous.

Coinage of the Lincoln cent has been in progress at the Philadelphia Mint for some time. The large number of one-cent pieces coined during June, 22,213,575, are believed to all be of the new type. No advance coinage of the Lincoln cent has been made at any of the branch mints. It is not believed that any of the specimens, except a very few for inspection by government officials, have left the custody of the chief coiner.



# The Numismatist

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## A. N. A. CAMPAIGN METHODS DEPRECATED.

Methods emanating from New York in the present A. N. A. campaign are an unwarranted innovation and cannot be suffered with tolerance if the organization would continue to stand for all that is courteous, just and honorable. To have these methods countenanced, is to bring an influence into the government of the A. N. A. entirely foreign to its purposes and detract from the organization's position and influence. The subject is one of vital importance and should be dealt with in a way that will serve for all time as a warning to any similarly disposed offenders.

That methods of this character are entirely foreign to what has governed the A. N. A. in the past, is well known to our long time members; to the many who have become members during the past year, particularly the gentlemen of prominence and position in Canada, we can speak for the Association in saying that these methods are sincerely deprecated and regretted.

Our position excluding political letters as news matter has served a good purpose. An active A. N. A. campaign like the present one produces many communications. To publish any would be to publish all, for this there is not space.

Only one has seen fit to contribute to the publisher's exchequer by expressing himself in an advertisement. A page in this issue is occupied by F. G. Duffield with "Things to be considered in the A. N. A. Campaign."

There is a phase connected with the present A. N. A. campaign that reminds us of that which occurred in a flourishing town of the Middle West some years ago. The town magistrate, who had proved a better servant of the people than the bosses, had to be killed, that is, politically "killed," to again place the bosses in power. Under the guise of a "citizens' committee" the bosses' representatives called upon the magistrate as election time was approaching, the spokesman said: "We came to tender you our unanimous support if you will accept the nomination, and if you accept we will try and defeat you, and if you don't accept we will make the people believe you are running and beat you anyway."

It is pleasing to note that all men are not "without honor in their own country." Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, a long time student of the fine arts, has been invited to deliver a series of lectures upon Grecian sculpture during the next winter season at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in Philadelphia. Mr. John Frederick Lewis, President of the Academy, in the invitation to Mr. Chapman, said: "It would be a very distinguished thing for the Academy if you would do this."

A series of articles will be welcomed by THE NUMISMATIST on the coins of Napoleon I and his family. In fact, articles on the coinage of France in general will be welcomed.

**MONTREAL**  
**A. N. A.**  
**CONVENTION**

**AUG. 9-14**

**GREAT**  
**MEETING**  
**ASSURED.**



**T** NOW SEEMS assured that the largest meeting of numismatists ever held on the Western Continent will be at the convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held in Montreal, Canada, the week of August 9 to 14.

Many old time members, who have never attended a convention, are now impressed with the position and importance of the Association and the enjoyable and profitable time that is to be found at its meetings and are going to attend. Practically no change has been made in the program and arrangements as announced in our last issue.

The Saint Lawrence Hall Hotel will be convention headquarters. All mail intended for the officers or members of the convention should be addressed in care of this hotel, unless otherwise instructed. Members should register with the General Secretary, at headquarters, soon after their arrival.

All those who anticipate attending should make advance hotel reservations. To those who may seek the finest accommodations, without consideration to cost, the Windsor Hotel, Montreal's finest, will have a welcome for the A. N. A.

Regrets are in store for all who do not attend the convention.



THE WINDSOR HOTEL.



## JEWETT COLLECTION SALE A GREAT SUCCESS

**T**HE NUMISMATIC sale feature of the month was the sale of the Henry L. Jewett collection by S. Hudson Chapman at his rooms in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia, June 21, 22 and 23. This collection, with magnificent specimens in almost every series, found eager bidders for almost every lot, mail bidders obtaining many desirable specimens at prices considerably below their limit.

Among the interesting lots and prices were:

Lot.	Brief Description.	Price.	Lot.	Brief Description.	Price.
12.	Ptolemy II, Pentadrachm...	\$97	916.	1865 \$3, Proof.....	\$40
13.	Ptolemy II, Octodrachm...	120	918.	1867 \$3, Proof.....	33
252.	Charles I, £3.....	60	926.	1875 \$3, Proof.....	440
265.	Victoria, Pattern £5.....	45	952.	1864 \$1 Gold.....	21
327.	James VI, £20, Scotts.....	155	971.	\$5 Bechtler, 134 G., 21 C...	30
366.	Oak Tree Shilling.....	23	984.	1850 \$5 Mormon.....	54
375.	1694 Carolina Half-penny...	55	985.	1860 \$5 Mormon.....	48
391.	1792 Disme, Bronze proof..	180	986.	C. Wiegand, Bar, \$36.28...	44
402.	Washington Medal, 5 known	27	987.	C. Wiegand, Bar, \$8.17....	19
451.	New York Cent N. V. V. V.	150	1118.	1609 Brunswick 10 Thaler.	170
452.	New York Cent L. N. L. D.	150	1120.	1613-34 Brunswick 6 Thaler	80
475.	Libertas Americana, Medal.	36	1126.	1663 Brunswick 4 Thaler...	60
480.	France, Louis XII and Anne	105	1148.	1685-79 Brunswick 5 Thaler	105
522.	Venice, 1722-32, Scudo in		1361.	1794 Silver Dollar, very fine	181
	gold .....	80	1388.	1858 Silver Dollar, Proof...	40
572.	Bavaria, 1598-1661, 5 Ducats.	160	1423.	1797 \$½, fine.....	50
648.	William of Orange, Medal..	44	1605.	1792 Disme, Silver, blem-	
840.	1798, over 7, \$10; very fine..	120		ished .....	280
870.	1821 \$5, uncirculated.....	275	1656.	1793 Wreath Cent, X fine..	32
872.	1824 \$5, very fine.....	165	1736.	1795 Half Cent, uncircul'ted	27
872a.	1825, over 3, \$5, uncirculated	125	1798.	1839 \$½ Pattern.....	42
885.	1796 \$2½, uncirculated.....	105	1818.	1872 Commercial Dollar...	72
886.	1802 \$2½, uncirculated.....	80	1819.	1872 Comm'l. Dollar, Dif...	60

Lot 497, 10 ducats, Holland, \$38.50; 973, Bechtler \$5, \$34.50; 1422, 1796 \$½, good, \$67.50; 1520, 1807 \$¾, uncirculated, \$42.50; 1750, 1836 half cent, original, proof, \$52.50.

Among the lots that are believed to have made new record prices, were: No. 391, 1792 Disme, bronze proof, purchased by Mr. V. M. Brand for \$180; Mr. J. C. Mitchelson said he came all the way from Tariffville, Conn., to purchase lot 847, an 1858 \$10 gold, brilliant proof, and would have been ashamed to go home without it, since it only sold for \$102.50; Mr. Brand was the purchaser of lot 885, 1796 quarter eagle, finest known, for \$105. Captain Haseltine paid \$80 for the 1802 \$2½, the finest specimen sold in five years; lot 916, 1865 \$3, brought \$40, and Mr. Sears was pleased with lot 918 at \$33; a mail bidder obtained lot 924, 1873 \$3 in proof for

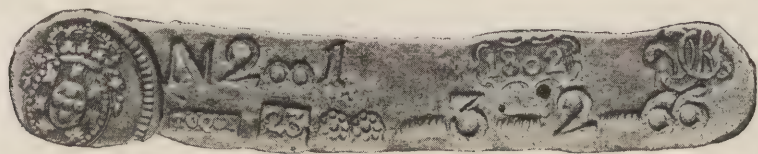


\$132; Mr. Henry Chapman said "Thank you," when he obtained the 1875 \$3 in proof, only twenty pieces coined, lot 926, for \$440; lot 971, \$5 Bechtler, a very fine specimen, but not a rare variety, went to New York for \$30; lot 1605 Disme, 1792, with date removed, an unfortunate blemish to a fine specimen of one of the greatest rarities sold for \$280; Mr. Chapman said in cataloguing this piece, "The only specimen I have ever known of; but after diligent inquiry I learn of only one other, in the collection of Mr. Brand."

The odd ingot bars brought good prices and the large thaler pieces made new records for an American sale.

Considerable interest and spirited bidding greeted lot 1825 Canadian, Louis XV. Jetons, six varieties in silver, restrikes. They were purchased by Mr. Nagy for twenty dollars each.

The last lot of importance and the second largest priced piece of the sale, was number 1862, a unique gold bar of Brazil, which sold for \$400. Illustrated herewith.



UNIQUE GOLD BAR OF BRAZIL.

Description:—Don John, Prince Regent, 1799-1817. Barrinhas de ouro, or "Bar of Gold." At the left, punch mark, arms of Portugal, a shield crowned, next in upper row the number N 2001, the date 1802 in cartouche and at end punch mark monogram, V C R; lower row TOQUE, the fineness 23, two ornaments, —3—2-66, the weight in Troy, 3 oz. 2 dwt. 66 grs.—it now weighs 3 oz. 2 dwt.—296.41 grm. Reverse, at end opposite shield, punch bearing globe. Length 62, width 11. Excessively rare, probably unique.

The sale totaled \$13,100 and, according to Mr. Chapman's expressions, was a very pleasing success.

## NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA.

(Continued.)

### July—Leo.

By HOWLAND WOOD.

LEO, OR THE LION, is the fifth sign of the Zodiac; the use of this animal for symbolical purposes is very old and widespread. Several Mohammedan rulers have seen fit to use it, Seljuks, Persians and others, and Jehangir made use of the Lion on several of his coins, independent of the Zodiacal series. In the Zodiac it stands for the symbol of fire, representing the culmination of solar heat. The general occidental conception of this sign shows a lion facing to the right with his forepaws slightly raised. The Moghul portrayal shows but little variance, some face one way



and some the other. Known specimens of the Mohurs are found struck at Agra in 1618, 1619 and 1621; of the latter year, the Lion is found facing both ways, while on the other years to the right only. There is also a doubtful Mohur of the year 1616 struck at Agra. A Rupee was struck at Ahmadabad in 1617 and is the one illustrated.



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## COURTESIES OF THE A. N. S. FOR THE A. N. A.

In a letter from Recording Secretary Bauman, L. Belden, of the American Numismatic Society, Audubon Park, New York, to the President of the American Numismatic Association, the courtesies of the Society's building for the Association's convention of 1910 are extended.

Mr. Belden writes: "At a meeting of the Council of this Society held on the 5th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the American Numismatic Society extends to the American Numismatic Association all the courtesies of its building during the annual convention in 1910, should such convention be held in New York.

I trust that your convention in Montreal will be most successful and enjoyable."

## JUNE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### A. N. A. NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

In response to the call published in May for nominations for officers to be elected at the Montreal Convention, August 9-14, next, the General Secretary has received the following:

For President: Francis C. Higgins, New York, N. Y.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

For First Vice-President: William W. C. Wilson, Montreal, Can.

For Second Vice-President: H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

For General Secretary: F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

For Treasurer: D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.

For Librarian (No nomination).

For Chairman Board of Governors: William F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.

For Members Board of Governors: Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; J. H. Clapp, Washington, D. C.; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. deLagerberg, Passaic, N. J.

For District Secretaries: All the present incumbents.

The above names will be printed on the circular accompanying the official proxy ballot, which should be received by every member in good standing within a day or two after the receipt of this issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

The following have declined nominations:

Edgar H. Adams, for First Vice-President.

P. O. Tremblay, for Second Vice-President.

Prof. J. L. Zerbe, for Librarian.

H. O. Granberg has been nominated for Second Vice-President and for a member of the Board of Governors. Mr. Granberg has not made known his wishes to the General Secretary. As he is not eligible to both offices, the presumption is that he will accept the nomination for Second Vice-President, hence his name is omitted from the list of candidates for the Board of Governors.

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Passaic, N. J., June 27, 1909.

F. G. Duffield, General Secretary A. N. A., Baltimore, Md.:

I would like to present the name of J. deLagerberg, of Passaic, N. J., as a candidate for member of the Board of Governors at the coming election. Mr. deLagerberg has been a faithful worker for the Association and is deserving of even higher honors. His good work in the past entitles him to recognition.

Yours truly,

J. HOSEY OSBORN.

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### LETTERS SECONDING NOMINATIONS.

The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following letters endorsing the nominees for President of the A. N. A.:

From Frank Clemes Smith, Richland Center, Wisc., and Charles T. Keech, Columbus, O.; heartily endorsing Frank C. Higgins. R. B. Whitsett, Logansport, Ind., sends an earnest endorsement advocating Dr. J. M. Henderson. The publisher of THE NUMISMATIST reports the receipt of several letters advocating Dr. Henderson, among them one from Lyman H. Low, New York.



## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED JULY 1.

Henry Birkeland, W. Deckeraw, Chris. H. Goulden, Mrs. Emily D. Gibson, R. Allan Phillips, H. O. Martineau, George Sleeman, Joseph Quadt, Mrs. Francis C. Hill, Mrs. Harriet Fisher, G. M. Hunter, A. R. Robison, B. F. Payne, Mrs. Helga Hoving, W. L. Bond, Ambrose Swasey, B. K. Paullin, Arthur W. Westhorpe, T. J. Lynch, George Lowenberg, E. A. Cardinal, Rev. V. A. Huard, Rev. Canon Georges M. Le Pailleur, W. J. Kerr, F. Outram, Victor Morin, Mrs. Hildegard Johnson, Mrs. Hulda Sellman, Mrs. Farran Zerbe, James K. Shoffner, Bauman L. Belden, Wilhelm Kratz.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to September 1 they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the September number:

Applicants.	Proposed by
William M. Schaum, 12 East King St., Lancaster, Pa.....	Robert H. Henry, F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. Ralph R. Barker, 16 Bull St., Newport, R. I.....	Henry Chapman, Ralph R. Barker.
Philip Kabel, Winchester, Ind.....	Ol Reinheimer, F. G. Duffield.
Robt. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va.....	Howland Wood, * Walter Kidd.
P. C. Howard, Crookston, Minn.....	W. E. Slavens, F. G. Duffield.
William Sleicher, 75 First St., Troy, N. Y.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
R. Edward Davis, 602 N. Ashland Ave., LaGrange, Ill.....	B. H. Saxton, F. G. Duffield.
Edward Michael, 72 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.....	Ben G. Green, P. M. Wolsieffer.
John P. Ross, 910 N. Sixth Ave., Pensacola, Fla.....	R. V. Browninski, F. G. Duffield.
R. T. Whitmer, Thornville, Ohio .....	J. M. Henderson, Arthur B. Coover.
Gus Egoif, 113 E. Main St., Norristown, Pa.....	J. P. Hale Jenkins, F. G. Duffield.
Llewellyn Owen, Care Commercial Bank, Langford, S. Dak.....	James Trythall, F. G. Duffield.
Emil Baensch, Manitowoc, Wis. ....	Howland Wood, F. G. Duffield.
Edwin P. Robinson, 12 High St., Newport, R. I.....	Henry Chapman, Ralph R. Barker.
Daniel E. Houpt, 1323 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.....	J. P. Hale Jenkins, F. G. Duffield.
Ben S. Backman, 13 N. Third St., Portland, Ore.....	Byron N. Rooks, Howland Wood.
H. L. Smith.....	Ben G. Green, 1446 N. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.....
Neil Gordon Munro, M. D., No. 70 Settlement, Yokohama, Japan.....	Chas. Blumenschein, H. A. Ramsden, Howland Wood.
John Reilly, Jr., Salem, N. J. ....	H. A. Ramsden, Howland Wood.

\* Local business or professional endorsement.

**CHANGE IN ADDRESS.**

J. E. Carswell, Box 166, Windsor, Ont., Can.

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Through a typographical error, the name of Mr. Ernest J. Clegg, of Walkerville, Ont., appeared as "Clagg" in last month's list of applications for membership.

The Montreal Convention is now only a month away. The committee has prepared an interesting program for our entertainment, and a last request is made for you to try and arrange to be present.

Baltimore, Md., July 2, 1909.

*F. G. Duffield.*

General Secretary.

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**GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY ACKNOWLEDGED**

The A. N. A. Library has recently received the following publications, all gifts from the publishers. Stevens Illustrated Coin Book, by Stevens & Co., of Chicago; priced sale catalogues from Ben G. Green, Chicago, Lyman H. Low, New York, and H. E. Morey, Boston; and plain catalogues from S. Hudson Chapman, Phila., Dr. E. Merzbacher Nachf, Munich, Joseph Hamburger, Frankfurt, William Hesslein, New Haven, and Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

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**FOREIGN SALES OF NOTE**

An important but unfortunately anonymous sale of a magnificent collection of Roman *aurei* catalogued by M. M. Rollin and Feuardent took place on Wednesday and Thursday, May 26 and 27, at the Hotel Drouot. The series of 363 numbers commenced with Babelon's No. 1, the rare family *aureus* of M ARRIVS SECUNDVS, and terminated with three fine varieties struck at Constantinople under Arcadius. The unusually sharp and clear photographic plates show coins in the highest degree of preservation.

Friday, May 28th, M. M. Rollin and Feuardent sold the special collection of ancient Greek coins belonging to the late Monsieur H. E. Perrin, and comprising but fourteen coins in absolutely faultless condition, selected from a purely artistic standpoint. As these were the deliberate choice of an art critic, not otherwise a collector, who took them from the great mass of collectable possibilities as the most perfect specimens he could find of Greek medallic art, it is worth while enumerating M. Perrin's fourteen most beautiful Greek coins: 1. *Stater* of Tarentum, with the *Dioscurii*; 2. *Tetradrachm* of Metapontum, with the helmeted head of Leucippus; 3. *Tetradrachm* of Thurium, with the head of Minerva and charging bull; 4. Gold half stater of Syracuse, No. 149, from the Montague sale; 5. Syracusan *Decadrachm* by *Evainetos*; 6. Syracusan gold half stater of Agathocles, with the head of Minerva; 7. *Tetradrachm* of Kora, with the Victory erecting a trophy and title of Agathocles; 8. Gold half stater of Hieron II of Syracuse; 9. Gold stater of Lysimachus of Thrace; 10. *Tetradrachm* of Amphiopolis, with head of Apollo; 11. *Didrachm* of Aetolia, with head of Antiochus III; 12. *Tetradrachm* of Opontus, with head of Ceres; 13. *Tetradrachm* of Pontus, with head of Mithridates VI and Pegasus; 14. *Octadrachm* of Egypt, with bust of Arsinoe.

F. C. H.



### Magazine Publishers Indicted for Cover Picturing Money.

The June issue of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* has a very attractive cover, showing a great quantity of coins and paper money, suggestive of its leading article, "The Cash Intrigue." While large value U. S. gold notes are clearly represented in miniature no detail was either attempted or desired. That Uncle Sam's word—that government printed obligations of any kind may not be imitated in any size or form—is enforced to the letter, is indicated from the following taken from the *New York Sun* of June 15:

The Federal Grand Jury found an indictment yesterday against the International Magazine Company, publishers of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, charging a violation of Section 3708 of the Revised Statutes by the production on the cover of the magazine of a picture representing bundles of miniature gold certificates.

There have been other prosecutions in this district for alleged violation of this law, which in terms forbids the use of imitations of Government notes or bonds for advertising or similar purposes or the printing of any advertisement or anything at all on the genuine notes. The penalty is \$100, half to the informer. The offences in this case were an inch long or so and there were a lot of them.

The Bank of New York, oldest bank in New York and second oldest recognized bank in the country, celebrated the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of its incorporation on June 12. Specimens of the primitive forms of paper currency issued by this bank during its early days are to be found in many collections. Our country's first bank was the Bank of North America, established in Philadelphia in 1781, and which continues to enjoy a very prosperous existence.

### Potatoes, Hay and Gold Mines.

Mineral products in the United States were appraised for the first time in the census of 1870. Gold and silver then constituted thirty per cent. of the total. By 1880 those two metals had fallen to less than twenty per cent of the total. Last year they were only six per cent. of the total. From 1870 to 1907 mineral products increased tenfold in value—from two hundred millions to two thousand millions. Meanwhile the output of the so-called precious metals has not quite doubled in value. Both coal and iron are now more than four times as valuable as they; copper and clay considerably more valuable; petroleum almost as valuable. California produces greater value in hay and potatoes than in gold and silver; Colorado a value two-thirds as great.

The gentle Spaniards had little eye for colonial wealth except in the form of the precious metals. To them the silver mines of Peru and Mexico were the big finds in America. But the agricultural products of the United States the last two years were worth more in dollars and cents than all the silver produced in the world from the discovery of America to date. It wasn't the fault of Cortez, Pizarro and Charles V that they didn't know this. But it is our fault if we don't know it.

Gold and silver are merely the gamble. It isn't the big find of chunks of wealth in the raw that makes prosperity. In short—the sentiment is appropriate to this season of moral auditing—don't look for El Dorado; but hoe potatoes.—*Saturday Evening Post*.

### Business.

The Stork was ruminating:  
 "Oh, business is so slow,  
 Despite my every effort  
 To give it life and go!"

A voice from earth responded:  
 "If this your spirit damps,  
 Why not, with every order,  
 Just offer trading stamps!"

—Exchange.



## CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



1622 Masonic Temple.

President,  
VIRGIL M. BRAND.

Secretary,  
BEN. G. GREEN.

Meets First Friday evening of each month.

The 66th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, July 2nd, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following 19 members responded to roll call: Messrs. J. T. Kelly, Green, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Michael, Vercouter, Blumen-schein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Loer, J. A. Kelley, Smith, Krausz and Dr. Bert.

A telegram with greetings to the Society was received from Mr. Frank C. Higgins. Mr. W. F. Dunham, committee appointed to wait upon Mr. MacVeagh, reported that he was unable to see the Secretary, and after some discussion on the legal aspect of the matter of restriking private issues of coins, report was accepted and committee discharged. A motion was carried that it is the sense of the Society that it deprecates attempts at restriking coins from any private dies whatever and that it is hoped that no authority be granted by the Government to restrike any such coins. A paper on United States half cents was read by Mr. W. F. Dunham, in which the much disputed matter of which of the rarities are originals and which restrikes was gone into, bringing out a lively discussion.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *Mehl's Monthly*, *Spink's Circular*, *THE NUMISMATIST* and *Philatelic West*, all for June; auction catalogs from Elder and Low, and catalogs with fixed prices from Hess and H. S. Rosenberg.

Adjourned to meet August 6th.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

## TREASURY NOTES.

Light weight or slightly mutilated silver coins are now being defaced by having a large letter R stamped on them at the New York Sub-Treasury, to indicate "refused," "rejected." Subsidiary silver coin, when approaching smoothness from circulation, even though the type is distinct, is now as a rule refused at the Sub-Treasuries except as bullion, (about thirty cents on the dollar,) and if this is not acceptable to those offering them for redemption, they are mutilated as above indicated, so as to remove them from circulation, and returned to the owner.

The value of current foreign coins in United States money, according to the circular issued by the Treasury Department July 1, show no change in the exchange value of the coins of gold-standard countries from the circular of April 1. The silver-standard countries continue to be Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, China and Persia, and their coins show a slight increase in value over the April quotations. The Hongkong and British dollars are now quoted at .413 and the Mexican dollar at .416. The current coins of the Straits Settlements is the silver dollar issued on Government account and which has been given a tentative value of about .568. The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three preceding months.

In referring to the improvements made in the government's financial condition during the Roosevelt administration, Secretary of the Treasury, George Bruce Cortelyou, said on the eve of the close of the administration:

"The stock of gold coin and bullion in the treasury has more than doubled, the national debt has been materially reduced and interest charges lowered, the per capita circulation has increased \$6.67, while during this period the governmental receipts exceeded the expenditures by more than fifty million dollars.

"The interest-bearing debt was reduced by \$73,833,550, leaving it \$913,307,490, while the annual interest charges were lowered from \$29,789,155.40 to \$21,275,402.70.

"The stock of gold was \$494,848,207 July 1, 1901, and it is now \$1,043,084,403."

## THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



President,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,  
HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

Address all communications to the  
Secretary, 89 North Oxford Street,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday of each month,  
7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th  
Street and 6th Avenue.

### Seventh Regular Meeting, June 11, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Burke, Comparette, Elder, Frey, Haseltine, Higgins, Imhoff, B. G. Johnson, of St. Louis; Kennedy, Kohler, Mitchelson, Nagy, Podhaiski, Proskey, Raymond, Scott, Smith, Weeks, Weil, Wilson and Woodin.

A. N. A. politics and election of its officers for 1910 were the principal matters discussed, and remarks in that line were made by Messrs. Higgins, Wilson and others.

Messrs. Adams, Frey, Elder and Niklewicz were appointed a committee to forward the interests of the New York nominees for A. N. A. officers at the Montreal Convention and to advocate New York City as the place of the next convention.

Mr. Henri Weil, who cut the dies of the new Lincoln cent from Sculptor Brenner's designs was present, and made a member of the Club.

The Club was honored by the presence of Dr. T. Louis Comparette, Curator of the Philadelphia Mint, and Capt. John W. Haseltine, the veteran coin dealer and collector, both of whom made very interesting and appropriate remarks. Mr. William A. Weeks, Librarian of the A. N. S., also edified the Club.

Some of the exhibits were:

Mr. Belden—The beautiful large medal presented by the A. N. S. to its President, Archer M. Huntington.

Mr. Blake—\$20 gold note with obverse upside down.

Mr. Elder—U. S. pattern 5-cent piece, 1896, in three metals.

Mr. Frey—In a discussion with Dr. Comparette and Mr. Higgins, called attention to a curious briquet of 1477 recently coming to his notice, with date half in Roman and half in Arabic.

Mr. Haseltine—\$4 gold of 1880, Barber's design.

Mr. Imhoff—Justus Judex thaler of Denmark.

Mr. Nagy—Proof dollar, 1879, New Orleans Mint.

Mr. Raymond—G. B. of Otho, Antiochia and Orontem; Tetradrachm of Mesana, NIEZZANION in a straight line, a very rare type, not in British Museum catalogue; 20 Litrae gold of Syracusan Democracy, B. C. 412-345; 8 Litrae of Syracusan Democracy, B. C. 215-212.

Mr. Vreeland—By Mr. Frey. The new Portuguese coinage of King Manuel II.

Mr. Woodin—The two unique U. S. \$50 gold patterns, of the greatest interest and rarity; purchased for \$10,000 each, a price exceeding all high records for coins.



Lyman H. Low, at the rooms of the Collectors' Club, New York, held his 142nd sale Thursday, July 8th.

William Hesslein, 674 Elm street, New Haven, Conn., has recently issued a Fixed Price List, No. 2, of desirable U. S. and foreign coins. A copy may be had by request.

Stevens & Co., of Chicago, have recently issued a new edition of their convenient size handbook. It is a sixty-four page illustrated publication showing prices paid for United States and foreign money.

Elmer S. Sears, long a favorite dealer for those looking for good U. S. coins at the right price, has changed his mail address from Fall River, Mass., to Swansea, Mass. Swansea is a suburb of Fall River.

A message from B. Max Mehl, "The Texas Dealer," says: "Owing to heavy increase in retail business, I have been unable to hold a sale for some time past, but intend to open the fall season with a really interesting sale of coins."

Mr. M. P. Carey, of Chicago, in his large assortment of dollar packets of coins, is doing a good work to assist and encourage the new collector. If we understand rightly, Mr. Carey's packets are all low-priced coins in very good condition, and, as he has exceptional opportunities for obtaining them direct from the countries of issue, they are considered good value by their purchasers.

Mr. J. W. Scott, in his recent issue of *The Metropolitan Philatelist*, presents comparative lists of the fifty rarest stamps. As Mr. Scott is equally well qualified to discuss the subject of coins, a list of the fifty coins of the world considered most valuable would be welcomed from him. A list of the fifty rarest coins would not be of comparative interest, for the reason there are perhaps many times this number of coin types of which only one specimen each are known. A unique specimen, in an uninteresting and but little sought series, may command but a very small price in proportion to its rarity when compared with those in a popular series.

### BEN G. GREEN'S JUNE SALE

At the club rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society on the evening of June 18. Ben G. Green sold Part II of the collection of the late Dr. George F. Heath, and other properties. Among the lots were electrotypes of early Colonial pieces which averaged \$1.06 each, and four of Bolen's copies of the Mass. Tree pieces in silver brought \$5.50 for the lot. The "Frey Medal," by Howland Wood, which when issued was prominent in A. N. A. circles as "No. 50," brought \$2.60. An 1811 half cent, good, \$2.10; 1793 wreath cent, very good, \$16; 1799 cent, fair, \$10; 1823 cent, very fine, \$6.10; 1856 flying eagle, uncirculated, \$7; same, semi-proof, \$9. Half-dollars: 1794, good, \$4.10; 1801, fine, \$5.20; 1802, very good, \$4.40; 1815, very fine, \$4.10; 1852, uncirculated, \$4.10. 1873, 2c., dull proof, \$3.10; the 1877 and 1878 20-cent pieces, in proof, brought \$3.30 and \$2.50, respectively. The Lewis and Clark gold dollar, 1905, \$2.70; \$2½, 1804, very fine, \$19.25; \$2½, 1857 D, \$12.75; \$2½, 1796, no stars, very fine, slight scratches, \$66; the St.-Gaudens' double eagle, 1907 Roman date brought \$32, and 1851, Humbert fifty-dollar gold piece, 1880, incuse edge, about fine, brought \$150.



### Earliest Dated Coins.

Our several references to early dated coins have received considerable comment from those well informed on the subject. Comments are invited from all. Mr. Howland Wood contributes the following:

"On an early Mohammedan copper piece of the Byzantine type there is this: ANO XVII. This presumably is 17 A. H. or 636 A. D.

"The earliest dated Sassanian type piece struck by the Arab governors in Persia has the word 20 in Pehlevi, which would be 640 A. D.

"Of the regular Mohammedan issues the earliest dated that I know of is a dinar struck by Abdel Malik in 77 A. H. or 696 A. D. Claim is, however, made of pieces of earlier date, but I cannot put my hand on this data at this moment. It is safe to say that from 696 A. D. on the Moslem series bore dates. Christian coins, however, did not carry dates as a regular thing until many centuries later. The earliest Mohammedan coin that I know of, dated in cipher, is an Urtukid coin with 614 in Turkish numerals, which corresponds with 1217 in our era."

Our original mentioning of the subject was in reference to coins showing the year of issue in a complete number of characters as used on modern coinage.

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"	7	"	18	"	"	22	"	13	"
"	8	"	16	"	"	23	"	12	"
"	9	"	16	"	"	24	"	12	"
"	10	"	16	"	"	25	"	12	"
"	11	"	15	"	"	26	"	11	"
"	12	"	15	"	"	27	"	11	"
"	13	"	15	"	"	28	"	11	"
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## Things to be Considered in the A. N. A. Campaign

Looking at the A. N. A. election from the standpoint of the Association, it seems to me that the more important considerations in the choice of a President have been forced into the background and the lesser considerations brought into the limelight—or at least that an attempt has been made to do so.

To me it seems that it is not of vital importance that the President should come from some particular section of the country, either East or West, North or South.

Neither do I believe that the First Vice-Presidency is necessarily a stepping-stone to the Presidency. But all other conditions being equal, it is perhaps proper.

Whether a candidate shall be nominated by one, two, three or half a dozen dealers; whether he shall be openly supported by dealers, or whether an attempt shall be made by those opposing him to fasten the "dealers' candidate" tag on him, are not considerations of great importance. I do believe that the Association and its administrative officers should be free from all commercial influences.

The things above all else that should influence the votes of our members in this and all future A. N. A. elections are: The candidate himself—the MAN; the methods used by the candidate and his supporters to bring about his election; his attitude toward the Association in the past, and what effect his election will have on the Association in the future.

It is of the greatest importance that the name of the A. N. A. shall at all times and under all circumstances command respect; that it shall not become a mere plaything in the hands of anyone to serve a personal end; that it shall not be held up to ridicule before its members, nor dragged in the gutter in Association politics.

I believe that the candidacy of Dr. J. M. Henderson for President will commend itself to those members who hold the welfare of the Association to be the paramount issue in this contest. I believe its interests will be best served by his election, and it is a pleasure for me to endorse his candidacy.

In justice to Dr. Henderson it is but fair to state that this is printed without his knowledge, and that the cost for publishing same is paid out of my own pocket.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1909.

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June 14, 1909

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NUMISMATIST back numbers, Oct., 1905, to May, 1909 (except May and June, 1907). Elder Monthly, Mich., 1906 to 1908 (2 missing). Make offer. Alexander, 33 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass. 7-P

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# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXII

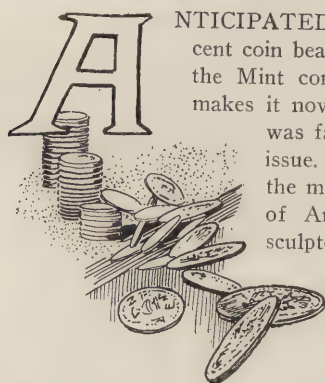
AUGUST 1909

No. 8

## THE LINCOLN CENT.



**First U. S. Portrait Coin  
for Circulation.**



ANTICIPATED FOR MONTHS and anxiously awaited, the one-cent coin bearing the head of Abraham Lincoln was issued from the Mint commencing August 2. Surrounded with much that makes it novel, the advance demand at the Mint for this piece was far greater than that accompanying any previous coin issue. It is our first portrait coin; it bears the head of the man who, for his great heart, is greatest in the hearts of Americans; it was designed by America's greatest sculptor-artist, A. N. A. Member Victor D. Brenner, and it was proposed by *the* popular citizen, Theodore Roosevelt.

The new coin embodies simplicity with art and seems in every way qualified for utility, and being our coin of smallest denomination, it will

bring to the low and wanting the features of the one who was *the* friend of their class.

Lincoln's head as it appears on Brenner's medal, published late last year and illustrated in the February NUMISMATIST and Brenner's intimate relations with President Roosevelt, developed from the sittings for and success of the Roosevelt-Panama Medal, illustrated in our March issue, led to this model for coinage purposes. The coin portrait, while quite similar to that on the medal, is a different Lincoln. In the words of the artist, "It is more intimate, deeper; more kind and personal." The new coin was proposed early in the year by President Roosevelt, and long and tedious were Mr. Brenner's efforts to make it in every way satisfying. When it was thought to have been finished, the inscription and reverse appropriate, it was decided by President Taft that "In God We Trust" should be added. This caused delay, and it was not until June that coinage began, and, in anticipation of the demand, was continued up to the closing of the Mint for its summer vacation period, the first of July. Over 25,000,000 pieces were coined before any were issued for circulation. They will soon be widely scattered and the new coin will be known in every hamlet in the country; business houses, who have ordered them in quantity for distribution for advertising purposes and for use as change, will largely contribute to the early general circulation.

The dies were cut by Mr. Henry Weil, of New York. We append the Treasury Department's description of the new coin:

Obverse: Bust of Abraham Lincoln facing right; above the head the inscription, IN GOD WE TRUST; to the left of head the word LIBERTY and to the right the year of coinage. Reverse: Around the upper circle the inscription, E. PLURIBUS UNUM; across the centre the denomination, ONE CENT, and the



inscription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on either side of the coin and partially encircling the two last-mentioned inscriptions are ears of wheat treated in a very conventional manner.

On the reverse at rim, below centre, V. D. B., for Victor D. Brenner, the designer.

Notwithstanding the advance coinage, the demand for them in Philadelphia was so great that only a limited distribution was made to an individual. Banks were supplied with a portion of their order; at the Mint two specimens only to a customer, and at the Sub-Treasury one hundred was the most any one could purchase. Newsboys and others, taking advantage of the interest in the new coin, obtained them in hundred lots and found customers at from two for five cents to twenty-five cents each.

### Brenner's Lincoln.

This bronze our Lincoln's noble head doth bear,  
Behold the strength and splendor of that face,  
So homely-beautiful, with just a trace  
Of humor lightening its look of care!  
With bronze indeed his memory doth share,  
This martyr who found freedom for a Race;  
Both shall endure beyond the time and place  
That knew them first, and brighter grow with wear.

Happy must be the genius here that wrought  
These features of the great American  
Whose fame lends so much glory to our past—  
Happy to know the inspiration caught  
From this most human and heroic man  
Lives here to honor him while Art shall last.

—Frank Dempster Sherman in *Success Magazine*.



### THE LINCOLN PATTERN COIN OF 1866.



COIN of particular interest during this, the centennial year of the great emancipator, is the five-cent pattern bearing the head of Lincoln which was struck in 1866, and a reference to which is made particularly *apropos* with the introduction of the Lincoln cent.

Through the kindness of A. N. A. member, Mr. Robert P. King, of Erie, Pa., a specimen of this rare and much prized piece was supplied for our illustration. Mr. King specializes in Lincoln specimens and found delight in the fact that Lincoln's head was to appear on a coin for circulation.

Information is lacking as to who prepared the designs for the Lincoln pattern five-cent piece and also as to why they were never adopted. They were struck in both nickel and copper. It is said but five specimens were struck in nickel, one of which sold several months ago for \$12 and will probably bring a greater price when next offered. Similar specimens in copper, almost of equal rarity, have sold for \$7.

A similar pattern, also struck in 1866, bears the head of Washington and is also a much-prized piece.

## A CHINESE HISTORICAL AMULET COIN



OBVERSE



REVERSE



IN THE "Currency of the Farther East," Lockhart illustrates, under No. 1884, what is probably one of the most interesting coin charms or amulets representing historical events of Ancient China, but dismisses this instructive specimen with the following laconic description:

Obverse: A figure holding a sword on the right and a dragon on the left;

Reverse: Three figures under a willow tree.

To the classical Sinologue, the events depicted on this coin will serve only to recall to mind a famous passage dealing with the ancient history of China.

The Numismatic student would merely place this piece on the same footing as various other coins and medals, of which the English series is a common enough representative, commemorating encounters with dragons, and probably give it no further thought.

But the general observer, however, would be curious to know how, in a country like China, where the dragon holds such an exalted position, any mere mortal had dared to stand up against such a symbolical power.

Smith, in "Rex Christus," aptly describes the position of this monster, as follows:

"The dragon is not regarded by the Chinese as a fabulous animal, but as a real existence, and is worshipped as such. He reigns over all seas, lakes and rivers. Celestial phenomena are ascribed to his agency. The exalted notions of the Chinese in regard to the dragon have made this a favourite word to symbolize the dynasty, and the supremacy of the Chinese Emperor, who is supposed to be seated on a Dragon Throne, while the dragon himself is depicted on the national flag and on postage stamps," and I might also add, on coins of that Empire.

The above summary would not be conducive to an explanation of the event commemorated in the numismatic specimen before us.

Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" actually details a list of many dragon slayers, but does not include among them our Chinese hero.

The dragon myth is probably one of the primeval legends of the human race and the story of Marduk and Traviat, the monster being represented as a dragon in King's "Babylonian Religion," is probably one of the first mentioned of such encounters in ancient history.

More recent, if none the less valiant and renowned, are the narratives handed down to us of the exploits of St. George; of the killing of the dragon of the Drachenfels; and of numerous other minor and similar achievements,

the heroes of which, in most cases, appear to have been canonized in consequence.

The historical combat attributed to Susa-no-o-no-mikoto, when he slew the eight-headed dragon, calculated (Japanese method) to have occurred some 3370 years ago, as well as the more modern episode in which Yamato-dake-no-mikoto figures prominently, although of not fatal termination to either contending parties, are only too well known to Japanese students to bear repetition, but the incident of St. Kō-Sō (whom, to follow the general observance, I have canonized), since incident it must be termed, as it was merely performed as a means to an end, may be of interest to relate.

About the period of the first appearance of the Pan Liang and Wu Chu currencies, which were one of the first series of round coins issued for China, the famous Emperor Shih Ko (始皇) ruled over the kingdom of Shin (秦), also known as the country of "a castle ten thousand miles long" (I am not Chinese student enough to credit this monarch with the building of the Great Wall of China).

History informs us that, due, perhaps, to his costly building proclivities, he was not popular on account of the over taxings of his subjects, a similar state of affairs apparently existing to-day, showing how conservative the Flowery Kingdom has been since time immemorial.

Among his many enemies, the rulers of Kan (漢) and So (楚), Generals Kō Sō (高祖) and Ko U (項羽), respectively, were certainly not the least, but did not dare attack their royal neighbour and could not convince their followers of the infallibility (material) of Shih Ko.

Kō Sō, who was supposed to have the brains but not the muscle, had first to convince his retainers that he had sufficient strength to attack Shih Ko, to prove which he engaged in single combat and killed, "in the mountains," the local dragon which terrorized the inhabitants. This event is pictured on the obverse of our coin.

The reverse of this commemorative piece, being truly the reverse in more ways than one, represents Ko U, whose strength was never in doubt, but whose mental capacity was questionable, accompanied by a guide, gathering wisdom from the ubiquitous "wise man" of the neighbourhood.

The joining of forces of the rulers of Kan and So, according to history, resulted in the defeat of Shih Ko, but certainly not in his complete downfall, as he lived for long afterwards to prove to the world (Chinese) at large how inflexible and persistent a ruler can be, to such an extent, that even in Japan he is held up to this day as the immortalized example of obstinacy and stubbornness.

(As the pronunciation of the proper and geographical names in the above article have been rendered according to the Japanese method, I have added to each the Chinese characters as a better means for correct identification.)

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

YOKOHAMA, June, 1909.

## Look Out for Clever Forgery 1853 Half-Dollar.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

Please state that there has been submitted to me from Rayland, Ohio, what purports to be an 1853 half-dollar without arrows or rays. It is a clever forgery from 1858, and I caution collectors against purchasing it.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1909.



## SOME PROBABLE LINCOLN HEAD CARDS

By HOWLAND WOOD.



COLLECTORS who have made a specialty of Civil War Tokens sooner or later run across the extensive series of cards muled with the various Providence, Rhode Island, issues. The obverses and reverses of the regular cards are found muled with one another, making an endless series of combinations; and, as each muling is struck in several metals, the whole class devolves into a disgrace. With a little study and a comparison of such pieces as show they have been in circulation, the collector can soon determine which were regular issues and which were struck at the instance of some over-zealous collector.

The muled series reveals several peculiarities. Two of the dies were originally made for buttons (Nos. 4 and 5); another was a Hard Time Token (No. 6); and two others had heads on them (Nos. 1 and 12); the remaining dies belonged to the regular issues. No comment is necessary on the button dies, they were simply impressed into service in order to have two more combinations to sell. The use of the Hard Time Token die being the obverse of the Maverick Coach card, No. 116 in Mr. Low's list, may help to determine who made this whole disgraceful series. A careful study of the ornaments and letter punches of this piece indicates that H. M. and E. I. Richards, of Attleboro, Mass., made the Maverick Coach card. This firm made a large number of Hard Time Tokens. Considering the muling of this token it is, therefore, probable that the Richards's made the Providence series, but their work fell off greatly in the quarter of a century between these two emissions, for the Providence cards are about the poorest specimens of workmanship of all the Civil War Tokens. One of the heads used in this class is a full-face portrait of General Burnside (No. 12). This is found muled with nearly every other Providence token, but was undoubtedly made for the City Fruit Store

card (No. 10), as in this combination only does it occur showing signs of circulation. The other head of the series is a puzzle (No. 1). I have long been of the opinion that it was intended for Lincoln. I can think of no one else whom this caricature (whether intentional or not) would fit, unless it be Uncle Sam. What card this Lincoln head was cut for I have never seen stated; possibly no one ever gave it a thought. It is found with no Providence card except in the muled sets. I think it can now be assigned to a legitimate card as, fortunately, I have in my possession two dissimilar cards picked up at different times bearing this Lincoln head.

The first specimen (No. 2) has the inscription: **DR. O. G. KEITTERIDGE, MAIN ST., / WILLIMANTIC\* / C. T. / 1864**, on the other side is the Lincoln head. This piece is the only one I know of, and has never been described until published a few years ago by Dr. H. R. Storer from the present writer's specimen. The other card (No. 3) has the inscription **ARCH SALOON / No. 11 / O. Rudd** and various ornaments. This, as far as I know, has never been published, though I understand one or two others are known. The edge is knurled or milled in criss-cross lines. The Keitteridge is copper with a thin silverish wash, and the Rudd is brass with the same thin wash. The fabric and plating are very similar to the Frank L. Gay card, of Providence. Where the Rudd was issued is a mystery. The Providence directories of the time fail to give either Rudd's name or to list the Arch Saloon.

The muled series is found in the following metals: Copper, brass, soft white metal, copper-nickel, lead, nickel, German silver, and silver; those combined with the Lincoln head are as follows: Eagle on anchor (No. 4), two pointers (No. 5), East Boston (No. 6), C in wreath (No. 7), which is the reverse of the next one, obverse of Charnley's card (No. 8), Arcade House (No. 9), City Fruit Store (No. 10), H. Dobson (No. 11), which is the obverse of No. 9. Likely enough there are other mules, but the above are all that have come to my notice.

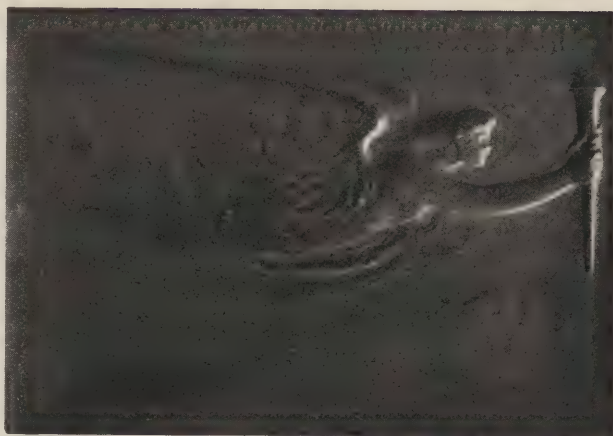
## NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA

### Virgo—August.

By HOWLAND WOOD.



VIRGO, OR THE VIRGIN, is the sixth sign of the Zodiac, and we are in this constellation between August 23 and September 23. Astraea, the goddess of justice, was the last of the deities to quit this earth, and when she returned to heaven became the constellation Virgo. The sign is represented by a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in one of her hands. The Egyptian Zodiacs show the figure without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte. The Moghul series shows several varieties of this sign. The one pictured shows the back of a winged figure apparently kneeling with a spike of wheat in the right hand, the left hand raised, head in nimbate. Mohurs of this type were struck at Agrah in 1618, 1619 and 1623. Another type shows a woman squatting to the left, nude and with a long braid of hair down her back and an ear of wheat in her right hand. This piece is of rude workmanship and was struck at Agrah in 1620. A Mohur issued in the following year presents an entirely different type, and of a more Hindu aspect. It shows a woman with a pitcher on her head, supported by one hand, and wheat in the other hand. The figure is small and in a background of dots. There are also many counterfeits, many of them representing Virgo as a dancing girl.



## GOLD MEDAL BY CONGRESS TO WRIGHT BROTHERS.

### A Product of the United States Mint.



AMERICA'S GREAT AVIATORS, Orville and Wilbur Wright, were honored by nation, state and city at their home city, Dayton, Ohio, June 17 to 19. The honor of greatest appreciation by them was the tribute from their townspeople, but the honor with material evidence which for all time they will cherish most was the gold medal awarded by Congress for their achievement in aerial navigation.

The presentation was made at Dayton, June 18, by General James Allen, chief signal officer of the army, assigned by Secretary of War Dickinson for the purpose. At the same time they were presented with a diamond-studded medal bearing the official seal of the State of Ohio and another by the people of their home city.

In presenting the Government medals to the Wright brothers, General Allen gave a history of the relation between the United States Government and the Wright brothers in the purchase of an aeroplane. He said that, so far as he knew, the contract entered into by the Wright brothers for furnishing the Government with a heavier-than-air flying machine was the first public contract ever made by any government for aeronautical appliances of this kind.

He also spoke of the flights of the Wright brothers both in America and abroad, concluding his remarks along this line by saying that to them is due the great credit of first publicly demonstrating to the world the practicability of dynamic flight.

In accepting the medals Wilbur Wright said:

"It is naturally with a feeling of pride that we accept these tokens, and I wish to thank the people of the United States, of Ohio and of Dayton. It is sometimes said inventors usually do not receive the sympathy and encouragement which is their due. This cannot be said of us. Even in the infancy of our work we received offers of financial assistance from people who could have no hope of reward. The poets sometimes have occasion to complain of their lack of substantial sympathy, yet I have no doubt that if \$1,000,000 would bring another Shakespeare or a Tennyson, the money would be forthcoming in this country within five minutes. If poets and inventors do not get their dues, it is rather because the world is unaware of their needs than because of indifference."

Orville Wright said:

"I wish our work was commensurate with the honors that have been heaped upon us. Thank you."



States Mint in Philadelphia, and was designed by Messrs. Barber and Morgan, the Mint engravers.

Those who have seen the medals say that they excel in beauty the ones recently presented by President Taft, on behalf of the Aero Club of America. They are in the form of a plaque,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch thick, and have an intrinsic value of exactly \$247.86.

It has been stated that under the direction of the War Department the medal will be struck in bronze and placed on sale at a popular price. So far no definite arrangement of this kind has been made.



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By F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.

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This Index is the work of Mr. Charles Miller, of Port Chester, New York. The Index to the former papers on this subject will be found in the NUMISMATIST for 1908, page 177.

## COINS THAT SPEAK TO US.

### Colonials—Hard Time Tokens.

By CARL WURTZBACH.



REGRET EXCEEDINGLY that owing to pressure of business, it will be impossible for me to attend the Montreal Convention, for certainly the interchange of information pertaining to our science, and the fraternizing of kindred spirits are among the most valuable prerogatives of the coin collector. The Entertainment Committee are planning such a "series" of delightful excursions, etc., that one is led to think that for certain parts of August at least, the old adage, "*Labor ipse voluptyas*," does not apply. If I might be permitted to say a word to my fellow-members it would be to express the hope that one of the results of the convention will be to place before the public, and in the minds of collectors as well, as first in interest and desirability the historical issues of Americana. It is refreshing to carefully go over the catalogues of sales of forty or fifty years ago and to see the regard that was given to Colonials, Washingtons and other historical issues, and rightly so. We would look with dismay upon an American who held in higher regard some other public document than the Declaration of Independence.

The series that for the past two or three years has absorbed the interest (and dollars) of the prominent collectors is most interesting, and has the added attraction of being struck in gold, but the issuing of these pieces was, after all, in many instances a private venture for commercial purposes. Nor does a study of them add much to one's knowledge of his country.

How it stirs one's patriotism when he remembers that in the sales held during the Civil War, Washingtonia, Colonials, etc., were most eagerly sought after, while the prices paid at that time for these series gives ample evidence that the collector of those days had faith in the perpetuity of our government. Wasn't it a fine thing to do for Mr. Strobridge when cataloging the great collection of Dr. Clay to place this sentiment at the head of the Washingtons:

"Fame spread her wings and with her trumpet blew,  
Great Washington has come: what praise is due?  
What titles shall he have? She paused, and said,  
Not one: his name alone strikes every other dead."

Where shall we place then, except at the very pinnacle in point of interest, such a coin as the Washington half-dollar? A coin that met the approval of the authorities, that was struck and used at a time when the nation's destiny hung in the balance, and which had a large share in inspiring confidence in the stability of the early government, and withal, so rare that but six or eight specimens are known. If we approach the value of a collection from the standpoint held by many, that the very best collection of any kind is a fine library on the subject, we certainly will hold in highest esteem these immortal tokens of the struggles of the Colonies and the early States.

Another series that to my mind are too much neglected are the "Hard Time Tokens" when we remember the "necessity" that called them into being, the fact that although issued and circulated without a semblance of government authority, yet so imperative was the need of a medium of exchange, and so well did these supply the deficiency, that no protest was made against their use, that we ought at least to be well up in the study of them. Indeed, they were a blessing in disguise. Many people have always supposed them as of the regular U. S. coinage, so rare are some of these tokens that even a Brasher Doubloon has been handled by collectors who have never seen the former. From 1833 to 1844 was one of the most trying periods in our national existence; these tokens tell us so much of those times

that I think in the not far distant future this series will equal in historic interest the Colonials.

I would not for a moment disparage the splendid work that the student collector especially of the gold series is doing, but I believe that *every* collector should be a profound student. If he were, I am sure the issues that record the foundation of and tell of the trying periods of this great republic, would be restored to that first place in interest and affection accorded by the fathers.

CARL WURTZBACH.

LEE, Mass., June, 1909.

## SAFE GUARDING THE MAKING OF PAPER FOR MONEY



THE VARIOUS GREAT NATIONS devote much study to the improvement of their secret processes of manufacturing paper for money and banknotes, the principal object being, of course, to render counterfeiting more and more difficult.

Our own government guards with extreme care every detail of the manufacture of this paper, laying special importance upon its secret of getting silk thread into the composition of the paper itself.

The efforts of the United States Government, however, are not nearly so painstaking as those put forth in making the flimsy paper used for Bank of England notes, which are probably the finest paper money in the world. These notes are manufactured from fine Irish linen, and the peculiar properties of the Test water (so called from the river of that name) produce paper of a purity and texture unsurpassed. The secret of the security of the Bank of England note against forgery and counterfeiting is said to be entirely in the paper itself and not in the printing. In addition, the notes show a watermark so cleverly devised that an expert from the mill can tell by a glance at the date of manufacture the very name of the employee who made it. The watermark is produced by a design countersunk in the woven wire bottoms of the trays in which the hot paper pulp is poured and dried. It has never been successfully imitated.

Extraordinary precautions are taken for the security of the mill where these notes are made, as well as of everything in the mill. There is, of course, a staff of police constantly in attendance and a private wire to police headquarters, nine miles away.

The watchmen who patrol the mill corridors every night must pass at each quarter of an hour clocks of wonderfully ingenious construction, the revolving dials of which are pierced with holes, which at the precise moment the watchman is due before them pass over a slot. The watchman pushes through a peg he carries, and the clock ticks on. Should he not present himself at the moment scheduled for him to appear, however, the timepiece immediately sounds an alarm.—*New York Tribune*.

## NEW TYPE SOVEREIGNS FOR CANADA.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada is arranging for extended coinage operations in the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint. Hitherto only silver and bronze coins for circulation in Canada and British sovereigns similar in design to those struck in the Royal Mint, London, except that they have the Mint mark C (for Canada) on the reverse, have been minted. In future gold coins of a special design will be coined for circulation in the Dominion. The population of Canada is now estimated at 7,085,000 people.—*Spinks*.



## PORTRAITS ON UNITED STATES COINS.



THE LINCOLN CENT is the first United States coin issued for general circulation to bear a recognized portrait. Designers have found models in life for their portrayal of Liberty and the Indian, but portraiture was not attempted, and the combined features of the model were not to be found in the coin types.

In the Colonial and early pattern series Washington's portrait is frequently found, and many accept the Liberty head as it appears on the "Birch Cent" and the half-disme and disme as attempts to picture Martha Washington, but these do not belong to the regular series.

Among the early type cents there is the so-called Jefferson head, but it is not the portrait of the father of Democracy in the States. Little Sarah Longacre is known to have worn the Indian head-dress and been the model from which we get the Indian head as it appears on our cents from 1859 to to-day, but it was not a portrait. Miss Annie Williams, a school teacher of Philadelphia, posed for Mint Engraver George T. Morgan in 1877 for what proved to be the accepted design for the silver dollar coined from 1878 to 1904, but Mr. Morgan says you could not have recognized Miss Williams from his Liberty. Saint-Gaudens found a type for his full length Liberty (\$20) in Miss Mary Cunningham and a Swede girl posed for his Liberty head (\$10), but in neither was portraiture attempted or desired. And while the portrait of a real live Indian guided Artist Pratt in his models for the \$2½ and \$5, the Indian would not know himself. Coins bearing the head of Washington and of Lincoln in 1866 reached the stage of finished patterns, but were never adopted.

In our commemorative or souvenir coins only have we had real portraits. The first, the Columbian half-dollar, bears the head of the great discoverer; commemorating the same event we have the Isabel or Columbian quarter-dollar with the portrait of Queen Isabel of Spain. The Washington-Lafayette dollar presents acceptable likenesses of these two great generals; the Louisiana gold dollar bears fine portraits of Jefferson and McKinley, and in the Lewis and Clark gold dollar we have the portraits of the two explorers for which it is named. None of these were intended for circulation, and excepting a very limited use of the Columbian half-dollar, they have in no way performed the function of a circulating medium.

With the introduction of the Lincoln cent the unwritten law—no portrait on a United States coin for circulation—finds its first exception, and it is quite probable that the future will find the features of other great Americans on coins for use in trade.



## COUNTERFEIT COINS WORTH MORE THAN GENUINE

### A Spurious Doubloon Sells for \$60. U. S. Counterfeits More Valuable Than Gold.

The unusual occurrence of a counterfeit coin bringing far more than the value it was originally intended to represent by its makers took place recently when a spurious Spanish doubloon of Charles IV of Spain, dated 1801, was sold for \$60 at a sale of old coins at the Collectors' Club in this city, writes E. H. Adams in the *New York Sun*.

The coin was of excellent workmanship and there was really no striking difference between it and the genuine, but instead of being struck in gold it was composed of platinum of the purest quality which had been gilded.

The intrinsic value of the Spanish doubloon in gold is about \$15.61. The platinum counterfeit weighs 420 grains, which at the prevailing market rate of ninety-five cents a pennyweight for platinum would give this piece an intrinsic value of \$17.60.

Platinum was a favorite metal with counterfeiters some years ago, when its intrinsic value was about \$6 an ounce. Many spurious ten and twenty dollar United States gold pieces were turned out chiefly composed of this metal. The coins of Great Britain were also tampered with in the same manner.

Spanish coins have been much counterfeited, perhaps more than the coins of any other country. Even at the present time Spain is redeeming counterfeit five peseta pieces. These coins were made by private persons and were equal to the regular Government coins in point of fineness and weight, the manufacturers being satisfied with the seignorage or difference between the face value of the coin and its value in bullion silver.

So difficult are these illegal coins to distinguish from the genuine that the Government has authorized their redemption at bullion value. It is said that but little distinction has been made in Spain between the regular issues and the counterfeits, the two issues being accepted freely everywhere, and it is declared that it is not at all unlikely that a fair proportion of the 600,000,000 five peseta pieces held in reserve by the Bank of Spain is made up of the counterfeit coin.

Some years ago, when silver had a very much higher value than at present and the Mexican dollar was worth intrinsically about ninety-five cents, a counterfeit Mexican dollar came into the possession of the United States assayers at the Philadelphia Mint. They assayed the coin and found it to be worth intrinsically \$1.09. It seems that the mine from which the counterfeiters got their metal produced silver that was very strong in gold. Thus the forgers lost money by making counterfeits.

### Monkeys as Coin Testers.

In Siam, monkeys are employed by the leading merchants to detect bad coins, writes a correspondent. A traveller the other day told me that the merchants have monkeys which possess a remarkable faculty for judging good and counterfeit coins by tasting them. The ape sits beside the merchant and receives the coin after it has passed through the man's hands. After putting it in its mouth the animal will drop the coin, if it is a good one, into a cash box near by, but if it is a counterfeit it will make a remarkable clatter and give it back to its master. Siam has a vast amount of spurious coin, I was informed, and the monkeys in this way perform a very useful commercial service.—*London Chronicle*.

## THE A. N. A. CONVENTION.

Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, Where Convention Sessions Will be Held.



BY THE TIME this reaches most of our readers the Convention of the American Numismatic Association will be in progress. This issue will be distributed to those attending the Convention and the program is republished for their information.

An unusually large attendance is assured. Members living east of the Ohio River have arranged various parties that will go by way of New York; most of those west of the Ohio will take the northern route, some going by way of the Lakes. All plan to reach Montreal by Monday morning August 9th.

The campaign for president has undoubtedly caused many members to believe "politics" will be the feature of the meeting. While Miss Polly Ties will be present, it would not be surprising to find that her work had been completed before the Convention assembled and her only interest was in seeing it properly recorded. However, regardless of what the interest in the election may be, it will be secondary to that given the intellectual, business and social part of the meeting. Campaign activity has brought expressions of interest from all parts and it is believed a greater percentage of the members will give voice to the proceedings than at any previous meeting.

The St. Lawrence Hall Hotel will be Convention headquarters. All members should register with the General Secretary soon after arrival.

At the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel on Monday afternoon there will be a special meeting of the Board of Governors to decide on the order of business, etc., meetings of the various committees and an informal meeting of all for general discussions.

Monday, at 8 P. M., at headquarters: Smoker or smoking concert.

Tuesday, the 10th, 9.30 A. M. sharp, at Jacques Cartier Normal School: Opening business session, address of welcome, response, president's address, reports



of officers, regular and special committees, appointment of Convention committees, etc. At 11.30 a group photograph will be made.

At 2 P. M., as guests of the Montreal members, will start on foot from St. Lawrence Hall or by a special electric car from Windsor Hotel, visiting Bank of Montreal, Notre Dame Church, Notre Dame de Pitie Church and other places of interest, to be followed by a visit to the Chateau de Ramezay Museum and Portrait Gallery, and from there to Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church and up to the Top Chapel, where a fine view of the harbor may be had; will take car at about 3.45 P. M. to Bout de l'Isle (distance 15 mile); arrive at about 6 o'clock. At 6.15, lecture on the Bout de l'Isle tokens. At 7 o'clock, supper will be served.

At 8.30 P. M., will start on return to the city, calling at Dominion Park (Montreal's Coney Island), from which the special car will leave at 11.30 P. M., returning to headquarters.

Wednesday, the 11th, at J. C. Normal School: Forenoon and afternoon, exhibition of coins, lectures and addresses. During the afternoon there will be a lecture by Mr. S. H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, "The Coin Cities of Southern Italy," which will be illustrated with stereopticon views. On this day the public will be invited.

Wednesday evening will probably be free for members to seek their own pleasure.

Thursday, the 12th, 9.30 A. M., J. C. Normal School: Business session, report of Committee on Credentials, complete any unfinished business, new business, addresses and papers.

At 2 P. M., as guests of the Montreal members, cab drive around Lafontaine Park, through St. Louis Square, etc., to the Incline Railway, by which a trip up the mountain to the terrace (look-out) will be made and where cabs will be taken and mountain to the terrace (look-out) will be made and where cabs will be again taken and proceed around the top of the mountain, through Mount Royal Cemetery, visiting the Crematory, and then through Cote des Neiges Cemetery, down the mountain-side roads, passing before the Royal Victoria Hospital and calling at McGill University. Return to headquarters by way of interesting avenues.

Thursday evening: Open for engagements.

Friday, 13th, at 9.30 A. M.: Last business session: technical papers, addresses, election of officers, report of Committee on Resolutions, final discussions, adjournment. Should business not be completed at the morning session, the Convention will continue during the afternoon, otherwise the afternoon will be free for the members' pleasure.

Friday evening, at 7 o'clock: Leave for trip to Quebec by boat, arriving at Quebec Saturday morning, then by electric car to the Shrine of St. Ann de Beaupie; returning, will call at Momorency Falls and visit the park, where a large number of wild animals are kept, and then will proceed to Quebec, where many interesting sights can be seen by electric cars; then visit the Parliament Buildings, the Citadel, Laval University, etc., leaving Quebec about 6 o'clock P. M. and arriving at Montreal about 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

The following nominations have been made for the respective offices:

For president, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; Francis C. Higgins, New York, N. Y. For first vice-president, William W. C. Wilson, Montreal, Can. For second vice-president, H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis. For general secretary, F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md. For treasurer, D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md. For librarian, no nomination. For chairman Board of Governors, William F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill. For members Board of Governors (four to be elected), Edgar H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Clapp, Washington, D. C.; J. de Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J. For district secretaries, all the present incumbents. Other nominations may be made at the Convention.

## DO WE NEED A TWO-CENT COIN?



END US A COIN that will be the value of a letter postage stamp and the price of our paper, is the message that several newspapers have recently been sending to Uncle Sam by way of editorials. The newspapers that have been advocating a two-cent coin are mostly metropolitan dailies that sell for two cents each. One of them recently said:

"A correspondent asks why the United States currency does not include a two-cent piece. Probably it will surprise the inquirer to know that there are over twenty-eight million two-cent pieces now 'in circulation' in the United States. According to the Treasury records there were 45,600,000 of these coins minted between April 22, 1864, when the two-cent piece was first authorized, and February 12, 1873, when the issue was discontinued. Only about seventeen million of the coins have been retired and melted for recoinage into cents up to the present time.

"When the coinage of the two-cent piece was discontinued in 1873 there was no particular mission for it as there is now. An extra cent had to be added to buy a letter postage stamp. The two-cent newspaper had hardly arrived. The three-cent piece was the handy coin, fitted for these daily incidental purchases of the people. This is indicated by the fact that the coinage of nickel three-cent pieces was continued to 1889 inclusive. By that time the price standard had changed. Two-cent letter postage was in vogue; newspapers had been reduced to the two-cent rate. Bargain counters had inaugurated the two-cent basis of cut prices. The three-cent piece no longer had a mission. But instead of resuming the coinage of two-cent pieces to fit the convenience of the times, the people have been compelled to use two coins for the most common and frequent incidents of exchange, for which a single coin should have been provided.

"The United States is the only large nation which does not have a coin in its national currency system comparable to the two-cent piece. Great Britain has its penny; France has its ten-centime piece; Germany has a ten-pfennig, and Austria a ten-heller coin; Italy has a coin of ten centesimi, and Portugal a twenty-reis piece; Mexico has a five-centavo piece, and Japan a five-sen coin. It is somewhat singular that the United States, recognizing a two-cent standard in its postage rates, and accepting as fixed and standard a two-cent piece for purchases recurring with daily regularity, should leave the gap in its currency between the nickel and the cent and fail to serve the convenience of the public by an intermediate coin. It may not be desirable that the old two-cent piece be restored in size and bulk, but in more convenient form a two-cent piece would be a welcome addition to our subsidiary coinage. There would be plenty of use for it now."

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**No 1854 C. Gold Dollar:** We stand corrected. Mr. Augustus Heaton informs us that unfortunately he does not possess a specimen of the 1854 C gold dollar, as we had stated in a previous number of *THE NUMISMATIST*. As a matter of fact, not a single specimen of this greatest rarity of the gold dollar series is known, although the mint records are authority for the belief that at least four were coined.

# The Numismatist

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## THE A. N. A. CONVENTION'S IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

In not exhaustively commenting on the A. N. A. campaign literature that has been issued during the past month by one candidate will not only be a disappointment to him, but also to a large number of the members who have asked the question, "How can you leave this go unnoticed?"

Deliberation and good council has led to the decision that to quote from the "documents" suggesting comment that have been issued would be to impose on the intelligence of our readers and besmirch our pages with that which is very distasteful. We know of nothing we could now say, more to the point, than our editorial in the July issue.

"Methods emanating from New York in the present A. N. A. campaign are an unwarranted innovation and cannot be suffered with tolerance if the organization would continue to stand for all that is courteous, just and honorable. To have these methods countenanced, is to bring an influence into the government of the A. N. A. entirely foreign to its purposes and detract from the organization's position and influence. The subject is one of vital importance and should be dealt with in a way that will serve for all time as a warning to any similarly disposed offenders.

"That methods of this character are entirely foreign to what has governed the A. N. A. in the past, is well known to our long time members; to the many who have become members during the past year, particularly the gentlemen of prominence and position in Canada, we can speak for the Association in saying that these methods are sincerely deprecated and regretted."

These campaign methods have done their part in detracting from Convention interest. It is now for the Convention to do its part by making them its subject of greatest interest.

The personal character and numismatic work of so many members and officers have been assailed that the subject is one that should have a thorough investigation by the Convention and no shirking of the most decisive action the findings may justify. That the subject may be dealt with justly and impartially, the position of a member in the A. N. A. should not be permitted to influence justice for all concerned.

*"Who steals my purse steals trash; but he that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed."*



## MR. HOWLAND WOOD BELIEVES MR. HIGGINS IN ERROR—MR. DUFFIELD EXONERATED.

BROOKLINE, Mass., August 2, 1909.

MR. FARRAN ZERBE, Phila., Pa.

Dear Sir: In answer to your request of July 26th for an expression from me regarding certain statements made on page 10 in a recent booklet issued by Mr. Frank C. Higgins, I beg to submit the following:

As far as I have been able to learn I believe Mr. Higgins is in error to the effect that my nomination was received by Mr. Duffield in time for publication and that Mr. Duffield neglected to have my nomination published. I consider Mr. Duffield a very careful and conscientious officer, and as far as I am concerned, exonerate him from all blame in the matter.

I was surprised to find myself thrust so forcibly into the limelight, and beg to state that I was wholly ignorant of this undeserved tribute until I saw it in the booklet in question.

On account of my absence from home for a week I was unable to reply sooner.  
I remain very sincerely,

HOWLAND WOOD.

## Mr. Niklewicz, Secretary of the New York Numismatic Club, Withdraws From Its Campaign Committee.

Mr. Herbert Niklewicz asks us to publish the following:

*"To the American Numismatic Association:*

"Having already served on the committee named by the New York Numismatic Club to secure Mr. Higgins' nomination for president, I was rather surprised (in my absence from the club's June meeting, while confined to the house) to find myself again on a campaign committee to further the interests of the club's nominees for A. N. A. officers, etc.

"For the following reasons: That politics are rather distasteful to me; that I have not met with said committee and am in utter ignorance of its doings; that I do not admire all of the methods adopted in this campaign and am, therefore, not in accord with the other committeemen; and that I inadvertently omitted at the Club's July meeting, being very busy, to withdraw from same, I herewith announce my withdrawal from said committee and disclaim any and all participation in its proceedings. Respectfully,

HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

## Mr. de Lagerberg Answers Campaign Inquiries.

*To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:*

Having been requested from various members of our Association to express an opinion in regard to certain ways and means recently adopted by a candidate for the presidency of the American Numismatic Association, I will say that they speak for themselves.

Any candidate who publishes a declaration "I care absolutely nothing about the alleged 'honor' of being the president of the American Numismatic Association"—*pro primo*, is not worthy to receive a vote of any conscientious member of our Association; *pro secundo*, is not fit to hold such a position.

Honor, dignity and integrity are essential. I do not doubt that our members will do their duty to keep the name of the Association and its president in highest respect and above reproach.

J. DE LAGERBERG,

PASSAIC, N. J., July 26, 1909.

Chairman Publicity Committee.

## CANADIAN CHURCH TREASURER'S HOARD A DISAPPOINTMENT.



MANY YEARS' accumulation of coins, hoarded as received from a church's collections, would naturally promise some reward for a scrutinizing collector. That this was not true in one instance is told by A. N. A. member H. L. Doane, of Truro, Nova Scotia, in the following story to

THE NUMISMATIST:

"They have a way of their own of doing things away down in Nova Scotia, and their management of church finances seems to be no exception to the rule. Not long ago a certain congregation in one of the back settlements had for their treasurer an old gentleman, a man of honor and integrity—as all church officials should be—a man in whom all reposed implicit confidence, a man entrusted with untold gold, or, as the sequel proves, with untold copper. It was his custom to carry the collections home each week and drop them into an old oak chest, and when bills were presented for payment he would dig down into it and produce the coin and pay them, and that was the extent of his book-keeping.

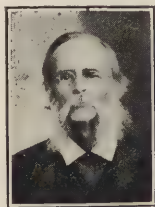
"In course of time a new minister came, a young man with modern ideas, and at his suggestion some of the older officials were removed and younger men put in their place. Among those removed was our venerable friend, the treasurer.

"When the new treasurer assumed office he went over to the old gentleman's home for the funds with a small handbag. The old gentleman looked at his satchel and said to him, 'Och, mon, go back and get your horse and cart,' and, sure enough, when he saw the hoard he did so, and carted the money home. When he got through counting it he found he had one hundred and eight dollars and all in cents. These were not the little American cents, but good big Canadian cents, about an inch in diameter and about eighty of which weigh a pound, so that the whole lot weighed about one hundred and thirty-five pounds.

"This was in a village where I have frequently hunted for old coins. I looked over the church treasurer's hoard; there was nothing in it worth selecting."

**"C. S. A." Water-Marked Paper:** During the civil war a merchant vessel was captured by a Federal warship while trying to run the blockade established over a Southern port. A large quantity of paper water-marked "C. S. A." was found aboard the captured blockade runner. This paper, it is supposed, was intended to be used for the printing of Confederate paper currency, and was turned over to the United States Bureau of Engraving. From time to time it was used for the purpose of striking proofs of postage stamps and fractional paper currency. It has been generally understood that this paper came from England, and the merchantman has usually been referred to as an "English blockade runner." We wonder if this paper was not the product of a New England paper mill. On August 21, 1863, three residents of Lee, Mass., were brought before United States Commissioner Hallett in Boston on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by manufacturing bank note paper bearing the water-mark "C. S. A." in the centre of the bills.

THE NUMISMATIST has an entire original sheet of this "C. S. A." water-marked paper, which was preserved by a United States Treasury official immediately following the seizure.



## GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS

### No. XIII.

(Continued from Page 204.)

By F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.



FROM ONE STUDY to the next, time elapses and we may forget some important points, therefore it may be well to glance at that portion of the general history we were last considering.

The Saxon kings and emperors reigned from 919 to 1024. They

were:

Henry I, The Fowler, 919-936.

Otto I, 936-973.

Otto II, 973-983.

Otto III, 983-1002.

Henry II (The Saint), 1002-1024.

Then came the Salic or Franconian emperors. They were:

Conrad II (The Salic), 1024-1039.

Henry III, 1039-1056.

Henry IV, 1056-1106, Crowned Emperor, 1086.

Henry V, 1106-1125.

Conrad II was known as "The Salic," and Henry III as "The Black." In our last study we saw that Conrad II was a good ruler and a smart man. True, he lost Schleswig, but he extended the boundaries of the empire in other directions, taking in far more territory than he lost. Having been crowned with great pomp by the Pope in Rome, in 1027, he kept up this pomp and display upon his return to Germany, and all the lesser rulers copied his court. It is not to be supposed that Conrad was elected without considerable opposition from many of the minor rulers, but when they assembled on the banks of the Rhine between Mainz and Worms, two cousins were candidates, both of the Frankish house and both descendants of Otto the first, having the same name, they saw that the elder Conrad, though an unlearned man, was one of great ability and better calculated to quiet the jarring elements of discord and to hold the country together, than was the younger cousin who was not the clear-eyed soldier that he was. It shows great good sense on the part of the numerous electors that they threw away the apple of discord and looked out for the good of the whole realm more than their individual interests, and elected one strong enough to rule the whole country.

Conrad saw that the empire was but a loosely held together band of greater and lesser states and that it was best for him to try to concentrate the power and make himself the one great ruler in the land. He had an eye to the good of his country and of his family, and his efforts to gain greater power made him many enemies. When he was made king the country was in a state of great confusion, but in two years' time he had the affairs of the government working smoothly and in 1028 he was so strong that he had his son Henry, who was but ten years old, elected as his successor. He had troubles with his step-son Ernest (war with Stephen, King of Hungary); in 1031 he took back the Mark of Lausitz (see map on page 220, NUMISMATIST, 1907); the next year he obtained the Kingdom of Arles, or Burgundy, inheriting it from his wife's uncle. The King of Poland did him homage for the whole of his kingdom and in ten years the empire reached a height of great



power and solidity. Feudalism had a great hold on the country and Conrad took the part of the lesser against the greater nobles, thus strengthening his own power, and when he went the way of all flesh only Saxony and Lorraine were left of the great independent duchies.

Henry, who had already been made Duke of Bavaria and of Swabia and Carinthia, having had the way so beautifully smoothed for him, was the first German king to be seated upon the throne without opposition. There was really no cause for trouble, for he had been elected King of Germany, and of Arles, and Duke of the duchies mentioned above, so he ascended the throne when his father died in 1030.

In the course of our studies of the history, geography and coinage of the many German cities and states, Breslau would be the next in order, but that city being the capital of Silesia (Schlesien), we will consider that province first and its capital next, on the principle that the greater includes the less.

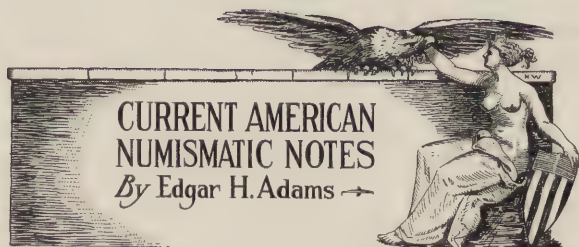
A glance at the map of Germany shows that the Province of Silesia (German, Schlesien) is the most southeasterly portion of the empire, and its position naturally suggests that it would be a part of Poland. In former times it was a portion of that kingdom and long before that the Quadi and other tribes wandered over the country and threatened the boundary of the Roman Empire, as readers of the "Thoughts" of "the noblest pagan of ancient times, Marcus Aurelius," well know, for it was only when in camp, watching these wild tribes, this busy emperor had time to think ethical thoughts. Since his day this region has been ruled by the Poles, Bohemians, Austrians and Prussians, and has been under the rule of many dukes and others, often a number at the same time.

Silesia contains 15,568 square miles and is divided into three districts, viz., Breslau, Liegnitz and Oppeln. Of a population of 4,668,857 about 1,000,000 are Poles, and the German Government has tried in every way to force them to forget that they are Poles, even going so far as to forbid the use of the Polish language in schools and public meetings. Silesia sends sixty-five deputies to the lower house (Lantag) of Prussia and fifty-five to the upper house, as well as thirty-five to the Reichstag. By the treaty of Breslau, signed in July, 1742, Maria Theresa gave up most of Silesia to Prussia, reserving only a small part of Upper Silesia. The surface of the country is varied, mountains more than five thousand feet high alternate with fertile valleys, producing in the former much zinc and coal and in the latter rye, oats, wheat and cattle; while the towns manufacture many articles, prominent among which the cloth that takes the name of the province (Silesia) and china ware may be mentioned.

The writer has seen the statement that as many as twenty dukes issued coins in this province at one time; however this may have been, it is certain that the people must have had a very much mixed-up currency with a vast amount of small change coined by their own rulers and those of adjoining regions. To even mention the names of these would far exceed our space, but a few names and dates may help us to understand the confusion of the coinage.

Scott's gives but six small coins as having been issued for Silesia, whereas, it is difficult to determine how many varieties were coined. For hundreds of years the mints of Breslau, Glatz, Schweidnitz, Liegnitz and Brieg poured out their small coins by the thousands. In our next we will study some of these as issued by various dukes.

(To be Continued)



**A Fifteen Cent Coin Agitated:** In view of the fact that some agitation has recently been created at Washington in favor of the striking of a coin of the denomination of 15 cents, it may be of interest to state that some years ago this same question was under consideration, but whether any specimens were struck is not known.

Early in 1867 a leading New York newspaper advocated the issue of a new ten-cent coin of nickel and copper. "We are not yet near enough to the specie standard to bring out the silver dime, but a new coin of the same legal value of inferior metals would answer for the present just as well, and, in relieving us of those dirty little bits of paper below the denomination of 25 cents, would be a great improvement in the way of small change. The coin, in being made flatter and broader than our clumsy pieces of the one, two, and five-cent denomination, would afford a margin for a little more ornament." In 1868 Congressman Kelley introduced a bill for a uniform system of small coinage of the denominations of one, three, five and ten-cent pieces of nickel and silver, to be legal tender for one dollar. These coins were to be substituted for the silver, nickel and paper currency under the value of ten cents then in circulation. At the same time, it is said, experiments were being made at the mint with ten and fifteen-cent pieces similar to the five-cent piece at that time current. The issue of these coins was contemplated as a means of withdrawing from circulation all the fractional paper notes below the denomination of twenty-five cents. As a reminder of these experiments we now have the pattern ten-cent piece of 1868. This is of the size of the old-time copper cent of 1857, with the same obverse design as the latter coin, but bearing the date of 1868. The reverse is also similar to that of the cent, but the wreath incloses the words "Ten Cents". This coin is known in both nickel and copper. As pattern coins of the denomination of one, three, five and ten cents were made at the mint in 1868, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a fifteen-cent piece also was made, and it would not occasion much surprise if a specimen came to light.

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**Early Carolina Gold Bullion:** Eleven thousand dollars' worth of gold taken from the mines of Cabarrus County, N. C., is said to have been used in striking United States gold coins in 1804. A bar of silver from the North Carolina mines is said to have been the first smelted from United States ores. It is an interesting fact that the first gold discovered in the United States was found in this county in 1799, and also that North Carolina gold mines were the United States' principal source of supply of the precious metal for many years, and even at the present day are being operated at a profit.

### JULY MINT REPORT.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of July, 1909:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles...	256,925	\$5,138,500.00
Total Gold ...	256,925	\$5,138,500.00
One Cent .....	5,400,000	\$54,000.00
Total Minor...	5,400,000	\$54,000.00
Total Coinage...	5,656,925	\$5,192,500.00

Coinage for Government of Philippine Islands, 324,000 peso pieces.

### TO DEPORT U. S. SILVER.

#### Canadian Banks to do the Work for the Profit of the Dominion Mint.

Recent press dispatches from Ottawa say: "It is said the Dominion Finance Department has approved of a plan submitted by the Canadian Bankers' Association to bar American silver coins from circulation in this country. The work of collecting and deporting such money is to be commenced immediately by the banks.

"It is estimated that in the western provinces of the Dominion at least half the silver in circulation is of United States coinage. The advantage to the Government from replacing American silver with coin of this country means a large increase in seigniorage.

"For the whole country it is estimated that the American silver coin now passing current is from 30 to 40 per cent. of the total silver circulation."

#### The Coin of Sympathy.

Bankrupt in purse, he still could play his part—

No law could touch the gold within his heart,

So on his way right merrily went he;  
Enriched the world with Songs of Sympathy;

Eased others' woes, and silenced their regrets,

And with his coined heart paid all his debts. —JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

### ALUMINUM COINS—FRANCE.

It has been proposed in France to adopt aluminum for the pieces of 10 and 5 centimes (two cents and one cent), which are now made of bronze. The advantages urged are the durability of the metal, its malleability, its metallic sonority and its lightness. Great stress is laid on this last point, which, it is asserted, would enable the small coins to be easily distinguished from silver in the pocket and make it possible to carry them in quantity without being annoyed by the weight.

The Paris mint has already struck a number of five and ten centime pieces of the new metal, and their production is said to be as easy as the striking of copper pieces. The same dies were used as for the copper coins, and the new aluminum ones of 5 and 10 centimes will be exactly of the same size, thickness and design as the old coppers. Of course, they will be very much lighter and will look neater and cleaner. The reign of aluminum may, therefore, begin at any moment.

Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q., has issued a book giving the exact description and illustrating all the varieties known of the province of Nova Scotia tokens, including some not previously published.

A fourpenny piece in England is sometimes jocularly called a "joey". It is said that the coin owes its existence to the pressing insistence of Mr. Hume, whose name was, therefore, made into a nickname for it.—*Exchange*.

Mr. John Selmer, Northport, Washington, writes: "Numismatics is my recreation and you will understand I would not be without THE NUMISMATIST. I would rather pay four or five times its little subscription price than to lose it.





### Canada and United States Using Each Other's Money.

Correspondents in the "New York Times" have recently been discussing the currency and banking of the United States and Canada and the different consideration given United States currency in Canada to that which Canadian currency receives in the United States. Two of the letters on the subject follow:

"Your views upon the question of United States money in Canada are from a mistaken idea of the cause of complaint.

"United States money does not affect Canada's labor market in the least. The cause of complaint is that while we accept your money, out of courtesy, you impolitely refuse ours, except along the boundary line. You know that Canada's banks are stronger, safer, better managed than your own. Yours are all single institutions, and the majority very insignificant and with small capital. Canada possesses thirty-three chartered banks, all strong, with millions in capital and assets, and they maintain 2000 branches in Canada, Mexico, U. S. A., Cuba, British West Indies, and Porto Rico. The strongest bank in the Western Hemisphere is the Bank of Montreal, with \$26,400,000 capital and assets over \$200,000,000. The National Bank of Commerce of New York is your nearest approach to this. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has \$130,000,000 assets. Since 1893 only three Canadian banks have failed. Thanks to the Canadian system not one depositor of the last two lost one cent. Can you say as much for your banks?

"Now in spite of Canada's superiority in banking you refuse to accept our good bills, as safe as those of your Government, and our silver, which is purer than your own. Yet you expect us to accept your bills, your 63-cent cartwheel dollars, your silver, and nickels. Most of the bills are from banks unknown outside of their own country."

"FAIRPLAY."

"Toronto, Ontario, Feb. 12, 1909."

"Your Toronto correspondent, 'Fairplay', might as well, while at it, have

completed his arraignment of us on 'The Money of Canada' by stating the cold truth, that our money goes beyond the border because of its cleanliness (as to paper), and because of confidence in our intention and ability to make good (as to silver 'cartwheels'). Those were the conditions I discovered several years ago on a visit to Canada, and I have no doubt they still obtain.

"I have no excuse to offer for our refusal of Canadian silver this side the line beyond our self-sufficiency. But I do take off my hat in profound respect to Canada's splendid banking system, not surpassed the world over."

"J. W. E."

"New York, Feb. 16, 1909."

### The Lost Art of Piracy.

For centuries pirating was a profitable occupation, and only died out when steam took the place of sails. How completely the sea rover has disappeared is shown by the fact that eight million dollars in gold have been sent out of New York on one steamship without the slightest attempt at secrecy, and without its occurring to any one that the treasure is in the smallest danger from buccaneers during the long voyage to Buenos Ayres.

In actual money value it is probable that the Verdi, which carries this cargo, is the best laden single ship that has ever skirted the South American coast. The coin on board weighs nearly fifteen tons; the cost of sending it to the Argentine is sixty thousand dollars, including insurance, loss of interest in transit, packing, drayage and loss by abrasion. And barring accidents of the sea, those tons of minted gold will be surely delivered to the consignees in the South American city.—*Exchange*.

### Quiet Indeed.

The great politician showed the visitor through his private bank. "What a quiet place," observed the visitor. "You could hear a pin drop."

"No wonder it is quiet," he chuckled. "It is here that I have all my 'hush' money stored."

The great politician winked his eye.



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1909 Convention—Montreal, August 9 to 14.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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## THE A. N. A.'S FIRST SECRETARY.

One of the most welcome applications the A. N. A. has ever received is that of Mr. Charles C. Tatman, Worcester, Mass., published this month. Mr. Tatman was one of the most active in the organization of the A. N. A. and was its first secretary, serving until June, 1892, when he resigned to make an European trip. A brief biography of Mr. Tatman is found in THE NUMISMATIST for July, 1892. The editor at that time said:

"Mr. C. C. Tatman weighs 160 pounds and is 5 feet 11 inches in height physically and 11 feet 5 inches in stature in the American Numismatic Association."

May he be as interested and active with us to-day as he was during the early days of the A. N. A.

## JULY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AUGUST 1.

John A. Klemann, Ernest J. Clegg, Hillyer Ryder, C. J. Verconter, John Kerr, Lloyd M. White, Howard H. Martin, Burton C. DeWitte, John Selmer, Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Edgar H. Nolan, Mrs. Thomas L. Elder, David Ritchie Lewis, Edwin N. Stroupe, Sydney P. Noe, Mrs. Henry Chapman, Louis Masson, Narcisse Gagnon, Mrs. B. Max Mehl, Mrs. A. B. Coover, C. V. Jacobs.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to October 1 they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the October number:

Applicants.	Proposed by
Will H. Harding, Johnstown, Ohio.....	William A. Ashbrook, J. M. Henderson.
William Ellis, 1239 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Stephen K. Nagy, John W. Haseltine.
William C. Voegel, 48 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Herbert Niklewicz, F. G. Duffield.
Charles C. Tatman, 900 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.....	Elmer S. Sears, F. G. Duffield.
Alfred F. White, 27 Thames St., New York, N. Y.....	Edgar H. Adams, F. G. Duffield.
F. N. Webster, 536 Concord Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.....	W. O. Staab, Fred Michaels.
F. H. Stewart, 154 Ransom St., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	H. K. Dean, Henry C. Post.
Charles Morris, 4429 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	Ben G. Green Virgil M. Brand.

Anything pertaining to the Association and intended for the Convention that can reach Montreal by the morning of Friday, August 13th, should be addressed to Frank G. Duffield, general secretary, St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, Canada.

*F. G. Duffield.*

General Secretary.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29, 1909.

50c.

A MEMBERSHIP IN THE  
American Numismatic Association  
And "The Numismatist" to  
January 1910

50c.





Lyman H. Low, New York, announces in this issue an important sale for the near future.

R. L. Deitrick, Loraine, Va., has issued a new edition of "Deitrick's Standard Paper Money Catalogue."

Hustling B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, says he makes the so-called dull season a busy one by advertising. Let your eyes fall on his half page card.

Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., has announced that Part II of the Appleton Collection will be sold during September. Catalogues will be mailed about September 1.

Walter S. Chattin has issued an announcement of the opening of his new store, 266 South 11th, street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the sale of coins, antiques and novelties in jewelry.

Fixed Catalogue No. 10 has just been issued by the St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company. It offers a good selection of interesting lots in various metals and from almost every series.

Arnold & Co., Providence, R. I., are now distributing to their friends and customers a new type metal card bearing their imprint. The issue comprises: 10 in sterling silver, 925 aluminum, 100 copper and 100 red wood fibre.

Among the dealers who have advised THE NUMISMATIST that they will attend the A. N. A. Convention are Messrs. J. W. Scott, New York; S. H. Chapman and Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, and Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.

The reminiscent Mr. Low, says "How things do change, the despised series of to-day may be the prizes of days soon to come." Of the Pelican Company \$2½ in brass, which sold for \$105 at the Zebriskie sale, he says "My recollections are that I sold this piece some years ago for less than a dollar. Some years ago I bought a Massachusetts and California \$5 in copper. It was not in very good condition. Within the past ten years I put it in one of my sales, it sold for about 75 cents. The purchaser sold it last winter for \$150."

J. W. Scott, of New York, making editorial reference to the advance in stamp values, continues: "Coin collecting is equally profitable if really good pieces are purchased. As an example in this line we have in mind a retired merchant who took up coin collecting, as he told us, to keep himself out of mischief. In a space of ten years he invested about ten thousand dollars in fine coins. After his death his widow realized nearly ninety thousand dollars for the collection which was sold at auction in different cities. The man who wants to make money out of coins or stamps must buy the best. It is always a better investment to pay double price for a really good thing than to buy common articles at bargain rates. There is always a market for the best. Ordinary articles are always in the market and can frequently be bought very cheap. But low quotations carry the market down to a new level, while high prices set a mark which every intelligent buyer knows he will have to exceed to secure a like specimen and that the longer he waits the more he will have to pay."

## THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



President,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,  
HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

Address all communications to the  
Secretary, 89 North Oxford Street,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meets Second Friday of each month,  
7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th  
Street and 6th Avenue.

Eighth Regular Meeting, July 9, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Barnet, Clark, Eaton, Elder, Frey, Hayes, Higgins, Kennedy, Kohler, De Lagerberg, Lindenberg, Nagy, Niklewicz, Osborn, Podhaiski, Raymond, Ryder, Scott, Smith, Webster, Weil, White, Wilson.

President Higgins called the meeting to order at 9 P. M. He remarked at length upon A. N. A. politics and the probable success of the Club's nominees at the Montreal Convention. He then discoursed upon the limitations of the Club's usefulness and as to the serious and non-serious collector. "The true numismatist, serious, from the standpoint of the library. On the other hand, the new collector, like ourselves when boys, delighted with our cigar box of old coins—hundreds of grown collectors never pass beyond the cigar box stage. We seek to see new societies formed, the great numismatic need of collectors in this country. There is a great absence of contact among New York collectors, which contact our Club is trying to effect. We are trying to erect a standard." He alluded to the magnificent institution, the A. N. S., and likened it to a magnificent safe, containing one of the finest collections in the world. As to the A. N. A., he spoke of its great number of imaginary collectors of the non-serious class; although a large number take the numismatic publications of Europe and some belong to European societies. He said many of the nobility of Europe are ardent numismatists.

"The question arises, shall the A. N. A. become a great numismatic and learned body for America, or be as heretofore a large body of collectors of the non-serious class, grown collectors still in the "cigar box of old coins" stage, with a limited number of true numismatists, those of the serious class, sitting back and merely looking on? Shall we become numismatists or remain puerile collectors?"

Messrs. H. J. Osborn, 54 Park Avenue, Passaic, N. J.; Dr. Macon Webster, 25 Broad Street, New York City, and Alfred J. White, 27 Thames Street, New York City, were made members.

Mr. Wilson, of Montreal, remarked as to the political situation there.

Mr. Niklewicz, the secretary, strongly urged the co-operation of the Club's members in his efforts to make reports of the Club's meetings interesting and valuable reading; that members give him full and detailed descriptions of exhibits, with devices, legends in full and history, and, if possible, good rubbings or photographs for illustration in *THE NUMISMATIST* and *Mehl's Monthly*. He highly praised Mr. Mehl's kindness and good offices for the club in printing full reports of our meetings.

At President Higgins' suggestion, the club voted its thanks to Mr. Mehl for so kindly publishing full reports of its meetings. As at the next stated meeting of the club, August 13, many members would be in Montreal, it was decided to hold next club meeting on the third Friday, August 20.

Mr. White, who is producing "Coins of the World," a manual of current coins and values for bankers and numismatists, with an account of ancient coins, exhibited

sample pages and beautiful half-tone illustrations in *fac simile* from photographs to be used in the book.

Some exhibits are as follows:

Mr. Adams—One of the rarest silver pattern dollars issued at the U. S. Mint; designed by George T. Morgan, a Mint engraver. Obverse: Handsome head of Liberty to right, with flowing hair bound behind with band inscribed LIBERTY. U. S. shields in ears as ear-rings. Around, thirteen stars and E. PLUIBUS UNUM. Below, 1882. Reverse: Standing eagle with wings partly open. In talons, three arrows and olive branch. Around, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.\* ONE DOLLAR. This dollar, in silver, was unknown to Dr. R. C. Davis, the "pattern" expert, whose list appeared some years ago in the "Coin Collectors' Journal."

Also pattern 20 cents, in nickel. Obverse: Seated female to left. Sea in distance, with steamship. 1875. Reverse: The adopted die of the year. Davis did not know of this design in nickel. The coin is of extreme rarity.

Mr. Imhoff (by Mr. Adams)—A very interesting siege piece, silver, circular, struck at the siege of Zara, 1813, in one of the Napoleonic campaigns. Obverse: In centre of a smooth field a small crowned eagle, on one side of which ZARA; on other side of eagle, 1813. Reverse: Small diamond stamp, inscribed 20Z. 9F. 20C. (2 ounces, 9 francs, 20 centimes).

Mr. Nagy—Unique gold bar of Brazil, of Don Juan, Prince Regent, 1799-1817. *Barrinhas de ouro*, or "Bar of Gold." (Described and illustrated in July NUMISMATIST.)

Mr. Ryder—One-cent and five-cent nickel ring patterns, 1885, excessively rare, extremely fine. But one other set known in proof condition.

### IN POLITICS. APROPOS A. N. A.

His days were joyous and serene, his life was pure, his record clean; folks named their children after him, and he was in the social swim; ambitious lads would say: "I plan to be just such a worthy man!" But in the fullness of his years, the tempter whispered in his ears, and begged that he would make the race for county judge, or some such place. And so he yielded to his fate, and came forth as a candidate. The night before election day they found him lying, cold and gray, the deadest man in all the land, this message in his icy hand: "The papers that opposed my race have brought me into deep disgrace; I find that I'm a fiend unloosed; I robbed a widow's chicken roost, and stole an orphan's Easter egg, and swiped a soldier's wooden leg. I bilked a heathen of his joss, and later kidnapped Charlie Ross; I learn, with something like alarm, that I designed the Guinness farm, and also, with excessive grief, that Black Hand cohorts call me chief. I thought myself a decent man, whose record all the world might scan; but now, alas! too late, I see that all the depths of infamy have soiled me with their reeking shame, and so it's time to quit the game."

WALT MASON.

### GOVERNMENT ASSAYING AT A. Y. P. E.

For the first time in the history of expositions the Government has established an assay office at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in the Treasury section of the Government Building. Gold is received and assayed and paid for on the grounds. The process of making gold bricks with actual gold is one of the features of the Treasury exhibit. Alaskan gold is bought, assayed and used in this section.

Within forty days from the opening of the Exposition, the attendance had passed the million mark. Since the first of July there has been a decided increase in the daily number of visitors.



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7-P

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8-tf-C

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8-4-P

FREE—Rare coin, over 100 years old; send 6 cents for mailing. Louis Bohn, Jr., Coe Block, Crafton Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
8-3-C

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9

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SANTA ANA, Cal., July 26, 1909.

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will be issued in a few days. If not on our mailing list, write us and we will gladly place you there and send you our auction catalogues and price lists as they are issued. We have recently purchased several fine collections, and would be glad to receive your want-list of coins. We have at all times a fine stock of coins, Indian relics, old fire arms, etc., and are always in the market for any desirable items in the above lines.

Our store is centrally located in St. Louis and when visiting our city we are always pleased to see members of the collecting fraternity.

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# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXII

SEPT.—OCT., 1909

Nos. 9-10

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION AT MONTREAL

### A Great Success—Large Attendance.



THE 1909 Convention of the American Numismatic Association, held at Montreal August 9th to 14th, with attending entertainment that led to the City of Quebec, and with so much of interest for sight seeing that some members prolonged their stay until the following week, was the largest and most enjoyable convention the A. N. A. has ever held.

The attendance and representation by proxy indicated a far greater interest in the work of the Association than was ever before manifested. Over fifty members were present and about four hundred and fifty were represented by proxy.

The industrious canvass made by the candidates for the office of President and appertaining literature that was mailed to the members in advance of the convention produced a general interest and closely defined influences for the respective candidates, making a political situation that required tact and diplomacy by the agents of peace in their successful good efforts for harmony, but occupying much time that would have otherwise been given to serious numismatic discussions.

With the unanimous election of Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio, as President, some have asked the question: "What was all the political commotion about any way?" Characteristics in "the political commotion" that were neither wholesome or invited did their part in making the interest so general and the result so decisive.

Before the first session of the convention was held, it was evident that Doctor Henderson and his supporters held a very large majority of the proxies. Anything they desired could have been accomplished had they made use of their strength. Several conferences were held between representatives of both sides in the hope of adjusting the matters in dispute and keeping politics from the floor of the convention, and this was successful after the session of Tuesday morning. Everything was not settled as everybody would have had it, but the result will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the majority of the members.

The one thing upon which all agreed was that the local committee knew how to entertain visitors. This committee was composed of Messrs. Ludger Gravel, P. O. Tremblay and James Reid. All three were zealous and active for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors and were ably assisted by various members in Montreal and Quebec.

Headquarters were at the Saint Lawrence Hall Hotel, and as each member arrived he was presented with a neat badge and a special souvenir copy of the convention program. The badge bore, on a white background, the arms of the City of Montreal in copper bronze, surrounding in blue letters: American Numismatic Association | Convention | 1909, and with ribbons attached to represent gold and silver.

Those attending the convention were: E. H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Everett Alden, Torrington, Conn.; Chas. E. Belanger, Montreal; A. J. Boucher, Montreal; P. N. Breton, Montreal; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. E. G. Corteau, St. Jacques, Que.; Rev. Fr. Cyprien, Montreal; Rev. Fr. Donat, Montreal; Rev. Abbe Dubois, Montreal; F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.; Thos. L. Elder, New York, N. Y.; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; Ludger Gravel, Montreal; Ben. G. Green, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Columbus, O.; Frank C. Higgins, New York, N. Y.; R. James, Montreal; Dr. W. J. Kerr, Montreal; Rud. Kohler, New York, N. Y.; J. O. Labrecque, Montreal; Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.; Louis Masson, Montreal; N. Macfarlane, Montreal; John McBean, Lancaster, Ont.; R. W. McLachlan, Montreal; H. Melancon, Ottawa, Ont.; Victor Morin, Montreal; Jos. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.; S. K. Nagy, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Parent, Montreal; R. Allan Phillips, Montreal; Wm. Poillon, New York, N. Y.; Adolphe Renaud, Montreal; James Reid, Montreal; R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C.; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.; Cyrille Tessier, Quebec, Que.; P. O. Tremblay, Montreal; D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.; Thos. Wilson, Montreal; Wm. W. C. Wilson, Montreal; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. B. P. Wright, Watertown, N. Y.; Farran Zerbe and Mrs. Zerbe, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monday was a day of introductions and greetings with many star chamber sessions by political and social advocates. The Board of Governors held a meeting during the afternoon.

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### MONDAY EVENING'S SMOKER

An enjoyable smoker was held in one of the parlors of the Saint Lawrence Hall, Monday evening. Mr. P. N. Breton presided over the good natured assemblage. There was no set program, impromptu responses kept all entertained until near eleven o'clock. An enjoyable feature was the singing of several songs in French by Mr. Gravel. Mr. S. H. Chapman gave an entertaining account of how he purchased an elaborate gold ear-ring from a peasant while traveling in Greece, and several months later discovered its mate in the British Museum. Mr. E. S. Sears entertained the members with several recitations, humorous and otherwise. Refreshments were served in an adjoining room.

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### TUESDAY'S BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

On Tuesday morning a special trolley car, as on each succeeding morning during the Convention, conveyed the party to the Jacques-Cartier Normal School where the sessions were held. As we approached the spacious grounds in the center of which is the fine school structure, a beacon of welcome produced a throb of patriotism for all. Three nations were represented in the party—Great Britain, United States and France—the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, and the Tri-color waved from as many high poles at the entrance to the building.

The 1909 session of the American Numismatic Association was called to order by President Zerbe, at ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 10, at Jacques-Cartier Normal School. Mr. P. O. Tremblay, of the entertainment committee, on behalf of the Montreal members, welcomed the visitors in the following words:





*Phot. by J. G. Dumes  
Montreal*

A. N. A. CONVENTION PARTY AT HOTEL BUREAU, BOUT DE L'IL E. P. Q., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1909

## ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MR. P. O. TREMBLAY

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the American Numismatic Association:

It is a real pleasure to me as second Vice-President and as a member of the Reception Committee to extend to you all in behalf of our local members a most warm and hearty welcome to our City of Montreal.

That the first convention held in this Province will be a success we have no doubt, when we look at the eminent and learned men that come from all parts of the United States and Canada to work together to study the greatest of sciences, the science of numismatics, which involves so many interesting and historical subjects.

The committee in charge of the program will do their best to entertain you between the business sessions we will have. On account of the limited time, we have selected only a few of our historical places and we hope that your visit to them will be enjoyable. We also have a trip to old Quebec, the historical city of Canada, unique for its remarkable sites. Ladies and gentlemen, we feel proud and honored by your presence with us and we hope that peace and harmony will ever reign in our ranks, as it is on these conditions only that our grand and beloved Association will continue to develop and to prosper, which from its humble beginning has now attained such a prominent place in the numismatic world, due mostly at first to the efforts and perseverance of one to whose memory I bow with respect, the late good and kind-hearted Doctor Heath. He was also the founder of THE NUMISMATIST (the best tonic for coin collectors) and which became with time our official organ; and when the A. N. A. comes back to Montreal, we wish then to present you with fifty more students to the science of numismatics. Again, ladies and gentlemen, we wish you one and all a most sincere welcome, welcome, welcome.

President Zerbe responded, expressing appreciation for the reception and elegant entertainment that was being provided.

Mr. Ludger Gravel, chairman of the reception committee, then introduced Montreal's Acting Mayor, M. Major, who made an address of welcome on behalf of the city. Mr. F. C. Higgins responded to the welcome from the city of Montreal.

The President then stated that before any business could be considered it should be ascertained if a quorum, as required by the Constitution, was represented, and as it was parliamentary and the custom of the A. N. A. that the President appoint a committee for this purpose, he named Messrs. D. A. Williams, Howland Wood and E. S. Sears, a committee on credentials. Led by Mr. P. N. Breton and championed by Mr. F. C. Higgins, a protest was made against the appointment of this committee. In the warm discussion that followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Breton, Williams, Henderson, Wilson, Higgins, Adams, Sears, McBean and others, it was disclosed that the protest was not against the committee named, but had for its purpose the ignoring of the Constitution by eliminating all mail ballots and proxies and that only members present be entitled to vote. Various motions were offered but as none would be entertained by the Chair previous to the report of a quorum, it was soon understood that the Constitution's requirements would be adhered to. Mr. Breton asked that his objection to the appointment of this committee by the President be recorded. The committee collected the proxies and proceeded to prepare a report.

After the committee retired the following papers, which had been specially prepared for the Convention, were read by Mr. S. Hudson Chapman: "A Treasure-House of History—The British Museum—150th Anniversary—Origin and Growth," by J. de Lagerberg. "The Gold and Silver Question as Viewed from a Study of Its Numismatic History Among the Greeks and Romans—An Aftermath," by Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, D. D., LL. D. These papers will be published in THE NUMISMATIST.

At noon the Committee on Credentials announced that it would not be able to present its report for some time, and, in order that the program for the afternoon might be carried out it was decided to wait until Thursday morning (the next business session) before receiving the report.

## SIGHTSEEING TRIP AND DINNER AT BOUT DE L'ISLE

Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, the party left headquarters in a body for pleasure and sightseeing. The first stop was at the Bank of Montreal. The present bank occupies a site adjoining that of the original one portrayed on the Bank of Montreal pennies and half-pennies. This is one of the strongest financial institutions in America. Its fine Corinthian structure looks



Dr. J. M. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT-ELECT

like the spirit of Ancient Greece among the modern edifices by which it is surrounded.

The next stop was at Notre Dame de Montreal, which faces the Place d'Armes. The interior, with its great breadth, its rich decorations and its great tiers of galleries, is most impressive. The Grand Altar is a magnificent piece of work from an artistic point of view. As a special favor to our members, and one seldom granted to visitors, the altars were illuminated during our visit.

A short stop was made at Notre Dame de Pitie, and then the party pro-



ceeded to the City Hall, where a few minutes' rest was taken in the City Council chamber.

The Chateau de Ramezay was next visited. This is the home of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and is full of Canadian historical treasures. Here each member was presented with a medal issued by the Society, the ladies receiving trays as souvenirs.

Notre Dame de Bonsecours was the next stop. Historically, this is the most attractive of the local churches except Notre Dame. From the tower of the church a magnificent view of the harbor was obtained by the party.

At 4.30 a special car was taken for Bout de l'Isle, about fifteen miles distant, which was reached about six o'clock. A photograph of the party was taken on our arrival. At 6.15, standing on the porch of the Hotel Bureau, with the Isle Bourbon in plain view, Mr. P. N. Breton delivered an address on the Bout de l'Isle bridge tokens. Three bridges were built to connect the Island of Montreal with the mainland. An interesting description of these tokens is given in Mr. Breton's work on "Coins and Tokens of Canada," an autograph copy of which he presented to each visitor.

The dinner which followed, tendered us by the Montreal members at the Hotel Bureau, was one of the most enjoyable features of the week, a specially printed menu being among the prized souvenirs. Mr. James Reid presided and the oral feast that followed was introduced by a toast to His Majesty the King, and President Taft, following this, all sang "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The toasts that followed were:

"Our Guests, God Bless Them," by Mr. Breton. Responses by President Zerbe and Mr. F. C. Higgins.

"Our Hosts," by President Zerbe. Responded to by Mr. Ludger Gravel.

"To the Ladies," by Mr. R. W. McLachlan. Responses by Messrs. Howland Wood, T. L. Elder and D. A. Williams.

"To the Montreal Press," by Mr. Gravel. Responses by Mr. Chasse of "La Patrie," Mr. Mousseau of "La Canadian," and Mr. Richards of "The Gazette."

"To the Reception Committee," by Mr. Breton. Responded to by everybody singing "For They are Jolly Good Fellows."

The program called for a stop at Dominion Park on the way returning to the city, but owing to an accident, the street car service was very slow and the stop was omitted. Headquarters was reached about midnight.

### WEDNESDAY—PUBLIC EXHIBITION AND LECTURE

Wednesday was public exhibition day. Although the attendance by the public was not as large as had been expected, the display was fully up to that of previous conventions, and was especially rich in paper money.

Following were the exhibits:

By Abbe Dubois—Several examples of early Canadian bibliography and early almanacs, including the first one printed in Montreal; early card money of Canada; fine specimens of early Indian work, belts, etc.; Indian wampum.

By Rev. Fr. Cyprien—The only known existing copy of the earliest Quebec Catechism; the first book printed in Canada in the Indian tongue; perfect specimens of the wampum belt.

By E. H. Adams—The original plaster cast model of the Liberty head, by Mr. Victor D. Brenner, suggested as a new design for the U. S. silver coins.

By the A. N. A.—The letter of acceptance of Honorary Membership in the Association by His Majesty, Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy.

By Howland Wood—Case of Mohammedan coins from the earliest issues down to the present time; a complete set of Bryan dollars in silver.

By Theo. E. Leon—A complete set of U. S. gold dollars; a collection of early Canadian military buttons.

By Dr. E. G. Corteau—A collection of military medals.

By J. C. Lighthouse (through Dr. J. M. Henderson)—A complete collection of portrait medals of the Popes, 215 in gold finish and 15 in bronze.

By S. K. Nagy—Wass, Molitor & Co., \$50 slug; unique gold bar of Brazil, of Don Juan, Prince Regent, 1799-1817.



#### MR. LUDGER GRAVEL

Chairman of the Reception Committee and the convention's most active host. An honored member and Librarian-elect of the A. N. A.

Mr. Gravel is one of Montreal's most prominent and progressive citizens. He is prominently mentioned as the future Mayor of his city. He conducts a large wholesale and retail business for the distribution of hardware and specialties, with patrons in all parts of Canada. An affable gentleman that makes sunshine all around him.



By Ben G. Green—Every denomination of encased postage stamps.

By S. H. Chapman—Early Scotch and English coins; a collection of Ancient Greek and Roman coins, and the specimens illustrating his lecture "Coin Cities of Southern Italy."

By Henry Chapman—A remarkable collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins in gold and silver.

By H. O. Granberg—A case of gold nuggets, quartz, etc.; four cases of early U. S. greenbacks, Treasury notes, etc., including some freak bills with one denomination on the obverse and a different denomination on the reverse.

By Farran Zerbe—Collection of old bank notes; Colonial, "Wild Cat" and early U. S. Government issues; Oriental coins; and educational money specimens.

In the evening Mr. S. H. Chapman gave an entertaining lecture in the lecture hall of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School on "Coin Cities of Southern Italy," illustrated by stereopticon views. Mr. Chapman took his audience over the sites of the ten great cities of the fourth and fifth centuries B. C., giving views of present-day scenery, of ancient ruins, of the sculptures preserved in the museums, and of the coins of the period.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. James Reid, expressing the appreciation of the audience.

## THURSDAY'S PROGRAM

The second day's business session was opened at 10.30 Thursday morning.

The Committee on Credentials presented its report, which showed that 447 were represented by proxy. Proxies were held as follows:

J. Everett Alden .....	1	S. H. Chapman .....	2
Ben. G. Green .....	19	F. G. Duffield .....	76
Jos. C. Mitchelson .....	2	Farran Zerbe .....	75
E. H. Adams .....	2	Dr. J. M. Henderson .....	205
E. S. Sears .....	4	Howland Wood .....	12
H. O. Granberg .....	1	Thos. L. Elder .....	1
Theo. E. Leon .....	3	Frank C. Higgins .....	34
P. O. Tremblay .....	3	S. K. Nagy .....	2
Henry Chapman .....	4	R. W. McLachlan .....	1

The presence of a quorum being determined, President Zerbe declared the convention in session and proceeded to deliver the following address:

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the American Numismatic Association:

We are now assembled under the most notable circumstances that our Association has known. That the American Numismatic Association is among the world's leaders in its class, we have had many evidences from abroad during the past few months; that our position in America is a distinguished one (when I say America, I do not mean the United States, I mean all America), could not be more clearly defined than in the interest and the rivalry to be honored with our offices that has preceded this convention. We have been entered and hold our place in the published directories of learned societies, applauded from abroad and honored at home.

We now meet under unusual conditions, our members from the States have been welcomed and are being entertained by our members in a sister nation,—our first convention outside of the United States,—but we are not in a country foreign to us, our membership, our interests and our hearts make the United States and Canada a combination of two great nations into one power for the advancement of numismatics.

Anticipating the reports of our officers and committees, the year has been one of work and achievements. We have to-day the largest membership in our history. To increase our membership this year required earnest efforts, for the reason that we are now working under an increased annual dues and that the large acquisition to membership during the previous year contained many not directly interested in our subject and which promised and produced a good number that did not continue with us. That we show an increased membership is largely due to the good work of two of our Montreal members, Messrs. Tremblay and Breton.

Notable local numismatic societies organized during the year are the New York Numismatic Club, of New York City; the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, with headquarters in Pittsburg; and the Western Michigan Numismatic Society, with headquarters in Grand Rapids.

The entertainment given the A. N. A. following the last convention by the American Numismatic Society in New York, and that that Society has extended to us a welcome and the use of its building should we hold a convention next year in New York City, is an appreciated mutuality of interests that I trust will continue and increase until before long the widely scattered membership of the A. N. A. will find in the fine building and great collection and library of the A. N. S. a repository for notable numismatic specimens and books which condition may prompt or make possible for gift or bequest, and to be installed as a lasting memento to the donors.

Medallic art has been encouraged and employed with increased and deserving appreciation during the year. It is pleasing to note that none have been more honored than our member, sculptor artist Victor D. Brenner, who is now the acknowledged foremost medallist in America.

The acceptance of Honorary Membership by His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy, is an honor that is far reaching in its influence, as it stamps the A. N. A. worthy and meriting recognition from the highest personages.

For the third time in successive years your Association has been honored by one of its members being appointed by the President of the United States to serve on the Annual Assay Commission. Your member on this year's Commission earnestly employed the opportunity to recommend a greater interest and support for the national numismatic collection.



An International Numismatic Congress, the third to be held, will assemble in Brussels, Belgium, in June of next year. In the committees appointed for the United States and Canada your Association is largely represented. This Congress will be a beneficent influence for the science of numismatics for many years, and our Association should, through its members individually and by a special commission, not only be represented by attendance at the Congress, but by papers and exhibits.

Our official publication, *THE NUMISMATIST*, by its typographical improvement and the quality of its articles is meeting with success in its efforts for a recognized place among general high class literature. Greater improvements in our publication are hoped for and desired, but with the financial support it is now receiving, this cannot be promised for the immediate future. The Editor and Publisher is grateful for the valuable assistance he has received from the Associate Editors and many contributors.

Material for a portrait and biographical album of our members has been in process of acquirement during recent months. I am anxious to see this made as



L'ABBE NAZ. DUBOIS

Principal of Jacques-Cartier Normal School, Montreal. From Abbe Dubois the A. N. A. has received much for which it is grateful. Through his courtesy the fine appointed building of the institution of which he is the head was placed at our disposal for business, lecture and exhibition sessions, and he in various ways contributed to the pleasures of the meeting.

He is one of those lovable characters—to know is but to win your heart—that is best serving mankind by imparting righteousness and knowledge to youth. The A. N. A. is honored in having him for a member.



complete as possible, and believe by the time we again meet it will be ready for our inspection.

The Administration is grateful for the hearty support it has had from the officers and members. Particular mention is deserved by Mr. Frank G. Duffield, who has faithfully and promptly performed the many time-consuming duties of the office of General Secretary. Mr. A. J. de Lagerberg, as Chairman of the Committee on Publication, has rendered valuable service for our advancement.

I could continue with particular references to phases and individuals that have contributed to our year's work, but I believe all are familiar with them and acknowledge the appreciation they deserve. A subject, which by agitation in recent weeks, that may seem pertinent for reference, I consider lost in that spirit which should actuate all of us, let us proceed with the work of the convention invoking the influences of fraternity that make possible the great brotherhood of man, forgetting the yesterday if need be, and make our to-day that which we believe will be for the best interests, continued progression and honored perpetuation of our beloved Association.

Reports from the officers and committees were then called for.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I herewith submit to you my report as General Secretary.

Total number of members reported at last convention, 6 honorary and 556 active members. The number of members admitted from September 29, 1909, to December 31, 1909, was 3 honorary and 26 active members.

Number of members January 1, 1909..... 575

Of whom all but 4 were in good standing.

Admitted from January 1 to August 2, 1909..... 146

Aggregate ..... 721

The losses have been:

By death ..... 2

By resignation ..... 24

Dropped for non-payment of dues ..... 74

Total losses ..... 100

Leaving a total membership (active) August 6 of 621, of which number 615 are paid to the end of the current year and the dues of 6 expire between now and December 31.

One new honorary member has been added during the year.

During the year we have lost by death only 2 members—R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, Quebec, and William Goodhugh, of Montreal. Although Mr. Goodhugh died last year, it was not reported until this year.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD, *General Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Received from Howland Wood, ex-Secretary .....\$ 29.43

Received from F. G. Duffield, Secretary ..... 139.19

\$168.62

Paid as per vouchers herewith—

F. G. Duffield, account postage, &c. .... 53.30

Fosnot & Williams Co., account printing ..... 40.25

Howland Wood, account seal, &c. .... 3.00

Farran Zerbe, account subscriptions for honorary members .... 12.50

Record Publishing Co., account printing ..... 20.00

A. B. Coover, account album ..... 25.00

\$154.05

Balance in hand ..... \$14.57

Baltimore, Md., August 2, 1909.

D. A. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

President Zerbe reported for the Librarian as follows:

At our last convention I suggested that a Librarian be selected so that the library be located accessible to the Editor of our official organ, THE NUMISMATIST. This was not only with the purpose, that the library as a source of reference for the Editor might serve a greater portion of our members than in the past, but also that through various contributions and exchanges that could be obtained by THE NUMISMATIST it should eventually grow to a proportion and reference value to be circulated by mail. At my suggestion, my brother J. L. Zerbe was elected Librarian. It was then anticipated that my brother would be located with me in Philadelphia, unexpected developments has made the change of residence of my brother uncertain and it was not until recent months that Mr. Ben. G. Green, who had for many years been our efficient Librarian, was requested to ship the library. The books, packed in two cases, were forwarded by express, one of the cases was lost in transit. The express company has for several weeks been trying to find the missing case; just previous to leaving for the convention I was advised that it had been located and was now ready for delivery. For these reasons the library has not been of service to our members this year.

It has been brought to my notice that my purposes for the improvement and use

of the library has been interpreted as with a selfish motive, which it should not be, for the reason that I have in my personal library every book of reference value that the A. N. A. library contains. I now ask that a Librarian be selected without consideration for *THE NUMISMATIST*.

#### REPORT OF CHAIRMAN PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association.

Ladies and Gentlemen: As Chairman of the Committee on Publication of the American Numismatic Association, I take pleasure—in response to our President's wishes—to report as follows:

Seven months have passed since the honor of Chairman of the Committee on Publication was conferred on me. I am proud to say that it seems to me, as if the publication of *THE NUMISMATIST* in this comparatively short time has advanced—through its able editor and co-workers—to a standard well worthy of its purposes and to the honor of our Association. With such names as Adams, Gnechi, Haseltine, Hassler, Higgins, Wood, Zerbe, etc., etc., why! How could it be otherwise?

To-day this is an established fact, but—I quote an expression of our President in the April *NUMISMATIST*, 1908—"We need and desire the personal interest of every Numismatic worthy in the United States, and Canada, and we cannot command or hold that interest—so essential for our success—without equal benefits and participation for all." We want your support.

Every library would be glad to receive our publication if it was complimentary. I urge members to solicit their home libraries to subscribe, and if they will not, then our members pay for a complimentary subscription to their home library. In this way we spread the Numismatic science and bring our Association to the attention of others in a dignified way.

*THE NUMISMATIST* has as yet not received the financial nourishment to approach its ideals—but I trust when it enters on its quarter century issue, three years hence, it will then be the great publication we desire.

Yours respectfully,

J. DE LAGERBERG, *Chairman*.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 2, 1909.

#### REPORT OF COINAGE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

To the American Numismatic Association:

When the matter of communicating with the authorities at Washington in the matter of new coinage designs for the United States was taken up by the Chairman of this Committee, it was found that several members of the Committee, including Mr. Heaton and Doctor Waitt, of Boston, were absent from their homes and could not be easily reached. So, in order to return to you a report for this convention, it was found that our communication with President Taft was somewhat belated. We herewith beg to offer you a copy of our letter to him, under date of July 26th, last, together with his reply, made through Mr. Charles D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, July 26, 1909.

To His Excellency, William H. Taft,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

As Chairman of a Committee on new coinage designs, of the American Numismatic Association, I am taking it upon myself to write to inquire whether or not any legislation may be expected in the near future with a view to changing the present designs of the half dollar, quarter, dime and nickel. The present designs, it has been the opinion of the leading numismatists, are inartistic and unsuitable. While the collectors are grateful for the news of the issuance in the near future of the Lincoln cent, they are hoping that steps will be taken soon which will result in an entirely new set of United States silver and nickel coins. As I have a report to make at the next national convention of the above Association, to be held at Montreal, Que., August 9th to 14th, next, I should greatly appreciate your advice on the above subject. I am, believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) THOMAS L. ELDER,  
*Chairman of the Committee.*



Mr. Norton's reply follows:

Treasury Department,  
Washington, July 30, 1909.

Mr. Thomas L. Elder,  
32 E. 23rd Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Your letter of the 26th instant, addressed to the President, inquiring whether any legislation may be expected within the near future with a view to changing the present designs of the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime, and the five-cent nickel piece, has been referred to this Department.

In reply you are respectfully informed that under the act of September 26, 1890, the present design of the five-cent nickel piece, which was adopted in 1883, can now be changed, a period of twenty-five years having elapsed since its adoption.

Under the act referred to, no change can be made in the design of the half dollar, the quarter dollar, or the dime, without legislation by Congress, until 1917, the present designs of these pieces having been adopted in 1892.

At the present time, it is not possible to state whether any legislation by Congress may be expected in the near future, relative to changes in the designs of the half and quarter dollar, and the dime.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) CHARLES D. NORTON,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

Our Committee feels that while at present the coins of our country are not what they should be artistically, and that while the new incuse types of gold coins are unsatisfactory, inartistic and unsightly, that the recent agitation of this subject has brought about some reforms in the new St. Gaudens types and the Lincoln cent, which are in a degree encouraging. As the present nickel piece may now be changed without act of law, that piece should be given especial attention. We believe that by keeping this matter constantly before the public and officials that a sentiment may be aroused which will result in legislative action and more artistic coins. We trust that President Taft may take as much interest in this matter as did Mr. Roosevelt, to whom great credit is due for his attention to the subject of our coinage.

Yours respectfully,  
S. HUDSON CHAPMAN,  
*Secretary.*

THOMAS L. ELDER,  
*Chairman.*

Following the report of this Committee Mr. E. H. Adams gave some interesting information about designs that had been considered for the five-cent piece.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INCORPORATION

We, a majority of the Committee on the subject of incorporation of the American Numismatic Association, having examined various propositions, have come to the conclusion that a United States Federal Charter, secured at Washington, D. C., would be the most commendable if we were possessed of such a Constitution as would adequately support it.

We fear, however, that the Constitution and By-Laws of the A. N. A. will have to be brought into conformity with serious Parliamentary usage before such a step can be considered.

FRANK C. HIGGINS, *Chairman.*  
R. W. McLACHLAN.

Commenting on this report, President Zerbe stated that the A. N. A. had a Constitution and By-Laws that was in conformity with serious Parliamentary usages, and that the suggestion that a revision be made in advance of obtaining a charter was placing the cart before the horse. If we incorporate, it should be under the most favorable conditions and to serve us so that we may meet anywhere in the United States or Canada; and any revision of the Constitution and By-Laws for charter purposes cannot be made until we know what may be required by the articles of incorporation we may decide most acceptable for our requirements.

(Continued on Page 278.)

## 1909 CENT VARIETIES

**"V. D. B." Removed—Comments  
and Criticism, Impetus  
to Numismatics.**



OME day in the far distant future the numismatist may occasionally have to answer: "Say, Mister, how much will you give me for one of those rare Lincoln cents made away back in 1909 when the United States were in America,—it's the rare kind with V. D. B. on it?" But to-day, and for untold days, so frequent will be the question that it seems advisable for the coin merchant to have in constant operation a phonograph that will grind out, "No premium on Lincoln cents with

V. D. B. on them, or with anything else on or off them."

No new coin type has ever commanded the interest of the public and editorial reference and news space in the general press as has the Lincoln cent. Heralded long in advance, it was issued to an expectant populace on August 2nd. About 25,000,000 had been coined and distributed to various sub-treasuries and banks throughout the country so that distribution could commence in all parts on the same day. As soon as it became known that a new coin had been issued places of distribution were besieged, particularly in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Saint Louis, where long lines formed leading to Sub-Treasuries, and continued each day with increased interest until August 5th, when the sign was displayed "No More Lincoln Pennies."

Those not content to stand in line and obtain a supply at face value (one hundred was the most that would be supplied an individual), offered to purchase at a premium, and for a few days newsboys, messengers and street fakirs had a harvest in selling the new coins at two or three for five cents. When no more were obtainable at Government supply places, stories in explanation were invented, "going to be called in," etc., and prices soared in different sections, as much as a dollar each being paid for specimens.

Favorable comment on the design, the artist and the interest of the public appeared in the first day's papers, many illustrating the new type, with lines drawn across the cut or otherwise marked or divided, so as to keep within the law prohibiting coin illustrations in the general press. But the next day, and for several succeeding days the papers turned to adverse criticism, and about everything denunciatory that is possible to say in relation to a coin was published, even to stating that you could not spend them, which was the claim of some slot machine operators.

The origin of cause for these criticisms has been traced to Philadelphia and Washington, from sources where selfish motives are not unknown when a coin type has been issued other than that produced by a government employee. Sifting all the criticisms, there was but one in which a just claim could be made, the designer's mark (initials V. D. B.) appeared a little more prominent than on the coins now in use. This was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, we are informed, without question as to custom or propriety of designers' marks, ordered the coinage stopped. It was then announced that the letter B, to denote the engraver, would appear on the coins. Evidently, from the fact that the immediate demand was great and that it would require considerable time to produce dies with the letter B. properly centered or inconspicuously placed, everything to indicate the designer was removed from the dies and in a few days the coins were in plentiful supply with the initials removed.

Then it was heralded that those with V. D. B. on would be rare, and the interest of the public continued and the vendors profited with the shout, "the real righty kind with V. D. B. on them."

Coinage of the Lincoln cent had commenced at the San Francisco Mint when the order to stop came. 484,000 pieces, S mint mark with V. D. B. were struck. Our illustration has been purposely made to prominently show the V. D. B. and the mint mark located under the date. Up to September 1, the 'Frisco Mint had not struck any without V. D. B.

About 420 pieces were struck in proof at the Philadelphia Mint from V. D. B. dies. No more of this variety will be struck. The proofs, which are not brilliant, an uncirculated specimen being equally bright, are only distinguished by being a little lighter in color than the ordinary strikings. The proofs were mostly purchased by mint employes who sent them to their friends, so that this variety in proof, if it has any distinguishing interest to the collector, may be said to be scarce.

Five varieties of 1909 cents have so far been issued: The Indian head, from Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints, the former in plentiful supply, and 309,000 were coined at San Francisco; the V. D. B. Lincoln type from both mints, and Philadelphia Mint without V. D. B. It is expected that S cents without the initials will soon be coined, and if the agitation to restore the designer's initials be successful, as it should be, we will probably have two other varieties, making eight different cents dated 1909. No great quantity of the Indian head type in proof, dated 1909, were struck, and they will probably be scarce.

Those who seek hair splitting varieties can certainly find it in the present year's cents. The Lincoln cent is about five one-thousandths of an inch thicker than the Indian type, and then there is the variation naturally caused in the "settling" of new dies. Cent dies are frequently used for striking as many as 200,000 pieces. With continued use of the die there is infinitesimal depression, but scarcely traceable after the first 20,000 pieces have been struck. The average thickness of the Indian cent was 57 to 60 one-thousandths of an inch, the Lincoln type averages five one-thousandths thicker, 62 to 65 one-thousandths of an inch. Efforts to keep the thickness to that of the Indian head type and within the prescribed diameter and quantity of metal have been unsuccessful, for the reason that the Lincoln dies displace more metal, forcing the planchet to a trifle greater thickness. This greater thickness, trivial as it seems, is sufficient to prevent the coins from operating some of the finely adjusted "penny in the slot" machines.

The new cent has produced many amusing quips. One now going the rounds of the press, is of where the vendor pointing out the prominence of the designer's name, said: "Can't you see it, E. Pluribus Unum, that feller Mr. Unum certainly must be hot stuff to get his name up like that."

Bearing the portrait of Lincoln, the cents have been of great interest to the colored race, many believing it was specially issued for their use. Commenting on this, the joker says: "The negro has always had a particular (s) cent of his own."

There has been some statements that the Lincoln cent would only be issued this year. The design will probably continue indefinitely, now that it has been adopted it will require a special act of Congress to change the type before the lapse of twenty-five years.

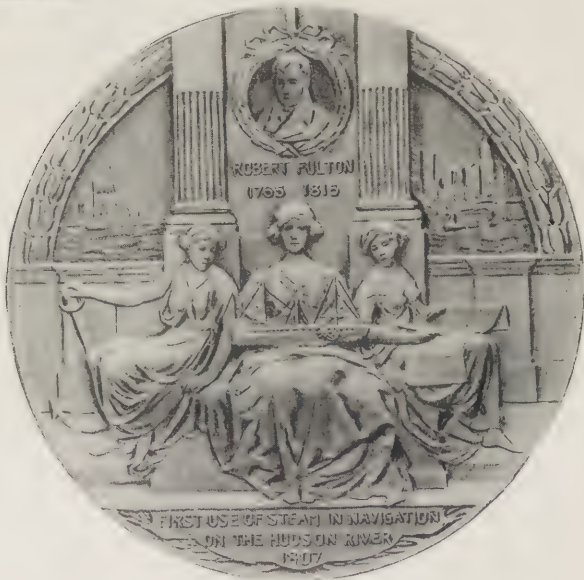
The interest and publicity given the new cent has served a good purpose for numismatics. The hundreds of thousands who are now preserving pieces with V. D. B. on them for the time when they "will be rare and valuable" will produce its portion of collectors who otherwise may never have had their interest attracted.





**OFFICIAL  
MEDAL  
OF THE  
HUDSON-  
FULTON  
CELEBRATION**

**DESIGNED  
BY  
PAINTER-  
SCULPTOR  
EMIL  
FUCHS**



ONE of the year's most notable medals has been issued to commemorate the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in New York. The designs were modeled by the celebrated painter-sculptor, Emil Fuchs, who, by royal command, designed the "Queen Victoria," "King Edward VII," "Queen Alexandra," "Prince and Princess of Battenberg," "Official Coronation," "Science, Art and Music" and "South African War" medals and various other notable foreign commissions, as well as some of the leading medals for the Hispanic and American Numismatic Society.

The obverse is devoted to the Hudson Commemoration. The central and main design represents, inboard the "Half Moon," Henry Hudson and a group of six sailors watching the heaving of the lead. In the background is a suggestion of the

scenery of the Hudson River. In the margin are the legends: "DISCOVERY OF THE HUDSON RIVER BY HENRY HUDSON, A. D. MDCIX," "THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY" and "HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION," divided by small representations of the "Half Moon," the seal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, an astrolabe, a jack-staff and a sextant. On either side of the representation of Hudson's little ship are the old Dutch words for "Half Moon"—HALVE MAENE.

The Reverse: The Fulton idea is treated with a classical design, consisting of three seated, draped female figures. The central figure holds in her lap a model of the "Clermont," and represents the genius of Steam Navigation. The figure at her right rests one hand on an anchor, representing Commerce, while the figure at her left holds a pen and scroll, representing History. Upon a tablet in the central background, between two columns, is a portrait of Fulton, made after Benjamin West's painting, surrounded by a wreath. Under the portrait are the name and dates "ROBERT FULTON, 1765-1815." In the dexter background is a view of New York from the Hudson River in 1807, and in the sinister background a recent view of the same. At the bottom of the design is the legend: "FIRST USE OF STEAM IN NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 1807."

This medal, issued under the direction of the American Numismatic Society, New York, has been adopted by the Hudson-Fulton Commission as their official medal. The Society has had struck for its members only, two examples in native gold from California, and one hundred examples in sterling silver, numbered from one to one hundred. The medals in silver are offered to the members of the Society for subscription at \$10 each.

For the Hudson-Fulton Commission, from this official design, will be struck solid 22-karat gold medals for heads of nations, heavy solid silver medals for the Hudson-Fulton Commissioners and principal guests, medium size solid silver medals for Citizens' Committees and official aides, fine bronze medals for the official banquet, silver plated medals for other guests and awards of merit.

Three groups of this medal have been published for numismatists, medal collectors and others seeking art subjects of this kind:

Four inches in diameter, in bronze, \$2.00 each, postage and packing 25 cents additional.

Two inches in diameter, in aluminum, 25 cents each, postage and packing 5 cents additional.

One and one-quarter inches in diameter, fine heavy French grey silver finish, 10 cents each, postage and packing 2 cents additional.

The design has been patented and the medals are being made exclusively by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J. Specimens may be had by remitting the amount to THE NUMISMATIST, Box 876, Phila., Pa.

### OBITUARY.—John A. Nexsen, Numismatic Writer.

Mr. John A. Nexsen, a numismatist of some note in his day, died at his home, No. 381 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 17th.

Mr. Nexsen was born in New York City eighty-eight years ago, and had always been identified with financial affairs. He was the cashier of the Fulton Bank in Brooklyn until the same was merged with the Mechanics' Bank several years ago.

The general index to volumes I-IV of the *American Journal of Numismatics* was compiled by Mr. Nexsen, and several of his contributions on the number and variety of the 1804 Dollars appeared in the columns of that magazine. He was also one of the earliest members of the New York Archæological and Numismatic Society.

Mr. Nexsen's extensive collection of Roman consular denarii was sold by the Chapmans a few years ago, and up to the time of his death his special field of collecting was the coins and medals pertaining to Napoleon Bonaparte.



## THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

### Montreal's Historic Structure and Home of Treasures.



ONE of the many treats enjoyed by the members attending the A. N. A. Convention was a visit to Montreal's quaint and historic structure, the Château de Ramezay.

This building, erected more than two centuries ago, is to-day the repository for thousands of interesting objects relating to the early history of Canada and of Montreal and vicinity in particular. The Numismatic and Archæological Society of Montreal makes it its home and caretaker of its collection and library.

From a history of this revered building, we quote:

"Down on Notre Dame street, just opposite to the imposing front of Montreal's City Hall or 'Hotel-de-Ville,' there is a plain old building that seems strangely out of place amongst the magnificent structures of the present day. It is clean in appearance, with its plain white walls and well kept lawns. The visitor is at once impressed with it. He says, 'Surely this is not of our day.' He sees something that tells him that this is no common pile of wood and stone. He knows to a certainty that this rambling old place has a history—many histories in fact—even before he gets close enough to read the tablet that announces that this is the Château de Ramezay, official residence two centuries ago of Claude de Ramezay, one time governor of Montreal under the French régime, and a place that holds much of historical association, much of the dignity of the days gone by, and the romance of the times when Montreal was a little mediæval village, and the majestic St. Lawrence had not yet become one of the greatest arteries of the world's commerce.

The Château de Ramezay—truly a name wherewith to conjure treasures



of history from the sealed chests of the long past—truly a structure linked inseparably with the strenuous days of early life in Canada—what a wealth of romance is hidden in its walls! What tales those walls could tell if they would once speak after two hundred years of silence.

The Château was built in 1705, by Claude de Ramezay—the then French governor of Montreal. De Ramezay, who held his office under warrant from the King of France, was appointed in 1703, and reigned as the King's representative until 1724. In those days the Governor of Montreal was not merely the representative of regal authority, but practically the administrator of the affairs of this end of the colony and the commander-in-chief of its forces. His powers were large and his jurisdiction extensive, for he practically controlled the country as far west as the Great Lakes.

One thing that impresses a visitor about the Château is the strength of its walls. Those old French men built to endure. The vaults are those of a mediæval castle and built with the hard old Roman mortar. Even the second story floor was of stone slabs, and many curious points of ancient building are shown. As originally built it contained about nineteen rooms, eight of which were evidently bed chambers. Those on the ground floor were used for social purposes. A gorgeous picture was presented on the occasion of a reception in the Château when the rooms were filled with gaily garbed men and women.

In one of the vaults of the cellar, at the western end of the Château, is where Benjamin Franklin erected his printing press, in 1775. A card on the wall states that the press was erected under his assistant, Mesplet, during the occupation of the American army in 1775, when the Château was the headquarters of General Montgomery.

Another interesting exhibit is a section of a wooden pipe used as one of Montreal's water pipes from 1801 to 1815. Considering its age it is in astonishingly good condition. In the same vault is an old French caleche of great age and peculiar workmanship. Similar vehicles are still in possession of some of the old habitant families.

The wine cellars in the Château are massive vaults, and one can easily imagine how, when the Château was the official residence of the Governor, they were kept well filled with fine old burgundies, ports, madeiras, clarets and the like. At the end of the wine vaults there is another dark vault, which might well have been a dungeon, as the only light in it comes from a small window, five inches in height cut clean through the seven foot wall of solid masonry. It admits little or no light, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to picture some poor unfortunate wretch rotting his life away there in solitude and darkness, while above him all was light and warmth and gaiety. A fine gallery of old portraits and other antiquities and a large library are also in the building.

There are thousands of other interesting things to be seen in the Château, with any number of historic associations and pretty tales woven about them."

### OBITUARY.—Jules Clement Champlain, Engraver.

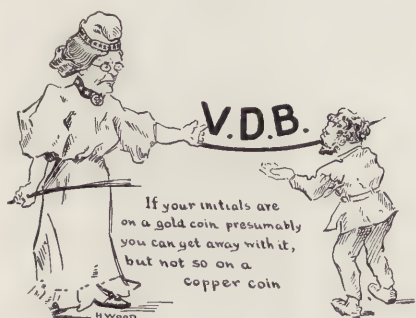
French art has lost a master in the death of Jules Clement Champlain, which occurred in Paris on the thirteenth of July. Mr. Champlain was in his seventieth year.

He was a medalist of great note, in late years he turned to sculpture. A biographer says of him—"A glorious leader of the present renaissance of medallic art and one of the most honored masters of art of the 19th century.

He produced many medals that are classed as masterpieces and engraved the dies for France's present series of gold coins. He was a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts and Commander of the Legion of Honor.

## DESIGNERS' MARKS ON COIN TYPES

As Old as Art in Metal—The  
Rule To-day.  
Marks on U. S. Coins.



The name of the designer, or artist, appearing on coin types is as old as art in metal. The signed coined types of Kimon, Eukleides, and others of the period of finest art, B. C. 405-345, are examples which artists of late days have striven to emulate. Signed coin types and marks to identify the designer are to be found on the metal money of all periods and particularly of to-day.

Of the coins of the United States, we find the beautiful pattern cent of 1792, bearing the name BIRCH; the dollars of 1836, C. GOBRECHT, and the Lafayette-Washington dollars have *Bartlett*, in script, at the base of the equestrian statue. The Liberty head type \$20 gold piece, coined from 1849 to 1907, has J. B. L. on the base of the neck of Liberty—for the designer, J. B. Longacre, who also designed the Indian head cent which has just been discontinued and which bears his mark, an L, on the head band. The silver dollar coined from 1878 to 1904, has an M on both obverse and reverse for the designer, Mint Engraver George T. Morgan. Our present type of silver coins has a B for Charles E. Barber, the Mint's chief engraver, as has also the Columbian half-dollar. Saint-Gaudens' design \$20 gold piece prominently bears his monogram; and B. L. P. is to be found on the Bigelow-Pratt type \$2½ and \$5, for the artist, Bella L. Pratt.

With the removal of the initials from the Lincoln cent, our only coins now being struck that do not have marks to indicate the designer are the cent, the five-cent and the \$10 gold pieces. The absence of marks on the \$10 gold piece is said to have been an omission which would not have occurred had Saint-Gaudens lived.

## NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA

(Continued.)

### September—Libra.

By HOWLAND WOOD.



LIBRA, or the Scales or Balance, is the seventh sign of the Zodiac, and occurs between September 23 and October 23, or during the time when day and night are equal. This is clearly the most self-explaining sign of the series. This constellation was not commonly used among the Greeks, its space being occupied by the Scorpion's claws. It is found, however, in all of the Egyptian Zodiac's going back to 600 B. C. It is not as old as the rest of the Zodiac. The coinage shows but little variance in the type and is almost

identical with our conception of the sign. Gold pieces were struck at Aghrah in 1618, and from 1620 through 1623. Some claim that there is a silver piece struck in 1612.

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## ARTIST'S NAME ON COINS ESSENTIAL FOR HISTORY

### A Letter From Victor D. Brenner.



ARTISTS and Art—the masters and the master product—receive, at best, but little reward in their day. Years of study and application requiring great self-denial are given to the development of talent by those who gain a recognized place among the masters. It is not the dollars that may come—they seldom do in commensurate form—that leads talent to its best, it is in the product itself wherein is found the satisfaction.

Take from the artist the privilege of placing an identifying mark on his product and you rob him of his most prized reward. The brush, the chisel, the graver, the pen, are moved and inspired with the thought—my works shall live and with them my name.

In the removal of the marks to identify the designer of the Lincoln cent a great injustice has been done sculptor-artist Victor D. Brenner. Not V. D. B., but *Brenner* was to appear on the new coin. When change was made from name to initials the artist was too modest to protest. Now that all identifying marks have been removed, it is not the particular instance, but it is for art—that it may not be robbed of its reward—that Mr. Brenner and all patrons of art should protest.

Complying with a request Mr. Brenner writes THE NUMISMATIST:

New York, August 23, 1909.

My Dear Mr. Zerbe:

It is mighty hard for me to express my sentiments with reference to the initials on the cent. The name of the artist on a coin is essential for the student of history as it enables him to trace environments and conditions of the time said coin was produced. Much fume has been made about my initials as a means of advertisement; such is not the case. The very talk the initials has brought out has done more good for numismatics than it could do me personally.

The cent not alone represents in part my art, but it represents *the type of art of our period*.

The conventionalizing of the sheafs of wheat was done by me with much thought, and I feel that with the prescribed wording no better design could be obtained. The cent will wear out two of the last ones in time, due entirely to the hollow surface.

The original design had *Brenner* on it, and that was changed to the initials. Of course the issue rests with the numismatic bodies, and Europe will watch the outcome with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

VICTOR D. BRENNER.



## THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE MINT



R. ANDREW PIATT ANDREW has been appointed Director of the Mint by President Taft. Early in the summer Mr. Frank A. Leach, who has been Director for about three years, resigned, and returned to his old home on the Pacific coast, to accept the position of President of the Peoples Water Company, of Oakland, California. Mr. Leach's appointment as Director, was not only a recognition of ability but a deserved reward for his successful efforts in saving the San Francisco mint during the great fire of 1906, of which institution he had been Superintendent for several years.

During the absence of Mr. Leach and pending the assumption of the office by the new appointee, Mr. R. E. Preston, the Mint Bureau's faithful servant for many years, has been the Acting Director.

Regarding the new Director, *The Outlook* for August 21, says:

"In the appointment of Mr. Andrew Piatt Andrew, as Director of the Mint, President Taft has emphasized his desire to place in every possible position a counselor as well as an administrator. Most people suppose that the Director of the mints and assay offices of the United States occupies a position similar to the director of a factory; that he is, like the king in the nursery rhyme, principally engaged in 'counting out his money.' As a matter of fact, however, the Director of the Mint has an influence quite apart from his actual work in being the administrator of the Nation's coinage. He has an influence perhaps second to that of no other functionary in the National study of the question of money. The reports of the Director are regarded by students of finance as so much raw material from which they may gain invaluable suggestion, and that particular student of finance who happens to be Secretary of the Treasury relies upon the Director of the Mint for exactness of information concerning not only home but also foreign finance. The Secretary will now be more than ever in need of counselors because of the increased power given to him by the new tariff law. Most Directors of the Mint have been so-called men of affairs. Not so Mr. Andrew. He has been an Assistant Professor of Economics at Harvard, where he devoted himself in particular to the study of monetary and banking subjects. On these he has become a recognized authority. He accepted a position as expert adviser to the Aldrich Currency Commission, appointed a year ago by Congress, and obtained temporary leave of absence from his professorship to engage in this task. When the commissioners went abroad last year to investigate the financial systems of Europe, Mr. Andrew proved a particularly serviceable coadjutor. He will bring the same service to the Treasury Department, certainly if his published criticisms and opinions form a forecast of the future."

## THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AERO MEDALS



THE popular interest in aviation is shared by the venerable members of the French Academy of Science, which has decided to expend 20,000 francs (\$4,000) annually in striking gold and silver medals for successful or deserving aviators of France or foreign nations. The model of the first medal has already been struck at the Paris mint. It was designed by René Baudichon, who drew his inspiration from the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid, representing Boreas lifting Orithya, daughter of the King of Athens, in the air, and the reverse representing the sky filled with flocks of aeroplanes and navigable balloons of every description darting forth in all directions.

J. DE L.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 268.)

### REPORT BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM COMMITTEE

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association.

Greeting:

The committee appointed to compile a biographical album of the A. N. A. members ask leave to make the following report:

Your committee was granted \$25.00 to defray the cost of printing and postage which has been expended as follows: Printing and stationary \$13.00, postage \$8.00, leaving a balance of \$4.00 cash on hand.

To date there has been received 143 replies to the circular letter sent out, of which number 104 contained photographs.

The returns so far have been very encouraging and a valuable mass of historical material is being brought together. The number of replies received show that the members are interested in the work; however, it will be necessary to follow the work with a second, and perhaps a third circular letter to get the majority of the members to make returns. To do this will require additional money for postage and printing.

The album will never be completed so long as the Association gains new members, and the method of preserving this vast amount of accumulating data is now the question which is puzzling your committee.

Two suggestions have been made as to how the data and photographs can be preserved, as follows:

That all the original data blanks received up to January 1st, 1910, be bound into book form and the photographs be bound into a second book, or album, with the name and a number placed with each photograph to correspond with a number on the original data blank. By this means the books may be indexed and would be available for ready reference. Additional books may be made up each year from the blanks received from new members.

A second suggestion has been made, which is a good one and requiring more work, is to use one or two loose-leaf albums and copying the data with a typewriter on one page and the following page to contain the photograph of the member. These albums, bound in leather and with the necessary blanks, would cost (estimated) about \$5.00 each.

Any additional suggestions for the betterment of the album will be gratefully received by your committee.

Thanking those who have already responded to the circular letter sent out, and trusting that all members who have not as yet sent in their blanks properly filled in, will do so as soon as possible,

We are very truly,

ARTHUR B. COOVER, *Chairman.*

J. M. HENDERSON,

*Biographical Album Committee.*

Reports of committees were ordered filed and the committees continued.

Under the head of new business President Zerbe appointed as members of the Committee on Resolutions, Messrs. Ben. G. Green, E. H. Adams and P. O. Tremblay, and requested that all appropriate matters be presented to the committee for consideration.

The Portrait and Biographical Album was taken up for discussion. Doctor Henderson, a member of this committee, said he believed this matter could be made a valuable and interesting feature of the Association if the members would comply with the request of the committee and send in their photographs and biographical information. Dr. B. P. Wright and Mr. Henry Chapman suggested that when sufficient photographs had been received they be reproduced in book form and sold to members. No action was taken.

The following resolution was offered by R. W. McLachlan and seconded by F. C. Higgins:

"That the By-Laws relating to the sending out of proxies be revised so that they

may be sent in to the convention sealed and handed unopened to the Credentials Committee."

After debate, on motion of Mr. Adams, this was referred to the Committee on Constitution for consideration and report at next session.

Mr. Adams suggested that much good could be accomplished, especially for the beginner, by the publication of monographs\* by our members on numismatic subjects, to be sold at twenty-five cents each to pay for the cost of printing. President Zerbe stated that he would be glad to have such papers first appear in the *Official Bulletin*, from which reprints could be made, saving the Association the cost of the composition. Mr. Adams said that, in his opinion, these monographs should be published independent of the *Official Bulletin*.

Mr. Higgins said that a few pages of each issue of THE NUMISMATIST should be devoted to articles which would be instructive to the beginner. Mr. Adams moved that the suggestion be adopted. Carried.

Luncheon was then announced and the session adjourned.

#### ABBE DUBOIS' LUNCHEON

After Thursday morning's session the members were entertained at luncheon by Abbe Dubois, principal of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, and a member of the Association. The luncheon was served in one of the school's spacious rooms, it was complete in every particular and heartily enjoyed by all. Attachees of the school did the serving with every attention to the wishes of the diners.

At the close of the luncheon the Abbe, in a brief address, proposed the health of the guests in a few words, first in French, then in English. This was responded to by President Zerbe in English, and Mr. Gravel in French. A vote of thanks to the Abbe was offered by Mr. James Reid, and a toast to "Our Host" was proposed by Mr. Gravel, who stated that the members had come together for the study and furtherance of their favorite pursuit, and in attaining this object they were not separated by differences in race, religion, language or an imaginary geographical line. His toast to the health of Abbe Dubois was followed by all joining in "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S CAB DRIVE

Every effort of the Montreal members to provide entertainment was thoroughly appreciated, but perhaps the most enjoyable feature was the cab drive tendered by the city of Montreal Thursday afternoon.

Carriages were in waiting at the Normal School after the luncheon by Abbe Dubois, and three visitors and one Montreal member were assigned to each carriage, the Montreal member explaining the many points of interest viewed in passing. The drive was through Lafontaine Park and St. Louis Square to the incline railway, which carried the party to the top of Mount Royal. This mountain is about 900 feet above the sea and is an ideal crown for a city. From the "Lookout" a splendid view of the city, the St. Lawrence River and the surrounding country is obtained.

At the "Lookout" we were met by the carriages and driven through the two cemeteries, and down the serpentine drive through the Mount Royal Gardens to the McGill University, where a stop was made, and the library and engineering building were visited, St. Lawrence Hall being reached about six o'clock.

Thursday evening, in fact until midnight, was a busy one for the Committee on Resolutions; and protracted conferences by various interested members and the agents of harmony, as to details of the work for the following day's session. All had not been decided when Friday morning came and conferences continued, delaying the opening of the session.



### CLOSING BUSINESS SESSION—ELECTION

The session on Friday morning was called to order at eleven o'clock. The following report from the Committee on Resolutions was read by Chairman Green and unanimously adopted:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Your Committee on Resolutions herewith submits its report:

First, We recommend that Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Montreal, be elected to honorary membership in this Association. Mr. Wilson is one of the oldest Canadian numismatists, has made many valuable contributions to our science, and it gives us great pleasure to present his name.

We further recommend that the Director of the Mints of the United States and Director General of the Canadian Mint be made honorary members. These gentlemen have been especially courteous in giving information to our members, and believe we should take this action as a mark of our appreciation.

There is a gentleman in New York City who has been very closely associated with numismatics, who has done a great deal towards placing this science on a prominent and dignified basis. We refer to Mr. Archer M. Huntington, President of the American Numismatic Society of New York. As an evidence of our recognition of Mr. Huntington's unceasing and liberal efforts we take great pleasure in recommending that he be made an honorary member of this Association.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has ordered the discontinuance of the coinage of the new Lincoln cents on account of the initials of the designer, Mr. Victor D. Brenner, being placed in what is claimed to be a too conspicuous position. Your Committee recommends that the Association adopt resolutions urging the retention of the initials of the designer.

For many years it has been the custom of our Association to give to our members a number upon his election. During recent months this practice has been discontinued. The numbering of the members serves several useful purposes, by way of ready identification, and there is great pride taken by most members in the lowliness of their numbers. We believe that this custom should be resumed and therefore make a recommendation to that effect.

Your Committee finds itself almost incapable of expressing its appreciation of the magnificent hospitality accorded our Association by the Montreal members. Never before in the history of our organization have we been the recipients of so much kindness and courtesy as we have experienced in this delightful city. Our stay in Montreal has been one long series of pleasant experiences, and we wish to assure our Canadian brethren of the deep feeling of gratitude in the hearts of every one of the visiting members. For these many kindnesses we desire herewith to express our heartfelt thanks.

We recommend that thanks be tendered to the City of Montreal for the very enjoyable ride given to our members yesterday.

We feel that our especial thanks are due to the Rev. Abbe Dubois, who has so kindly tendered to us the privileges of the Jacques-Cartier School, for the excellent luncheon given us, and for his uniform kindness and courtesy.

We are keenly appreciative of the efforts of the Reception Committee—Messrs. Gravel, Tremblay and Reid—to make every moment of our stay a pleasant one. These gentlemen have certainly done everything possible to add to our entertainment and to them we should extend a special vote of thanks.

The Press of Montreal has taken great pains to give full accounts of the proceedings of our convention and the aims of numismatics, and we desire to express our appreciation of their able efforts.

We further recommend that the present administration of the American Numismatic Association be given a vote of thanks and commended for its faithful work during the past year.

Recognizing the many difficulties experienced by those who have brought collections here for exhibition, we feel that they are entitled to and should receive especial thanks.

It is with the greatest delight that this Committee expresses the pleasure the members of this Association have felt in the presence of the Frère Cyprien, whose friendly personality has done very much to make our stay in this city agreeable. We recommend that our sincere and hearty thanks be tendered this hospitable, Christian Brother of the Holy Cross.

We keenly appreciate the kindness of the heads of the Church Notre Dame, de Pitie, Bonsecours, and others, and especially of Notre Dame for illuminating that edifice in order that our members might enjoy the beautiful interior. We believe

that this is an unusual courtesy, and we wish to assure Cure N. A. Troid of our appreciation and gratitude.

We fully appreciate and should thank the Misses Reid, daughters of Mr. James Reid, for their many kindnesses to the visiting ladies.

Several invitations have been presented by representatives of different cities inviting our Association to meet with them. The Committee has carefully considered these invitations, and feels that it complies with the sense of this convention in accepting the cordial offer of the City of New York to meet with them next year.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN. G. GREEN,  
P. O. TREMBLAY,  
EDGAR H. ADAMS.

Taking up the question of incorporation, President Zerbe asked Mr. Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Incorporation, for information as to the cost of a Federal Charter and the probable length of time required to secure one. Mr. Higgins replied that possibly a charter could be obtained within a month after application, and that the cost would be from \$50 to \$150. He suggested uniting the Committee on Incorporation and the Committee on Constitution Revision. The matter was discussed by Doctor Wright, Messrs. Higgins, McLachlan, Poillon, James Reid, R. L. Reid, S. H. Chapman and Henry Chapman, and the matter was postponed to hear the report of the Committee on Constitution Revision on the resolution offered by Mr. McLachlan.

Chairman Wood, of the Constitution Committee, reported:

"The present Committee on Revision of the Constitution ask to retain Mr. McLachlan's proposition, so that they can study the various problems involved; this committee to report to the members this amendment in a form that they think can be carried out, and that this report be published in the Official Organ not later than January, 1910, so that if it is carried it will be operative before the next convention."

HOWLAND WOOD,  
FARRAN ZERBE.

Mr. R. L. Reid moved that the Constitution Committee be instructed to prepare an amendment embodying Mr. McLachlan's resolution, with practical additions or changes, and that it be submitted to the members for a mail vote before January 1. Carried.

Again taking up the matter of incorporation, President Zerbe stated that some provision would have to be made for the cost of same. Several members pledged themselves to contribute to a fund for this purpose. After discussion, Mr. R. L. Reid moved that the Committee on Incorporation be requested to learn the cost of incorporation, necessary papers to be approved by legal advice, and other details, and report at next convention.

Mr. Morin offered an amendment that the committee be instructed to secure incorporation before next convention. The amendment was defeated and the original motion carried.

A motion to proceed to the election of officers then prevailed. It was agreed that the Committee on Credentials act as tellers.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, O., and Mr. Frank C. Higgins, of New York, were announced as the nominees for President.

Mr. Higgins in a few words asked that Doctor Henderson be elected by acclamation.

President Zerbe stated that since so much interest had been taken in the canvass by candidates for the office of President, that it was his opinion that the result of the mail ballots should be tabulated, announced and recorded. This matter was not urged, and a motion that Doctor Henderson be declared unanimously elected prevailed.

The information obtained by THE NUMISMATIST from those holding mail ballots indicated that out of about four hundred and fifty ballots qualified by the Committee on Credentials, about four hundred of them were for Doctor Henderson.

For First Vice-President, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson was elected by acclamation.

Mr. H. O. Granberg announced that he desired to withdraw his name as a candidate for Second Vice-President.

Mr. B. H. Saxton, of Davenport, Iowa, was nominated for Second Vice-President and elected by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. E. H. Adams, General Secretary F. G. Duffield was unanimously re-elected.

Treasurer D. A. Williams was re-elected by acclamation.

No advance nomination having been made for Librarian, Mr. Ludger Gravel, of Montreal, was nominated and unanimously elected.

For Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Wm. F. Dunham, of Chicago, was unanimously elected.

Board of Governors, four to be elected:

Mr. E. H. Adams and Mr. Henry Chapman announced that they desired to withdraw their names as candidates for the Board of Governors. Other nominations were asked for, and Messrs. Howland Wood and H. O. Granberg were nominated.

It was the sense of the convention that the mail vote for members of the Board be announced. The entire vote was as follows:

E. H. Adams .....	142	J. de Lagerberg .....	410
Wm. A. Ashbrook .....	388	H. O. Granberg .....	395
Henry Chapman .....	137	Howland Wood .....	384
J. H. Clapp .....	184	Scattering .....	3

Messrs Ashbrook, de Lagerberg and Wood were declared elected.

General Secretary Duffield stated that he had been requested to present the names of George L. Tilden, of Worcester, Mass., and John A. Wood, of Hamilton, Ont., as candidates for District Secretaries from those districts. He also stated that, in his opinion, the district of Ontario and Western Canada should be divided and a new district created, composed of the Northwest Provinces, and nominated Mr. R. L. Reid, of Vancouver, B. C., for District Secretary of the new district. Mr. Higgins stated that he was not a candidate for re-election as District Secretary, and Mr. E. H. Adams, of Brooklyn, was nominated. These gentlemen and the present incumbents of the other districts were elected.

Mr. S. H. Chapman read the following that he had prepared to be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury urging the retention of the designer's initials on the Lincoln cent:

Montreal, Canada, August 13, 1909.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury,  
Washington, D. C.

Honored Sir:

The American Numismatic Association, in annual convention assembled at Montreal, learns that the striking of new Lincoln cents bearing the initials of the artist has been discontinued, that it is proposed to remove the initials from subsequent impressions, and that it has been stated that the placing of initials is unusual and that these are conspicuously placed.

And whereas it is within the knowledge of the members of the Association that in the past, initial single letters have been placed on our coinage and in European countries the full name is in many instances placed on the coin,

And whereas the name of the Chief Engraver of the Mint, Mr. Barber, has the same initial letter and it is necessary to use the three to avoid confusion,

And whereas it is desirable to give the artist full credit for his work to show full recognition to artistic ability,

And whereas, in the judgment of the members, the initials are most modestly and inconspicuously placed,

Therefore, be it resolved that the American Numismatic Association would respectfully urge the retention of the initials as a recognition of the artist's work and as an encouragement and incentive to artists to strive for high attainment in the execution of the most imperishable of all monuments—COINS.

This was unanimously approved by the convention, and was signed by the President and Secretary and promptly forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Higgins then spoke of the International Numismatic Congress to be held



at Brussels, Belgium, next year, soliciting the interest of the Association and suggesting that a representative be appointed to take charge of papers and exhibits from A. N. A. members. Mr. Higgins asked that the office of Correspondent to the Congress, which he had been filling, be now considered vacant.

President Zerbe gave some information regarding the appointment of the delegates from the United States. Remarks on the subject were made by Mr. Leon, Doctor Wright and others.

The President was empowered to appoint the A. N. A. representatives to the Congress. The appointments will be announced at an early date.

Mr. Zerbe, as publisher of *THE NUMISMATIST*, then stated that the future of the publication would be governed by such time as he could devote to the work, that the work of preparing the monthly issues and attending to the appertaining mail required more time than he should take from his personal affairs, and that so far he had not had the time to develop the successful commercial proposition he believed *THE NUMISMATIST* could be made, and that between now and the first of the year he would probably be in a position to entertain proposals for the successful continuation of the publication.

A motion was made that a vote of thanks be given to President Zerbe for his work for the Association during the past year and for the able manner in which he had presided over the convention. The motion was put by the General Secretary and unanimously carried.

The deliberations of this session had now extended into the afternoon; immediate thought for the "inner man" and plans for the balance of the day invited and approved final adjournment of the A. N. A.'s most enjoyable convention.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED.

*President*—DR. J. M. HENDERSON, Columbus, O.  
*First Vice-President*—W. W. C. WILSON, Montreal, Can.  
*Second Vice-President*—B. H. SAXTON, Davenport, Iowa.  
*General Secretary*—FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md.  
*Treasurer*—D. A. WILLIAMS, Baltimore, Md.  
*Librarian*—LUDGER GRAVEL, Montreal, Can.  
*Board of Governors:*

WILLIAM F. DUNHAM, *Chairman*, Chicago, Ill.  
 WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, Johnstown, Ohio.  
 A. J. DE LAGERBERG, Passaic, N. J.  
 H. O. GRANBERG, Oshkosh, Wisc.  
 HOWLAND WOOD, Brookline, Mass.

#### *District Secretaries.*

George W. Tilden, Worcester, Mass., for New England States.  
 E. H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y., for New York and New Jersey.  
 Joseph H. Geis, Phila., Pa., for Del., Md., Va., W. Va., and D. C.  
 A. B. Coover, Chillicothe, O., for Mich., Ohio, Ind. and Ky.  
 T. E. Leon, Chicago, for Wis., Ill., Minn., Ia., Mo., N. D., S. D., Nb. and Kan.  
 Dr. A. F. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for Western States.  
 B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, for Southern States.  
 Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q., for Eastern Canada.  
 John A. Wood, Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.  
 R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.  
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.  
 H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The officers-elect will occupy their respective positions commencing January 1, 1910.

#### *Honorary Members Elected:*

MR. THOMAS WILSON, Montreal, Canada.  
 MR. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, New York, N. Y.  
 THE DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. MINT, Washington, D. C.  
 THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE CANADIAN MINT, Ottawa.

### THE TRIP TO QUEBEC

Friday evening's early boat for Quebec carried a jolly crowd of conventionites. The party was composed of Doctor and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Zerbe, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. James Reid and the two Misses Reid, Fr. Cyprian, Doctor Keer, and Messrs. Alden, Adams, Granberg, Gravel, Green, Leon McLachlan, Melancon, Mitchelson, Nagy, Renaud, Sears, Tremblay and Wood.

The beauties of the trip on the Saint Lawrence occupied all until darkness, then dining, singing and conversation so enjoyable that the evening was all too short.

A view of the debris of the ill-fated Quebec bridge which, in the course of construction, fell, carrying many workmen to their death, was a sight of interest during the early morning. All had breakfast on the boat and were ready for the landing at Quebec soon after seven o'clock.

Members Rev. Father Amherst and Messrs. Tessier and Murphy welcomed the party soon after arrival. The party was joined by Messrs. Wilson, Breton and Elder, who made the trip from Montreal by train.

The old business portion of the quaint city with its narrow streets, low structures, two-wheeled vehicles and interesting shops, were of marvelous interest to those who were visiting the city for the first time, and were a feast for the eye that led on to the depot where a train was taken about nine o'clock for the famous shrine of Saint Anne de Beaupre, where more than an hour was spent in viewing the interesting edifice and its surroundings. To this Shrine, famous throughout the world, have come thousands in supplication for relief from physical ills and afflictions, and the hundreds of crutches, canes and other implements used by the afflicted to be seen at the Shrine, told more than words of the prayers that have been heard.

On the return a stop was made at the village of Montmorency, where one of nature's grandest sights, Montmorency Falls, was viewed from different points of vantage. From the top of the dam to the foot of the falls is two hundred and seventy-four feet, one hundred and fifty feet higher than Niagara. Elevators carry the tourist from the dam to the base of the falls.

Luncheon was served at the nearby Kent House. This building, which has in recent years been converted into a hotel, was erected in 1791 and some years later became the residence of the Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria, while he was commander-in-chief of the British forces in Quebec. Much of the building remains in the same condition as when occupied by the Duke of Kent.

Returning to Quebec after luncheon, a special trolley car conveyed the party through the interesting streets, after which more than an hour was spent at the famous Laval University viewing the collection of objects of art and history, including many numismatic specimens. While at the University, Rev. J. M. Le Moine presented the visitors with autographic copies of his book, *The Explorations of Jonathan Oldbuck, F. G. S. Q., in Eastern Latitudes*, and several publications relating to the University's objects of art.

Sightseeing and souvenir hunting brought the visit to a close, and "all aboard" found the party on the boat for the return to Montreal.

A day was all too short to see Quebec, but the visit was a fitting and memorable climax to an enjoyable week. Our visit to Quebec, thanks to the zealous interest of Mr. Tessier, who made the arrangements, had crowded into one day all that was possible to see and enjoy.

The pleasures on the return was a repetition of the previous night. During the early evening with the party assembled on the upper deck of the boat, Mr. E. H. Adams, in a fitting address, presented the Montreal Reception Committee, Messrs. Gravel, Tremblay and Reid, with fine umbrellas, each engraved with the name of the recipients, and which had been provided by the members from the States who made the trip to Quebec.

The boat landing at Montreal Sunday morning saw the final convention separation of the best meeting the A. N. A. has ever had, and although everybody was tired, everyone was happy. This duplex state of mind and body was as it should be, for by these tokens we in our poor and humble way reflected our satisfaction and pleasure at the princely hospitality our northern brothers meted out to us, and, although we are members of two different nations, we are after all brother numismatists and brother Americans.

## CONVENTION NOTES

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Many "side lights" and the doings in "lighter vein" of the Convention have been sent to us by Messrs. Wood, Duffield, Sears and others. These are appreciated, and we regret that lack of space will not permit us to use near all of them. The accompanying etchings are produced from drawings by Mr. Howland Wood, from photographs made by Mr. E. H. Adams.



CONVENTION PARTY  
AT ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

The weather man was good every day. Sunshine, with the thermometer just right.

Three large group pictures of the Convention party were made. One at Bout de l'Île and two at the Jacques-Cartier School.

The members who could speak in French were at an advantage. French is the most used language in Montreal and Quebec.

Lincoln cents with V. D. B. should be plentiful in Canada. Most every one from the States had a pocket full which they liberally distributed.

The press of Montreal was liberal with space and accurate accounts of the Convention, portraits and sketches of members appeared in several issues.

Each convention is noted for its pairs. The most inseparable this time were Messrs. Higgins and Elder, they were so mixed up together that one voted the other's proxies.

The way small groups got their heads together caused the onlooker to believe dire political deeds were being concocted. It generally turned out that a rare coin was the topic of discussion.

There was no use for the political steam roller which had been oiled up and was in readiness. An unanticipated blow from the trip hammer flattened some things and opened the eyes of others.

The chummiest pair for good nature, when everyone else were too busy to join them, was Doctor Keer and Ben Green. The Doctor thinks that Ben is the whitest, brightest man he ever met to be called Green.

S. H. Chapman, Henry Chapman, J. C. Mitchelson and Rud. Kohler registered at the Windsor, F. C. Higgins and T. L. Elder were the guests of W. W. C. Wilson, at his home, the balance of the party stopped at Saint Lawrence Hall, but all were at the Saint Lawrence when there was a lapse in the program.

The mirthful and logical speech of D. A. Williams, the admonitions of John McBean and the caustic few words of the positive Mr. Granberg at the first session, cleared the political atmosphere of its clouds and paved the way



for peacemaker, Doctor Wright, who worked long and hard trying to be the guardian angel of everyone, carrying a dove of peace in one hand and an olive branch in the other.

Members from the States commented on the many kinds of money used in Montreal. The coin of Old England and that of Uncle Sam circulate side by side with the various issues of Canada, and all without discount or question. The British penny and U. S. and Canadian cents were frequently in the change received from the newsboy. Canada has many more varieties of current paper money than are to be found in the States. The large Canadian cent and the small and easily lost silver five-cent piece are not the convenient "change" to be found in the current U. S. cent and five-cent piece.

Our Canadian members could not have done more for our pleasure, profit and comfort. Every part of the program appeared to have been arranged with the thought that all that is good and worth seeing and doing shall be provided.

President Zerbe, in one of his responses, said, "Previous Convention entertainments have in a bountiful way cared for the inner-man, you are not only doing this but you have provided so much that appeals to the intellectual man. Your historic structures, your treasures of art, and the grandeur of nature that surrounds are all contributing to the multiple feast. Our welcome and our 'at home' has never been so pronounced. We have been received by the city, applauded by the press, and protected by the church."

Mr. Gravel, Mr. Reid and Mr. Tremblay, of the entertainment committee, were the men of the hour, and kept the ball moving every minute of the time. The cheery smile and stentorian voice of the chairman, Ludger Gravel, with his cry of "everyone happy" and "all aboard" will be long remembered, and we trust that he will have as pleasant memories of us as we will have of him. Mr. Tremblay should be known as the "well beloved" for he certainly outdid himself in looking after the welfare of the members. Mr. Reid in his quiet jovial way made everyone at home and more than helped keep the ball rolling. The two Misses Reid acted the part of hostesses to the ladies present. The deans of the Canadian members were Mr. Thos. Wilson and Mr. Boucher, the latter on the trip about town was a "fund of knowledge," the same as the back numbers of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Belanger and Renaud almost rivalled the entertainment committee in their zeal to make everyone happy. Mr. W. W. C. Wilson was the prince of hosts to several of the American members. R. W. McLachlan was sorry he could not do more, and P. N. Breton was more than busy. R. L. Reid, of Vancouver, though turning up late made up for lost time, and was one of the finds of the Convention. The same can be said of Melancon, of Ottawa. Dr. Corneau had the time of his life and helped Gravel out in singing French songs. But for downright good fellowship and good cheer the Abbe duBois and Fr. Cyprien we think will carry off the pleasantest memories in the hearts of the visiting members.

At Quebec most all had a ride in a calèche and greatly enjoyed the spring-board sensation of Quebec's popular vehicle. Our illustration shows Messrs. Adams, Wood and Nagy ten minutes after their arrival in Quebec.





## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization  
in the World.

For particulars address the

GENERAL SECRETARY,

1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

### AUGUST REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

#### NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED SEPTEMBER 1

William M. Schaum, Mrs. Ralph R. Barker, Philip Kabel, P. C. Howard, William Sleicher, R. Edward Davis, Edward Michael, John P. Ross, R. T. Whitmer, Gus Egolf, Llewellyn Owen, Emil Baensch, Edwin P. Robinson, Daniel E. Houpt, Ben. S. Backman, H. L. Smith, Neil Gordon Munro, M. D., John Reilly, Jr.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to November 1 they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the November issue.

Applicants.	Proposed by
A. C. Roessler, 1958 Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.....	F. G. Duffield, * Julia A. Wood.
Mrs. Bertha Jayne Chapman, 1128 Spruce St., Phila., Pa., Numismatist to Phila. Public Library .....	R. R. Barker, S. Hudson Chapman.
Mrs. Lydia Le Baron Walker, 236 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, N. J. ....	J. de Lagerberg, F. G. Duffield.
Rev. A. J. Wigley, Monessen, Westmoreland Co., Pa. ....	Chas. M. Clark, Howland Wood.
Joseph Gebhardt, 357½ Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. ....	B. Max Mehl, F. G. Duffield.
* Local business or professional endorsement.	

#### RESIGNED

Christian G. Moritz, New York, N. Y.

It has been suggested that the A. N. A. should take a greater interest in and render more assistance to the beginner or young collector, and that its older and well-informed members should show a willingness to help them by answering any questions regarding attribution, value, etc., of coins. The beginner has many problems to confront him, and if he is so situated that he does not come in contact with other collectors, or has no numismatic library accessible, his inability to solve those problems often causes him to lose interest. For this purpose the General Secretary will publish the names of members who will answer questions by mail from young collectors. Those who are willing to do this should send their names to him and state the class of coins regarding which they will answer queries. (It is understood that all asking for information should enclose stamp for reply.)

Baltimore, Md., September 3, 1909.

*F. G. Duffield.*

General Secretary.

## A Big Inducement to Boost the A. N. A.



The A. N. A. membership fee (\$1.50 the year) is graduated so that a membership expires with the year.

From now until January, 1910, the dues are 50c. Every qualified applicant may become a member for 50c., and receive a membership card; a membership booklet—the best address directory of collectors now in print—and THE NUMISMATIST, monthly, until January, 1910.

As an extra inducement, two extra 1909 copies of The Numismatist, six in all, will be sent to those remitting 50c.; and to all who remit \$2.00, their A. N. A. dues will be credited to January, 1911; they will receive The Numismatist until that date and as a premium they will be sent twelve different copies of The Numismatist published between 1894 and 1908 inclusive, in other words:— Thirty complete Numismatic magazines and a membership in the world's greatest numismatic organization with its accompanying advantages to 1911 for \$2.00.

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**CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

1622 Masonic Temple.

President,  
VIRGIL M. BRAND.Secretary,  
BEN. G. GREEN.Meets first Friday evening of each  
month.

The sixty-seventh monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, August 6th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lewis, Kelly, Green, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Williams and Doctors Bert and Merrill. Messrs. Henry F. Donovan and W. O. Hart were elected to membership.

Mr. Chester Dunham exhibited his collection of foreign coins consisting of 200 countries.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: *Numismatische Correspondenz*, *Spink's Circular*, *Numismatischer Verkehr*, *THE NUMISMATIST* and *Philatelic West* for July; and *Mehl's Monthly* for July and August.

An aluminum medal bearing his portrait was received from Mr. T. L. Elder and two of the new Lincoln cents from Mr. Farran Zerbe.

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of American Numismatic Association prospects and politics.

The sixty-eighth monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, September 3rd, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lewis, Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Leon, Vercouter, Chester Dunham, Holmes and Baker and Doctors Merrill and Bert. Mr. Allanac was present as a visitor. Mr. Louis Mohr was elected to membership.

Under exhibitions Mr. Leon showed some rare and interesting patterns for the early California gold pieces. Messrs. Brand and Verkler each showed a number of ancient Greek silver coins and Mr. Brand a five-franc piece of Henry V (the Pretender) of France struck on a planchet of quintuple thickness.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *THE NUMISMATIST*, *Spink's Circular* and *The Philatelic West for August*; auction catalogs from Appelgren and Low, and catalog with fixed prices from Appelgren.

After much interesting and instructive numismatic discussion, adjournment was taken to October 1st.

**MR. BRAND BUYS DR. HALL'S COLLECTION**

A special from Boston to *THE NUMISMATIST* says that Mr. Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, purchased the fine numismatic collection of the late Dr. Thomas Hall. This collection has for years been noted for its many unique and fine Colonials; sets of 1793 and 1794 cents; and the cent and half-cent series in condition and variety. Dr. Hall specialized in Connecticut cents and his collection of this series is probably the best extant.

The treasures of New England are being drawn to Chicago by Mr. Brand. He purchased, entire, the great gold collection of the late DeWitt S. Smith, and he obtained many of the rarities from the celebrated Stickney collection.

## THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB



President,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary,  
DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the  
Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New  
York.

Meets second Friday of each month,  
7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th  
Street and 6th Avenue.

The ninth regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Keen's Chop House in the Club room Friday evening, August 20th, at the usual hour. Present: Messrs. F. C. Higgins, E. H. Adams, J. W. Scott, E. Smith, D. M. Webster, W. Raymond, D. R. Kennedy, A. R. Frey, R. Kohler, E. H. Weeks, F. Weil, J. E. Roine, H. Weil, L. Labar and D. Proskey.

President Higgins called the meeting to order and gave an account of the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association which was held in Montreal last week. He congratulated the Club on its achievements in Montreal. He showed that although the nominee of the club for president was not elected, nevertheless the Club was able to carry out a number of the objects sought by the organization. He announced the acceptance by the American Numismatic Association of the invitation to hold the next annual meeting or convention in the City of New York, and he further spoke of the royal way in which the Canadians had entertained the delegates and the general good feeling which prevailed after the serious business of the convention had been finished.

Mr. E. H. Adams also spoke of the splendid manner in which the Club had been entertained in Canada and supplemented what had been said by President Higgins as to the influence and standing of the Club in the convention.

The President spoke of the urgent necessity of adopting ways and means of entertaining the A. N. A. when it shall meet in New York, and a committee of three with the President *ex officio* was appointed by the chair to submit a plan for the approval of the Club at the next meeting. This committee consists of Messrs. Smith, Raymond and Frey, and Higgins *ex officio*.

Mr. Herbert Niklewicz having resigned as Secretary of the Club, Mr. Daniel R. Kennedy was unanimously elected to fill out the unexpired term.

The President stated that Mr. Archer M. Huntington, President of the American Numismatic Society, had kindly offered the use of the home of the Society at Audubon Park to hold the next annual convention meeting of the A. N. A. in 1910.

It was agreed that a letter should be sent by the Club to Washington protesting against the Department's action in taking from the new cent the initials of Mr. V. D. Brenner. Mr. Adams agreed to write such a letter.

Attention was called to the fact that Mr. Roine, the medallist of the Hudson-Fulton Medal, was present, and that the President had brought with him four specimens of the medal which he had perfected and which had passed the scrutiny of the Secret Service officials. These specimens were exhibited on a separate table for the benefit of the membership.

Messrs. Webster and Weeks were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and present a code of rules for the future government of the Club.

A number of coins were exhibited during the meeting, a list of which follows, the one of special interest among them being a medal of our member, Mr. A. R. Frey, ex-President of the A. N. A., designed by Mr. Howland Wood, of Boston, showing Frey as a Greek Deity with an elephant and Greek inscription on reverse.

Mr. Wayne Raymond exhibited a number of Greek coins, among others, three beautiful tetradrahms of Thasos showing varieties of type.

By E. Smith fifty pieces of United States fractional currency in crisp condition.

By Mr. R. Kohler an interesting tetradrahm of Alexander the Great. B. C. 336-323, posthumous issue, and other choice Greek coins.

An outcome from the recent activity in A. N. A. politics is the resignation of Mr. Herbert Niklewicz from the New York Numismatic Club. Mr. Niklewicz was the Club's Secretary and one of its earnest and enthusiastic workers and took much interest and pride in making its meetings a success, but could not subscribe to some of the political actions with which the Club's name was connected.

**TRADE AND TRADESMEN.**

H. E. Morey, of Boston, held his 151st mail distribution sale August 26.

Ben. G. Green would not talk business at the convention; he said it was vacation time.

Henry Chapman and his family spent the season at their summer home at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks.

The many friends of J. W. Scott, of New York, were disappointed in not seeing him at the convention. He had promised to attend.

Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass., procured a prize in a very rare Colonial cent while on the pleasure jaunt with the A. N. A. to Quebec.

Lyman H. Low's largest sale of the year and his 143rd, was held in New York, September 9 and 10. It occupied two days, during which 1342 lots were distributed.

B. Max Mehl, the Texas dealer, is, through his publication *Mehl's Monthly*, an earnest advocate of the A. N. A. Every member should have his Convention number.

William Hesslein, of New Haven, has recently returned to his office after a several weeks' hunting trip, during which much game in the form of fine specimens was bagged.

E. H. Adams' new book on United States Private and Territorial Gold Coins is announced on our advertising pages. The book comes too late for a review in this issue. That it is by Adams, says enough.

Attention is called to the fire and damp proof safe and coin cabinet, at a nominal price, advertised in this issue. This is an accessory for the collector that has not previously been offered.

Under date of August 3, Lyman H. Low, the enterprising New York dealer, mailed to each of his patrons a specimen of the new Lincoln cent, with a note expressing his compliments.

Our notice in the August issue that a new publication on the coins and tokens of Nova Scotia had been issued by Dr. Eugene G. Courteau was premature. The book is being prepared for early publication.

The Chicago Coin Company, under the management of T. E. Leon, is preparing for an active season and conserving their announcements until the season opens. Mr. Leon purchased an unusual collection of Canadians, over one hundred varieties, while at Montreal.

S. Hudson Chapman is now preparing the catalogue of the collection of the late Charles J. Zug, of Pittsburg, which will be disposed of in a one day's sale about October 1. The collection, which is composed of coins of the United States in gold and silver, contains most of the mint marks and only lacks the extreme rare dates. The \$1, \$2½ and \$5 gold series are near complete and an unusual offering. A few Territorials, two 1796 and one 1797, very fine, half-dollars, two \$4 gold pieces, and gold proof sets commencing with 1860 are in the collection.

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Total Coinage...	18,503,000	\$294,790.00
Coined for Government of Philippine Islands: In peso pieces, 648,000.		



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# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXII

NOVEMBER, 1909

No. 11



## THE GOLD AND SILVER QUESTION

### As Viewed From a Study of Its Numismatic History Among the Greeks and Romans.

By JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN, D. D., LL. D.

(A liberal contraction of a paper read at the 1909 A. N. A. Convention.)



THE EXPERIENCES of the Ancients in dealing with the gold and silver question should be of some historic interest to the members of the A. N. A., especially since it has been but a few years since the gold and silver question was the all important national problem before the American people, and after having been thoroughly discussed by the press and on the forum by the ablest writers and debaters, was finally submitted to the verdict of the public ballot.

The gold and silver standard was not the same in all countries of the ancient world when mints began to issue money, and the same lack of uniformity continued much later and extended far and wide. Even the small neighboring states of Greece employed different standards of weight, and when coined money was used the same condition prevailed.

One uniform standard would not only have facilitated commercial intercourse, but would have saved them from many inconveniences, embarrassing delays, contentions, injustice, and extortions at the hands of seller and buyer, and the shrewd money changers.

As each of the many independent cities of Greece had its own local mint, the citizens felt a local interest and pride in their coinage and would naturally demand of purchasers money from their own mint; whilst trading merchants from other cities would insist upon receiving money in return that had been issued from their local mints, and, as this monetary standard frequently differed, it would often be difficult to make an equitable exchange in buying and selling, and there were many opportunities for wrangling and for extortion even when the scales were resorted to in order to decide the relative values.

The history of coinage is the history of a struggle among the nations for a more perfect system of commercial exchange, and it represents the law of growth as it passed through experimental stages, abandoning certain faults and retaining those features which the practical test of centuries had proved to be sound—for a sound currency that met the required weight and degree of purity was absolutely necessary for honest transaction at home as well as to become the medium for exchange with other people. The reason that the Athenian merchants found such an extensive circulation for their coinage was owing to the fact that the mints of their city always issued money of exact weight and purity of the Attic standard, and for centuries it continued to maintain the confidence of other nations, and hence was of vast importance for international commerce.

The gold denarius of the Romans was worth 25 silver denarii in the earlier



history of the coinage of that country, but the earliest gold coins were issued by Phocaea in the 6th century B. C., and previously gold wedges and rings of fixed weight passed as currency. An extensive gold coinage began with the Persian gold darics, in the 6th century B. C., and they had an immense circulation, not only in Asia but they also found their way in great numbers to Greek and European cities, and for centuries constituted the main coinage in countries under Persian rule. They were gradually supplanted by the gold pieces of Philip and Alexander the Great, whose mints issued enormous quantities of gold to enrich the treasuries of all the great nations for years to come.

While gold was coined in Athens in the 4th century B. C., its regular issue in Rome did not begin until about B. C. 206, although the Romans used uncoined gold (by weight) long before then for commercial purposes. Percy Gardner says that "gold coin among the ancients, unless intended to pass as electrum, was usually very pure. The gold pieces of Alexander and Philip are almost without alloy; and Augustus in his monetary reforms, fixed the margin of alloy, under severe penalties, at .002. It is only among barbarous peoples that we find gold, the true measure of value in nearly all countries, debased. The history of silver coinage is very different, for whilst it was almost perfectly pure during the 6th and 5th centuries B. C., ranging from 91 per cent. to 96 per cent., that of Aegina being 96 per cent. fine and the Athenian coins nearly 90 per cent., there was a gradual deterioration in the purity in later times in most of the mints, and Philip of Syria debased his silver coinage to the extent that his tetradrachms contained only .678 of silver, whilst the debasement was even greater among the kings of Egypt, for the tetradrachm contained no more pure silver than the Roman denarius.

The deterioration of the Imperial coinage of Rome began with Nero and Caracalla, and during the reign of the latter the denarius contained only 40 per cent. of pure silver, and the aureus was only the 1-50th of a pound instead of 1-40th. This adulteration in all metals continued until the silver was debased so as to be worth less than 1-20th of its nominal value, and finally all the silver had disappeared from the denarius which consisted only of a piece of copper plated with tin, and the old name was retained without any of the silver and intrinsic value. How strange that any in our late day, and especially a sagacious Yankee should suppose that you can make 100 cents out of an ounce of silver merely by stamping "one dollar" upon it, beneath the outspread wings of the American Eagle. The people of Egypt were wiser than that, for some of the Ptolemaic kings issued a debased silver currency that contained about 1-4th the requisite amount of pure silver, and although the unscrupulous ruler placed his portrait on the obverse, and the proud original moneyed eagle on the reverse, surrounded by the name of King Ptolemy, still that haughty eagle and regal inscription could not enhance the value of that debased coinage (although that tetradrachm of Ptolemy weighed four times as much as the denarius).

We may learn many lessons from the numismatics of the ancients, and some of their disastrous efforts in repudiation by issuing a debased currency may not be unprofitable for our consideration, for we want to be honest among ourselves, and we want to inspire confidence at home and abroad.

I was reminded of a fact of ancient history when I read an extract from a reported speech of a western governor who argued for the free coinage of silver on the ground that the farmers of the West could never pay off their mortgages in gold or on a gold basis. That was an acknowledgment that the proposed silver was to be a debased currency, of less value than the gold standard, and to compel the creditor to receive a coinage in any metal that

is worth less than 100 cents on the dollar, is repudiation. As no extant coin of Athens antedates the time of Solon, about B. C. 596, we may conclude that until then the people of Attica made use of the rude coinage of Aegina in part, for convenience, or adhered to their own money which consisted of bars of silver of the Aeginetan standard. The stater was the standard or principal coinage of the mint of Aegina at the time of Solon, and this Aeginetan stater weighs about 196 grains, nearly as heavy as our half dollar.

Many of the laboring men at this early period, and especially the farmers, were oppressed with heavy debts, the farms were mortgaged and a high rate of interest and taxation reduced the state to a wretched social condition because of the unscrupulous exactions of the nobles and wealthy classes.

Solon was chosen Archon and he sought to improve the social condition by introducing needed reforms. However, he resolved upon a questionable method for the temporary relief of the debt burdened class by issuing Attic silver staters on a standard of 73-100th of the Aeginetan and nearly the same as the Euboic or light Babylonian gold standard, and he decreed that all existing debts should be paid by the new local currency although the obligations had been made in accordance with the Aeginetan standard. By this monetary legislation the debtor gained 27 per cent. and the creditor lost a corresponding amount.

The policy resorted to by Solon is not for our imitation for the times have changed, and conditions are wholly different. Besides, Solon's device took place in the experimental age of coinage, not long after the coins of Aegina were issued, and when a variety of standards prevailed instead of a practically uniform gold standard as to-day. Moreover, the Athenian archon began to issue coins on a new standard in order to improve the helpless condition of the toilers, in order that they might be able to reduce their oppressive and unjust debts.

The Hellenic world being a congeries of small states, each one having its own political independence employed its local mints, several thousands of which existed in Greece, and produced their own coinage. Some were allowed the right of the local mint even after they had lost their civic autonomy.

The coinage of the autonomous states of Italy as early as B. C. 400 was as varied as in Greece, there being numerous independent local mints, but when Rome began to issue the silver denarii in the year B. C. 269 the Senate saw the importance of closing the rival mints within the Roman territory, and Rome never surrendered this policy. In Consular times special officials were appointed and these masters of the mint were charged with the responsibility of having the money issued of proper weight and quality.

Rome began the coinage of silver B. C. 269, and gold B. C. 206. Still there was no lack of gold money in Rome for vast quantities of the beautiful gold staters of Philip II, of Macedon, were brought into Rome by conquerors in the East and the number may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands. Philip possessed enormous quantities of gold, for his Thracian mines are said to have yielded annually an amount of gold equal to \$10,000,000, and his Macedonian mints were active in issuing the beautiful didrachm gold pieces, and those staters of the Attic weight spread rapidly and became the universal currency in Greece and Italy, and it is not strange that so many survived the king for centuries.

There was also gold from another source for Alexander the Great acquired still greater treasures for he stored a mountain of gold and silver at Ecbatana, equal to \$200,000,000, being the accumulations of the hoarded treasures taken from the conquered Persians. The thousands of active mints in the various cities of Asia Minor were controlled by the Greeks, and soon

there was a world wide coinage, continued by Alexander's successors and bearing the portrait of the great conqueror; whilst some mints were separated by thousands of miles yet so marked was the uniformity of the different coins that the particular local mints can scarcely be recognized in this universal coinage. This Greek money also flowed into Rome and helped to fill the treasury for future conquests.

Alexander the Great introduced an important change in the system of coinage, for whilst for a long time the value of gold to silver was in the ratio of 1 to 13 still they had been minted on different standards so that one gold piece would pass for a given number of silver pieces. Whilst the Persian gold daric weighed 130 grains, the silver siglos weighed 86 grains so that one gold piece might pass for 20 silver pieces. Philip, of Macedon, made a gold stater weigh nearly 136 grains and the silver stater less than 230 grains so that 2 gold staters would be exchanged for 15 silver pieces.

Alexander the Great adopted the Attic standard of weight for both gold and silver, instead of using a different standard for the two metals as nearly all the cities had hitherto done. This innovation was a great convenience, for henceforth there was a universal standard for both gold and silver, and as the ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 13, henceforth 13 silver pieces would be exchanged for one of gold. This obviated the many difficulties that the double standard encountered for henceforth there would be no inconvenience arising from the fluctuations in either metal, for should the relative value of silver increase or decrease so that the ratio stood as 1 to 15, then 15 pieces of the silver would pass for one of gold, etc.

Notwithstanding this improvement, and the fact that gold and silver circulated side by side, nevertheless the gold standard was appreciated to the extent that in all contracts there was an understanding whether the payments were to be made in gold or in silver. The same was true among the Romans when the gold and silver circulated together, for as a rule it was stated in the bond whether the payment should be made in gold or in silver.

If there was such a reservation among the Greeks and Romans when gold and silver currency was of equal value why should we doubt for a moment, that should we ever have free coinage of silver, then our contracts would be made with the explicit understanding whether the payment is to be made in gold or silver. This is evident with a debased coinage worth but a part of the standard of gold, for who would be willing to sell honest goods and receive in return bogus dollars—dollars only in name.

The superiority of the monetary system of Alexander the Great was recognized and adopted by all his successors except the Ptolemies, and hence we find that in distant Bactria as well as in Syria and Macedon the Attic standard prevailed, being the same for the gold and the silver, although some cities still made use of their local coinage.

The history of numismatics shows that the ancients often displayed a far more magnanimous and unselfish spirit of patriotism for the public good; for it was not a rare exception, but rather a custom, and prevalent in the Roman provinces, for a rich citizen to aid his country by defraying all the expense for minting coins for the state; and frequently this fact is commemorated on the coins that have immortalized the public spirited and generous benefactors.





## THE 1884 TRADE DOLLAR

### A Little History. Was it a Mint "Deal"?



EVEN OF THE ten Trade dollars known to have been struck dated 1884 were sold by one dealer within a few months at prices ranging from \$150 to \$400.

The Trade dollar, which for all time will be remembered as one of Uncle Sam's very few repudiated obligations, had nothing associated with its coinage to make it of particular interest to the numismatist until a few months ago when specimens dated 1884 came on the market, and the not previously known date of this coin has since caused it to be a discussion of considerable interest.

As to why Trade dollars were coined in 1884 and not entered in the reports of the mint there is no explanation. That ten pieces, and ten only, were struck is now an accepted fact. That their existence was surrounded with mystery and guarded, as a secret for almost twenty-five years, is but one other of the gradually coming to light unexplainables from the old money mill that stood on Chestnut street, in Philadelphia. Of the ten specimens recorded as struck, two of them have not been located; of the other eight specimens, Mr. A. M. Smith has selfishly guarded one for many years; another collector, unnamed, did likewise, and six were the property of one man. Not many months ago these six came into the possession of Captain John W. Haseltine, and then, for the first time, it was a published fact, with the coin in evidence, that 1884 Trade dollars existed.

When Capt. Haseltine first offered these coins for sale he did not anticipate fancy prices; in fact, the first one he offered was to a prominent dealer, who refused to pay \$40 for it. Publicity did its part in creating the collector's appetite, and before one was sold the price soared to \$150, and the record is now \$400. After disposing of the lot of six, the one held by the unnamed collector was recently obtained by Capt. Haseltine and sold at the record price. One of the first ones sold later appeared in one of Mr. Ben. G. Green's auction sales and brought \$280.

That the first one was refused by a dealer for \$40 shows how even the expert may be deceived in the price commanding quality of certain specimens. The seven specimens sold by Captain Haseltine were distributed among three collectors.

That the issue of Trade dollars in 1884 was hinted at and doubted is shown by the following, written by the late Ed. Frossard, a numismatic expert and authority of his day, and published in his journal—*Numisma*, March, 1884:

"Our critic of the Sandham sale recently, almost openly, insinuated that

Trade Dollars have been quietly manufactured at the Mint during the present year; in other words, that notwithstanding the positive assertions of the Mint authorities to the contrary, a Trade Dollar with the date 1884 does exist.

"We hold that the plain but positive statement of the Mint officers on this point should be considered conclusive evidence, and they say that no Trade Dollars have been issued in the Philadelphia Mint, nor in any Mint of the United States during the present year, or dated 1884.

"But as doubts on this point may still exist in the minds of those who heard the report, we are authorized to make the following offers: \$100 cash each for any number of United States Trade Dollars of 1884, coined at the Philadelphia or other U. S. Mint; \$25 cash down to any one who will show us such a dollar.

"It is time that absurd and untruthful if not slanderous statements about so-called "deals" at the National Mint should cease. The present management has proved itself most honorable, impartial and just, and no one has unusual facilities to obtain pattern pieces and proof sets, all collectors in this respect being treated alike, *i. e.*, what is obtainable by one at the Mint is obtainable by all.

"It is true that certain dealers and collectors have lobbying friends in Washington, men who hang about the Coinage and Finance Committee rooms, also the Treasury department. These men are at times enabled to secure pieces not issued to collectors at the Mint, but with this the Mint officers have nothing to do. They are required by law to furnish the Coinage Committee of Congress a certain number of specimens of the pattern pieces, assays, and regular coinage of each year; what Congressmen do with these is none of their concern. They are no more responsible for the action of these men than for the laws they frame.

"A careful study of the subject led us long ago to the belief that all trumped up charges of favoritism in the distribution of pattern pieces made against the present Mint officers, were either purely malicious, or arose from a total ignorance of the duties of these officers and of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the legislative bodies at Washington."

In the light of late developments this is somewhat amusing to read. There must have been so-called "deals" at the mint.

The Trade dollar was first issued in 1873, and there was a large coinage at the Philadelphia, Carson City and San Francisco mints each year to 1878, inclusive, excepting that but 900 were coined (proofs) in Philadelphia in 1878. With the introduction of the "Bland" dollar in 1878, the coinage of Trade dollars for circulation was discontinued, but they continued to be coined, about 1000 each year, in proof, at the Philadelphia mint only, up to 1883, inclusive.

The Trade dollar was not intended for circulation in this country, its primary purpose being to compete with the Mexican dollar in trade with the Orient, and for such purpose it was made to contain 420 grains of silver, while the regular dollar, distinguished as "standard," contains but  $412\frac{1}{2}$  grains of silver. During the years that Trade dollars were numerous, coinage of "standard" silver dollars, which had for years previous been limited, was suspended. In so far as hard money entered into domestic trade during these years when specie payments were suspended the Trade dollar was a factor and with the resumption of specie payments in 1879 it entered general circulation. And when a few years later Uncle Sam saw fit to set a time when they would cease to be current and only worth their value for old silver, he repudiated a contract which he had and continues to have with the holder of every one. The government received one hundred cents for every one they ever issued, and notwithstanding they contain more silver than the "standard" dollar, their value is simply that of old silver, now about 45 cents. About 36,000,000 pieces were coined. A few years ago it was said the Japanese treasury had several million of them which came by way of trade during the years when the price of silver made them a good purchase for bullion purposes. The Trade dollar was authorized by the Act of February 12, 1873, and while this act was not repealed until February 19, 1887, none was known to have been coined after 1883 until the 1884's recently came to light.

F. Z.

## NUMISMATIC MAXIMS FOR BEGINNERS



GREEABLE to the suggestions made at the Montreal Convention that a few pages of THE NUMISMATIST be devoted to articles instructive to beginners. I herewith offer the following maxims that were given me from time to time by one of the old time collectors, now since dead.

The following bits of advice were given to me when I first began to collect, and I jotted them down in a note book. I have found them of use and think that other collectors will, also.

Don't lose your head at an auction sale and bid out of all reason for a coin just because some one else is doing the same thing. It has often happened that the dealer has the same coin in stock that could be bought for less money.

Don't set your heart on acquiring any coin right off. If you force the market you generally have to pay more than it is worth.

If you are a young man, you can afford to wait; it is only the old men who cannot.

Don't plunge in too quickly at the start and think that you must buy every coin offered.

Don't try to collect everything; you will never catch up with your contract. Also you will not enjoy what you have.

You have got to learn by experience; a few jolts and knocks will impress you more than all the advice an older collector can give you.

Don't take any man's word that a coin is unique. There are far fewer unique coins than there are said to be.

Coins rated "Unique in this condition" should be taken with a grain of salt. "Unique in this metal" beware of. There are very few coins or medals unique in gold; generally two or more were struck, despite what the one that knows says.

Collect, if possible, coins in the best condition; you then buy but once, and when you want to sell, you have something worth selling.

A poor coin is an aggravation and an eyesore, and you as a rule, can get very little for it when you want to sell.

Always handle a coin by the edge, even though it be a poor coin, as it is well to acquire the habit.

Be chary of unnecessarily handling fine coins belonging to some one else.

A library goes hand in hand with a collection of coins.

It is better to collect a few series and know your subject than to attempt to collect everything and think you know it all and really know nothing.

Listen to what others have to say about coins, as this is one of the ways to learn, but use your own common sense as to what to believe.

If you have studied your subject and have had good opportunities for comparing and gaining knowledge, your judgment is as liable to be as good as the next man's.

There is a subtle instinct, that collectors gradually acquire, that causes them to know at a glance a good coin from a bad coin, and a rare coin from a common one, but it is not safe to ride a willing horse too hard.



However, a coin is not necessarily rare because you never happened to see one like it before.

There is as much pleasure and interest in cheap coins as in high priced ones.

Never clean a coin by rubbing it or scouring it. Don't try to pick the dirt out with a knife, a tooth pick or a thorn will do much better. A jeweler may be able to clean silverware, but it does not follow he is a good man to clean coins.

Keep rubber away from coins.

Copper coins dipped in acid are not the same as new bright coins.

If a person comes to you with coins for sale always find out if he is selling them for himself or for a "friend." If for a friend, make no offer.

Oftentimes if you offer a person that knows nothing about coins a good price for his coin, you scare him so he will not sell.

There is a difference between an accumulator and a collector.

The best way to discover your ignorance about coins is to have some non-collecting friend ask you questions.

Every collector should have a Pine-tree shilling, as that is the first question your guests ask if you have.

You can always tell a non-collector, as they invariably ask you three questions—What is the value of this or that coin in our money? What is your most valuable coin? What is your oldest coin?

Coins kept in the original package or envelopes as they come to you from sales or dealers leads others to think that you do not care much for your coins after you once get them.

Old attributions and data are all right to keep, but a progressive collector should clothe them in a new jacket.

A collection near at hand is worth two in a safe deposit vault. This can be taken in two ways, from the standpoint of your own interest and the standpoint of the burglar.

Never cry down another collector's coins; give them, at least, the benefit of the doubt.

Never talk scandal or say mean things about other collectors; if you have nothing good to say, say nothing.

The last maxim is the most important one to remember, and is the one most often transgressed.

HOWLAND WOOD.

## REMOVAL OF V. D. B. DISCUSSED ABROAD

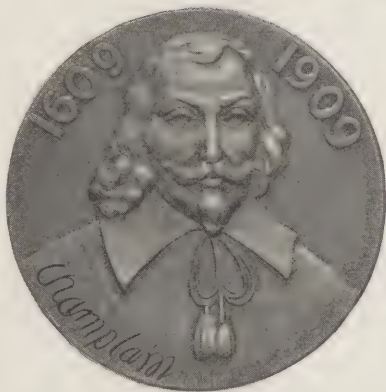
*The Numismatic Circular* (Spink and Son, London), for October, gives considerable space and very favorable comment to the Lincoln cent. In connection, there is published a letter addressed to it from A. N. A. member, Dr. H. R. Storer, Newport, R. I., calling attention to the removal of the designer's initials, and asking that the subject be offered for discussion at the next meeting of the British Numismatic Society.

Dr. Storer in his letter says: "Probably through professional jealousy, the propriety of Mr. V. D. Brenner's initials appearing upon it was challenged, although Mr. Bela Pratt, of Boston, of whom I wrote you, had previously done the same thing without objection.

"My own opinion is that for an artist to attach his initials or signature on coins or medals has the same advantage as for a painter to place his name upon the canvas. In both instances, the historical interest is increased, the pecuniary worth enhanced, and the standards of the ideal conception and mechanical execution materially advanced."

Messrs. Spink invite correspondence on the subject.

## CHAMPLAIN TER-CENTENNIAL MEDAL



A medal to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Champlain has been jointly issued by the Lake Champlain Ter-Centennial Commission of New York and Vermont.

The obverse of the medal shows the portrait of Champlain with the date of the discovery of the Lake—1609, and the date of the 300th Anniversary—1909. At the bottom is a fac-simile of Champlain's signature.

On the reverse, the central and main design represents the discovery of the Lake and shows Champlain with his two companions in their canoe, followed by the canoes of the Indians. In the background is a suggestion of the hills that go to make Lake Champlain one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. In the upper margin is the text describing the event and in the lower margin the seals of the States of New York and Vermont, banded together, symbolical of the relation borne by the two States to the Ter-Centennial celebration.

The medal is two inches in diameter, silver plated, finished with French grey effect. It was designed and produced by the Whitehead and Hoag Company, Newark, N. J., and all delivered to the Lake Champlain Ter-Centenary Commission, of which Mr. L. W. Hayes, Burlington, Vt., is secretary.

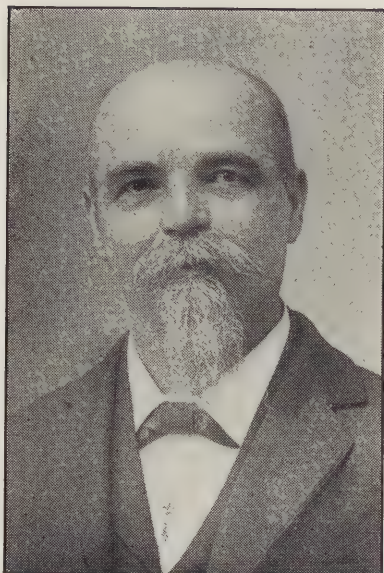
## KINSATSU—MONEY CARDS

The name given to old Japanese paper currency is *Kinsatsu* or "Money Cards." Mr. C. A. Howes in his article "The Early Japanese Post," published in *Mekeels Weekly Stamp News*, January 25, 1908, refers to these pieces in describing stamp designs and says:

"This design was not an original drawing for the stamps, but an adaptation of part of the design of the national *kinsatsu* or 'money cards' issued in 1869. For centuries before, every great daimio had issued paper money current only in his *han*. When the Mikado was restored to power and the government reorganized, it followed the example of the daimios and issued scrip in various denominations. The cards were oblong in shape, like our own treasury notes, but varied in size; two-thirds of the length bore an ornamental frame containing the value, and the remaining third resembled a coupon, being the two rampant dragons with tails crossed and enclosing an inscription denoting the issuing office. Should we cut off this 'coupon' and surround it with the key-pattern frame, we should have the prototype of the stamps."

These curious and artistic Paper Notes, all differing in size and design, countermarked with quaint signs, afford a most interesting and fascinating study and may be had at little cost from Jun Kobayagawa Co., of Yokohama, Japan. Attention is called to their advertisement in this issue. They invite correspondence from America, particularly regarding Oriental coins and paper money.

## OBITUARY—John C. Lighthouse.



In THE DEATH of Mr. John C. Lighthouse, at Rochester, N. Y., September 9th, the American Numismatic Association loses an honored member and numismatics in general an ardent collector. Mr. Lighthouse's last illness extended over many months, and from his hospital cot, even after he was no longer able to write, his expressions on current numismatic events were transmitted to his correspondents. He longed to be well, so as to attend the Association's late convention, and while well knowing the spark of life for him was flickering he evidenced his interest by sending his complete collection of Papal medals for exhibition at the convention.

Mr. Lighthouse had been a collector since 1860 and accumulated many unusual specimens, but particularly specialized in United States coins and paper money. A few years ago, in referring to his collection, he wrote: "My United States

series is as fine as I could obtain and approaches completeness in copper and silver and is quite good in gold; 1793 to 1857 good to uncirculated, and from 1858 in proof." His collection of U. S. government paper money, particularly fractional currency, and coins of the world, both ancient and modern, is believed to be exceptionally interesting. Among his territorial gold pieces he had the rare Shults & Co. \$5. While fully appreciating his collection numismatically, it was his custom to indicate its proportion by weight, "over four hundred pounds." He had his collection with him while a resident of San Francisco during the disaster, and by accident his collection was saved from destruction. Only two days before the quake and fire he removed his collection from a large safe in the center of the city to his home to show it to some friends; he was prevented from promptly returning it to the safe, which was fortunate as his home was outside the fire zone, while the entire contents of the safe where it had been kept was destroyed. Since Mr. Lighthouse had been anxious to dispose of his collection, entire, for some months previous to his death, it is quite probable his estate will promptly offer it for sale.

John C. Lighthouse was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1844, and while a frequent traveler, always retained his residence in that city. He was a producer of leather and a pioneer in the wholesale manufacture of horse collars. From 1879 to 1885 he executed the government contract for leather mail bags. His manufacturing plant, valued at \$135,000, was destroyed by fire in 1887. This was a total loss, as he carried no insurance on it. He did not re-engage in business. He enjoyed hunting and fishing, and spent much time in unfrequented parts of the West in quest of these sports.

He attended the convention of the A. N. A. in St. Louis in 1904, and was elected one of the Trustees. He had a large acquaintance with collectors and was a favorite with many who will sincerely regret his demise.



## OFFICIAL MEDAL OF THE A. Y. P. E.



**T**HE OFFICIAL medal of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition presents on its obverse the official seal of the Exposition, and on its reverse the official seal of the City of Seattle. This medal is of a double official character, as it was not only authorized by the Exposition but was struck by the United States Government in its Treasury Department exhibit at the Exposition. Our government at all notable expositions has, in its Treasury Department exhibits, demonstrated the process of coining by striking medals, which, on account of their official character have been erroneously termed "dollars," or "coins" by some collectors and cataloguers. The law prohibiting the striking of coins, except at a designated mint, prevents actual money coining operations at the Treasury Department's demonstrations at expositions, but the process is illustrated by the striking of medals on regular money coining presses. These medals are not sold by the government, but the privilege of receiving and selling them is usually awarded under competition. Thousands of dollars have been paid for this concession at expositions, and the concessionaire provides the blanks from which the medals are struck. Medals of this character struck at previous expositions, particularly those in silver, are now much sought by collectors, and are rapidly advancing in price, \$4 to \$6 each being the auction records for some of them.

The A. Y. P. E. official medal is struck in copper, bronze and coin silver. Those in base metal sell for 25 cents each, and those in silver \$1 each. Many thousand were sold during the exposition, which, after proving a great success, closed this month.

The official concessionaires for this medal are Joseph Mayer and Bros., manufacturing jewelers, of Seattle, Washington. Their advertisement appears in this issue.

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**MR. LOW'S 143RD SALE**


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Eager bidders, many of which received good bargains and others well pleased with the lots they obtained at advanced prices, were represented at Lyman H. Low's 143rd sale, held September 9th and 10th.

This sale, 1342 lots, contained a little of everything, and all grades of condition were represented. The new collector got some cheap experience and encouragement for better things—poor condition coins for a few cents, and the advanced collector found that for which he had to open wide his purse. That it is condition that makes coin prices was emphasized in the sale of an 1807 \$¼, extremely fine (Mr. Low said "I believe it to be matchless and a great prize"), for \$105. This piece had a plain edge, a remarkable variety.

A circular disc, four ticals of Siam, said to be 1000 years old and the earli-

est example of "16 to 1," perhaps the first offered in America, brought \$7.60; a one tical piece of the same series \$6.00. Hard times token, *For the Constitution, Hurrah*, Low 6, \$3.10; 1839 Dollar, proof slightly chaffed, \$50; the set of six, 1873 pattern Trade dollars, \$33, probably a record; two Barber design 1878 pattern dollars, \$10.25 each; 1901 Leshar "Referendum Dollar" lettered for J. M. Slusher, Cripple Creek, Colo., \$6.25, the rarity of this variety evidently was overlooked by bidders; a double gourde, of Haiti, Henry 1820, uncirculated, \$7.50; and Wyon's gothic crown of Victoria 1847, brought the same price.

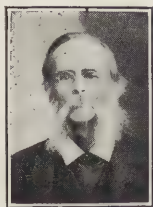
### THE ZUG COLLECTION SALE—NEW RECORDS

The collection of the late Charles Gordon Zug, of Pittsburg, Pa., who for several years preceding his death, August 10, 1908, was an extensive purchaser of U. S. gold coins, was sold at public auction by S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia, October 22, 1908. In the large number present new auction attendants from a distance were noted. Satisfactory prices prevailed and some new price records were made, among them: 1838 Eagle, extremely fine, \$50; 1795 Half eagle, with the heraldic eagle rev., \$135; 1796 Half eagle, \$39; 1820 Half eagle, curved 2, \$45; 1820 same, straight base 2, \$37.50; 1823 Half eagle, \$45, 1797 Quarter eagle, very fine, \$240; 1798 Quarter eagle, \$50; 1876 Three dollars, \$190; 1836 Pattern gold dollar, \$57.50; Gold dollars: 1863, \$34; 1866, \$20; 1867, \$36; 1875, \$100. The latter piece Mr. Chapman announced he had sold to Mr. Zug two years ago for \$50.

Including some of the above mentioned lots, we notice the following important pieces:

Lot.	Brief description.	Price.	Lot.	Brief description.	Price.
5	1795 \$10. Very fine.....	\$32	266	1873 \$3. Extremely fine ...	\$105
8	1797 \$10. Rev. laurel br. V.f.	49	268	1876 \$3. Brilliant proof ....	190
9	1797 \$10. Uncirculated .....	31	274	1881 \$3. Brilliant proof .....	18
11	1798 \$10. Fine .....	71	306	1854 Gold dollar. D. V. g..	17
19	1804 \$10. Fine .....	41	320	1857 Gold dollar. D. V. f..	21
48	1795 \$5. Heraldic eagle.....	135	333	1864 Uncirculated .....	24
49	1796 \$5 .....	39	376	1907 \$20. By St.Gaudens. W.e.	34
80	1823 \$5. Uncirculated .....	45	386	\$5 C. Bechtler. Fine..	22
81	1825 \$5. Extremely fine.....	105	387	1834 \$5 C. Bechtler .....	26
82	1830 \$5. Uncirculated .....	40	403	1860 \$10 Pikes Peak. V. f..	46
139	1865 \$5. Brilliant proof .....	21	427	1796 \$½ V. g. Field burn...	61
152	1797 \$2½ .....	240	428	1796 \$½ 16 stars. V. g. Er.	65
153	1798 \$2½. Fine .....	50	429	1797 Fine. Stars before head	
160	1825 \$2½. Uncirculated ....	30		weak as usual .....	61
161	1826 \$2½. Very fine .....	100	521	1800 Dime. Very fine .....	16
258	1865 \$3. Very fine .....	21		Total of sale \$6018.	

Mr. Zug was one of the largest buyers at Mr. Chapman's sale of the David S. Wilson collection, March, 1907, where he acquired nearly all the rarities above mentioned, and it was quite remarkable to see these pieces bring notable advanced prices in less than three years. The bidding on the rarities was very spirited.



## GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS

### No. XIII.

(Continued from Page 244.)

By F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.



BAMBERG—1002-1024



AUGSBURG—1637-57



In the NUMISMATIST for 1902 the letters on German coins indicating the place of mintage are given as follows: A Berlin, B Hanover, C Frankfurt on Main, D Munich, E Dresden, F Stuttgart, C Carlsruhe, H Darmstadt and J Hamburg, but the writer is inclined to think that "B" on some coins stands for Breslau. The coins of Silesia as given by Scott's will be found on page 94 of the old and 92 of the new and are as follows, viz: "Fred. Wm. II, 1786-97.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Krzr. 1788-97 F. W. script, fair 15 good 25  
1 Solidus 1796-7 F. W. R. script " 20 " 35"

Our illustration shows this coin and for the meaning of the abbreviation "BOR." our readers will kindly turn to page 221 of the NUMISMATIST for 1907. "MER" is an abbreviation of meridional, as seen on the Grossus in our illustration, showing that it was for the southern part of the kingdom.

Under the head of "1 Grossus 1796-7" Scott describes the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grossus which we illustrate. This mistake (as well as several others) is not corrected in the late edition. Scott puts the value of this coin as 20 and 40 cents, but we must remember that most of the prices given by him are protective and higher than what the pieces generally sell for. The Grossus (see illustration) can be bought for about half the price he gives, that is, a good specimen may be had at from 20 to 25 cents.

Our illustrations give a good idea of the two coins mentioned in Scott as having been issued by Fred. Wm. III, 1797-1840.

The writer has seen illustrations of quite a number of the small coins of Silesia as given in some of the cheap illustrated works, with high sounding titles, professing to give much for very little money, and with but few exceptions he has been unable to make out what the coin illustrated was, even when using a very fine glass, and he would request any of his readers who can do so to send him rubbings of the "Ducal Coins" of that province.

(Illustrations referred to and not appearing will be found in THE NUMISMATIST for 1900, pages 260 and 261. Doctor Hassler's Fourteenth paper, particularly relating to the coins of Breslau, will appear in an early issue.—Ed.)



FREDK. WILLIAM II. 1786-97.



FREDK. WILLIAM III. 1797-1840.





### OBITUARY—Henry Mitchell, Engraver.

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Henry Mitchell, an authority on heraldry, and for many years the official engraver of dies for the stamped envelopes of the United States Government, died August 1 at his home in Chelsea. He was seventy-four years of age and a native of New York, but had lived in Chelsea for forty years.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Mitchell executed the seal of the Maine State Fair and before he was twenty had done the greater part of the work on the national medal for Commodore Perry. This success gave him his start in the field of high-class intaglio engraving. In the same year he finished the Perry medal he made all the seals for the Hawaiian Government. He was only thirty years old when he designed and executed the medals for the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Mitchell began his services as official engraver of the dies for the United States Government stamped envelopes in 1868, in addition to serving this branch of the Government, he made the seal for the Secretary of the Navy and the seals of the Internal Revenue Service and Maine were out of his studio.

The recent seal of Massachusetts was done by Mr. Mitchell, and the execution of the seal of New York State was a splendid example of his skill. Other State seals from his workshop are those of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and California. Prominent among other seals are those of Harvard University, Harvard Union, Harvard Athletic Association, Society of the Cincinnati, Court of Alabama claims and the Boston Public Library.

In recognition of his standing as an artistic craftsman the Government appointed Mr. Mitchell to serve, with Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, and with Engraver Barber of the mint, on the commission which selected the designs for the present silver coins.—*Boston Transcript*.

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### OBITUARY—Asher D. Atkinson.

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Mr. Asher D. Atkinson, the last survivor of the Founders of The American Numismatic Society, died on Saturday night, June 26, at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. He was the son of Dr. Asher Atkinson and Mary J. Forsyth Kempston, and was born in Philadelphia, September 30, 1821. When a youth he attended the Friends' School in that city, with his cousin Thomas Dunn English, who was also one of the Founders of The American Numismatic Society. We are told by his sister that his teacher was the "master so cruel and grim" of "Ben Bolt." The family later removed to New York City, where he studied medicine, but never engaged in practice, devoting his time to business, and after 1863 was a successful operator in developing oil wells. At one time he had a very fine collection of cents which, after passing through various hands, finally came into the possession of the United States Mint in Philadelphia. He was for many years a member of the Long Island Historical Society.

Mr. Atkinson married Miss Emma J. Barnsdall, April 22, 1853, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1903. Six children survive him, one of whom, Asher Atkinson, C. E., by a singular coincidence, was employed professionally in the construction of The American Numismatic Society's new building. The funeral took place from his late residence on June 28.

L. H. L.

## NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA

By HOWLAND WOOD.

### Scorpio—October.



SCORPIO or the Scorpion is the eighth sign of the Zodiac.

The definite decline of the Sun's powers after the Autumnal Equinox was typified by placing Scorpio as the symbol of darkness in the eighth sign. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one-sixth of the planetary circle, its claws taking up the place now occupied by Libra. From this it is thought that this constellation had been mapped out before the Zodiac was devised.

There are several varieties of the Scorpio coins, the differences being not so much in type as in workmanship. The cut illustrates the design found on the gold coin struck at Agrah in 1620. A mohur with a very crude scorpion is known of the same date, and one similar to the illustration was struck two years later. A very crude one was struck at Ahmadabad in 1617 and there are two doubtful ones in silver struck at Agrah in 1618 and 1619.

### Sagittarius—November.



SAGITTARIUS or the Archer, the ninth sign of the Zodiac, represents a centaur drawing a bow. This originally was some Babylonian divinity, but is now considered to represent the centaur Chiron, who at death was converted into the constellation, so-called.

The representation of the Archer found on the Moghul coins is about the same as our conception of the sign, except that the centaur is shooting backwards. Mohurs were struck at Agrah in 1621 and 1622, and there is a questionable rupee struck at the same place in 1614. In the national collection at Paris there is a gold coin of this sign struck in the name of the Emperor's wife Nur Jehan. A good deal of discussion has been aroused over the genuineness of this piece. The Persian inscription on the piece may be translated as follows: "By order of Shah Jehangir, gold has a hundred splendors added to it by receiving the impression of the name of Nur Jehan the queen; struck at Lahore in the twentieth year of the reign 1035," or 1625 in our reckoning.

## FRANCE PROMISES NOVEL COINS

The mint of France is preparing a new minor coinage that is promised within a short time. Pieces of the value of 5, 10 and 25 centimes will be struck in aluminum, the first coins in this metal to be struck for use in Europe. Reported designs are: Obverse, head of the Republic; reverse, a round raised boss in center with the value in incused letters, with surrounding inscription—*Liberte Egalite Fraternite*. Novelty, already receiving comment, is suggested by this coinage, and its appearance is awaited with interest.

# The Numismatist

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## SHALL MUTUALITY CONTINUE TO GOVERN A. N. A.?

A reading of some of the anonymously published references to the late A. N. A. Convention and the impressions some have conveyed by correspondence would indicate that it was the sense of the Convention that proxy representation be abolished.

There was no action or discussion at the Convention tending to show that it was the desire or purpose of those assembled to take from the member, who for geographical or other reasons may never attend a convention, the right and power to vote on that which shall govern the organization, and to which right and power all members are justly entitled.

There has never been a protest or question against proxy representation except following the Columbus and Montreal Conventions, and then only from those who, having tried and failed to command a majority support from the absent member, have, in seeking an excuse for defeat, charged it to the system of voting.

Prohibit the absent member from having the power to be represented in a convention and you take from the large number who cannot be present that which holds their interest as a member—a voice in the Association's deliberations. To say that the right to vote for officers, etc., by mail ballot is sufficient representation is to pave the way for the majority to be governed by a very small minority. Ten per cent. of the membership has been the maximum attendance at a convention, and half of these, or five per cent., could by impractical proceedings make a convention a farce and propose and carry that which would tie the hands of a board of officers—that may have been elected by ninety-five per cent. of the members—so that they could not successfully conduct an administration.

Without proxy representation twenty-five members would have ruled any convention the A. N. A. has ever held. With the proxy abolished the member with a selfish motive would not need to have a present member supporter and yet could rule a convention. He could propose and pay for sufficient applicants before a convention, have them attend and do his bidding, and in that become dictator of the A. N. A.

Mutuality was the rock on which the A. N. A. was founded; it is the foundation that supports the fine structure of to-day; remove it, and a large percentage of the members will find their only return or interest in receiving publications, and the largest and most popular numismatic organization in the world to-day will recede in numbers and interest to the few, and their immediate followers, who may attend conventions.



## THE GOLD COINAGE—E. H. ADAMS' NEW BOOK

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"Official Premium List of United States, Private and Territorial Gold Coins," a new book by Edgar H. Adams, New York journalist and authority on numismatic subjects, has been on the Editor's table for more than a month, and during that time there has not been a reference or thought regarding gold coins issued in America that suggested additional or confirmatory information that has not found its answer at a glance in Mr. Adams' book.

Fully illustrated, it presents a brief history and sale price of all the private and territorial issues, some never before published, and gives the sale price value of every denomination, date and type of U. S. Government gold coins.

It is a book covering that which has never before been compiled, and its information is the condensation of years of inquiry, during which Mr. Adams has become the recognized authority on gold coins issued in the United States. While it is the one authority for the collector, it is also a standard work for every library, particularly that of the banker.

One of the best endorsements a numismatic work could have is to receive published criticism from the U. S. Mint.

The book,  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 72 printed pages, interleaved with blank pages for notes as time may produce them, is supplied by the author, Edgar H. Adams, 40 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; cloth binding, \$2; leather binding, \$2.50.

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## MINT CURATOR COMMENTS ON MR. ADAMS' BOOK

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Adams' Official Premium List of United States Private and Territorial Gold Coins, by Edgar H. Adams, New York City. Privately printed.

The work Mr. Adams has produced is very much more than the usual catalogue of prices offered, asked or current for United States coins. In his Introduction Mr. Adams has unfortunately confined himself to the commercial aspect of his work without the least reference to the really more valuable portion of it, exceedingly valuable though the price lists may be. He might with perfect propriety have alluded to the historical matter given in the prolegomena to the price lists of the different denominations, and such an allusion would have proved of value to many who might have casually picked up the book when in search of certain material on the history of coinage in this country. Indeed, the brief historical prefaces might well have been suggested in a sub-title. As the title and introduction now stand, a great deal of valuable material lies hidden to all but the small circle of those who collect or deal in coins.

Particularly worthy of notice is what Mr. Adams has to say about the gold token coinage of the Pacific Coast States and Territories in the early fifties. He has brought together about all the material now known in regard to those very interesting issues and the outline at least is here presented. The same is true also of the similar issues in Georgia and the Carolinas, as well of the gold token pieces issued prior to the establishment of the national mint.

The work is bound to prove invaluable to many another besides the coin collector.

There are perhaps some slips and a few instances of terminology that might cause discussion, but any such are unimportant and in no wise impair the value of the work. Thus on page 32 the large sum mentioned should be

\$35,000 instead of \$75,000, if the writer has been properly informed. But, of course, the offer could safely have been seventy-five thousand or seven hundred and fifty thousand; the piece is not for sale. Again, the term "Official" in the title will perhaps mislead a few persons—and for that misunderstanding the present writer will pay the penalty ten times to Mr. Adams' once. How many will demand at the Mint the published "Official" price for their old and worthless coins? Finally, the term "Territorial" here, as commonly in reference to the private gold tokens, seems a misnomer. Mr. Adams evidently felt it so, too, and simply yielded to a rather general usage; for while he employs the term in his title, it does not occur in his index nor does it catch my eye in any other part of the work. He always uses the accurate term *private* in his discussion of those issues. Since none of these tokens were issued by territorial authority, and could not be so issued, and many of them were issued in regularly constituted States of the Union (California was admitted in 1850) the term "Territorial" is hardly defensible.

But these matters are debatable and at the most unimportant. But the general excellence of Mr. Adams' premium list is not debatable.

T. L. COMPARETTE.

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### **\$10 TEMPLETON REID'S CORNERED BY MR. BRAND**

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On an investment of \$150 A. N. A. Member Samuel Guthman, of Macon, Ga., made a profit of \$1100 in less than six weeks and in the transaction the great Virgil M. Brand collection was enriched by obtaining for \$1250 a fine specimen of the Templeton Reid, Georgia gold \$10 piece dated 1830. According to Adams, but one specimen was previously known and that one was owned by Mr. Brand, who now can be truly said to have a "corner" on this coin.

A recent issue of a Macon, Ga., paper tells how Mr. Guthman discovered the coin some eight weeks ago among an accumulation of Mr. George D. Case, a druggist of Milledgeville, Ga. Mr. Case would not place a price on it, but said he believed it worth more than face value. Mr. Guthman did not fully appreciate the rarity of the coin and did not urge to purchase it. Some days later the coin, through a friend of Mr. Case in Macon, came hunting Mr. Guthman. An offer of \$100 was later raised to \$150, at which price the coin was purchased by Mr. Guthman. Offers from dealers were then sought and the value of the coin was soon indicated by the rising bids, which started at \$200 and only stopped when T. E. Leon went Maconward as the agent of Mr. Brand, had his offer of \$1200 refused and purchased it at Mr. Guthman's price, \$1250.

Mr. Guthman knows that he parted with a prize and would liked to have kept this coin as a top-notch for his considerable gold collection, but he is a business man and believes in quick profits and many of them. The value of this coin cannot be estimated. There is no record of one having been offered for competition at auction.

Referring to Adams' *Territorial Gold Coins* we find: The Templeton Reid, Georgia (Lumpkin County), issues, all attributed to 1830, are all very rare; denominations \$2.50, \$5 and \$10. There is but one variety each of the \$2.50 and \$5. A very fine specimen of the \$2.50 in the Zabriskie collection sale (1909) brought \$280 and has a record of \$335. A specimen of the \$5, about fine, was sold by Lyman H. Low in 1905 for \$555. There are two varieties of the \$10, neither of which have a public sale record. That which is known as the

undated variety is believed to only exist in the U. S. Mint cabinet and the collection of Mr. Brand. Of the dated variety Mr. Brand now owns the only two located specimens. The scarcity of the Templeton Reid, Georgia, pieces is attributed to the fact that they were of such high grade gold that they were worth more for bullion than their coin value and quickly found their way to the melting pot.

## COMMANDS APPRECIATION OF ALL NUMISMATISTS

We do not know of any work, undertaken within the same period, that will, when completed, be of a greater reference value to the numismatist than "Biographical Notices of Medallists, Coin, Gem and Seal Engravers, Ancient and Modern, with References to their Works, B. C. 500-A. D. 1900" that have for more than ten years been in process of publication in Spink and Son's, monthly *Numismatic Circular*. It aims at completeness in giving a concise biography of all associated with medallic art products, and is liberally illustrated with portraits, and cuts of coins and medals of great interest and beauty that have never before been collectively published.

The Notices present the engravers in alphabetical rotation, the first part, commencing with Aar, was published in May, 1898. A regular continuation of the subject has been maintained and the October, 1909, issue of the *Circular* contains the one hundred and thirty-third article and brings the list to Rego.

The vast scope of this work, certainly a monumental task in compilation, and its value, since the best obtainable information regarding each subject is given, may be understood from the fact that the material so far published would occupy over two thousand pages of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

We trust that Messrs. Spink are anticipating that when these Biographical Notices are concluded they will be published in book form.

## Rarities in the Hall Collection.



THE PURCHASE of the collection of the late Dr. Thomas Hall by Mr. Virgil M. Brand, as announced in the last issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, was unwelcome news in professional numismatic circles.

Several of the leading dealers seemed to have had a hope that the Hall collection would come to them for cataloguing and sale, but all had some satisfaction in believing he ran as good a race as his competitors, and since he did not win, he was pleased to know Mr. Brand was the purchaser. This collection was particularly fine in Colonial and U. S. copper specimens. The selected set of U. S. cents were uncirculated, excepting 1799 and 1804, and many of the dates after 1848 were in proof condition. The set of Connecticut cents, perhaps the largest ever formed, comprised 356 pieces. Washington medals, 671 pieces; Lincoln medals, 214; Massachusetts shillings, 40; New Jersey cents, 159; U. S. patterns, 45; Virginia shilling, proof; Lord Baltimore shilling, in copper; George Clinton cent, uncirculated; New York cents, "Non Vi Virtute Vici" and "Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo," both extremely fine; 1776 Continental dollar in brass; 1723 Rosa Americana ½ penny, rose crowned, in silver, uncirculated; Fugio, pattern, Crosby 3A. 6C; Fugio, hub trial piece; Fugio, stars in links, in silver; Washington dollar, reverse regular die of 1794, in silver, uncirculated, pictured in Crosby, unique; 1795 cent, lettered edge, uncirculated; and 1792 cent, pattern, reverse, ONE CENT in wreath, copper.





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## REPRESENTATIVES TO THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS

Acting on the authority granted at the late convention I hereby appoint the following representatives from the American Numismatic Association to the International Numismatic Congress, to be held in Brussels, Belgium, June, 1910: Messrs. Virgil M. Brand, Chicago; S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia; Victor D. Brenner, New York; S. Guthman, Macon, Ga., and R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

Acceptance has been received from all the appointees.

Appointment was tendered to Dr. H. R. Storer, Newport, R. I., whose visits to Belgium in the past would make him a most welcome attendant at the Congress. Dr. Storer writes that he is now in his eightieth year and could not anticipate attending, but will show his interest by preparing a paper.

These appointments have been made with the purpose to have every phase of numismatics in America represented. Mr. Virgil M. Brand, President of the Chicago Numismatic Society, represents organized numismatics and the advanced collector. Mr. Brand has been asked to act as chairman of the representatives. Mr. S. Hudson Chapman represents the professional numismatist and will attend the Congress and act as secretary for the A. N. A. participation. Mr. Victor D. Brenner, the best known medallist in America, expects to attend and will represent medallic art and will endeavor to exhibit at the Congress loan exhibits from brother medallists that will, with some of his own products, show America's advancement of art in metal. Mr. S. Guthman, who will be abroad next year and pleased to attend the Congress, gives representation to the Southern States and the amateur collector. Canada is represented by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, a corresponding member of the Belgium Numismatic Society since 1887, and who hopes to attend the Congress.

It is desired that the Western States be represented. Any member from that section who can attend the Congress is requested to communicate with the President.

The interest of all members is invited for this Congress, so that numismatics and medallic art as enjoyed in America may be fittingly represented.

Papers on numismatic subjects will be welcomed; while it is probable many papers will be offered for which there may not be opportunity for reading during the sessions, all will be published in the printed proceedings. Unusual specimens are particularly solicited for exhibition, they will be properly cared for and safely returned by the A. N. A. representatives.

America's participation in the Congress should in no way be considered limited to the appointees. The appointments have been made to insure official representation.

*Farran Zerbe*

President.

## SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to December 20, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the January issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
John C. Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y.....	Charles D. Higley, F. G. Duffield.
Lytte W. Gosling, Frost National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.....	Rud. Kohler, F. G. Duffield.
Edward C. Sherman, 47 North 20th St., Columbus, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, A. B. Coover.
Ben Krumm, 975 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, A. B. Coover.
Mandel Goldwater, 927 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.....	Theo. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
H. A. Brumfield, Media, Pa. ....	J. A. Clouser, F. G. Duffield.
John M. Oliver, 376 Union St., Springfield, Mass.....	Wm. C. Stone, Wm. L. Wentworth.
Elmer S. Rohrbaugh, 667 West Princess St., York, Pa.....	Stephen K. Nagy, John W. Haseltine.
Robert M. Scott, 111 South Church St., West Chester, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, George H. Blake.
John J. Hetherington, 201 South Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
E. G. Beckworth, 5127 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	F. G. Duffield, *Rev. C. H. Warwick.
Henry Ketchum, 514 East St., Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
Arthur D. Williams, 132 William St., Watertown, N. Y.....	B. P. Wright, F. G. Duffield.
Charles P. Leon, 733 Maltman Ave., Sta. P., Los Angeles, Cal....	Theo. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
William L. Fisher, 129 Northampton St., Easton, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, S. H. Chapman.
Coan Paxton, Van Buren, Ind.....	B. Max Mehl, F. G. Duffield.
Sigmund Krausz, 5607 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	Ben. G. Green, F. G. Duffield.

\*Local business or professional endorsement.

**NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED OCTOBER 1 AND NOVEMBER 1**

October 1—Will H. Harding, William Ellis, William C. Voegelé, Charles T. Tatman, Alfred F. White, F. N. Webster, F. H. Stewart, Charles Morris. November 1—A. C. Roessler, Mrs. Bertha Jayne Chapman, Mrs. Lydia Le Baron Walker, Rev. A. J. Wigley, Joseph Gebhardt.

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**DIED**

J. C. Lighthouse (No. 479), Rochester, N. Y.  
Chas. M. Clark (No. 602), Braddock, Pa.

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**CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

D. A. Williams,  
4507 Maine Ave., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.

The request last month for the names of members who are willing to answer inquiries from young collectors has brought three replies:

Dr. E. G. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, will answer inquiries relating to the tokens of Canada prior to the Confederation.

Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., will answer inquiries relating to the coins of Ancient Rome and of the German States.

Mr. Daniel F. Howorth, 24 Villers St., Ashton-Under-Lyne, England, an authority on British numismatics, writes a gracious letter offering to assist young American collectors.

Collectors writing for information to the above gentlemen should enclose stamp for reply.

The General Secretary will be glad to receive other names to add to this list.

*F. G. Duffield.*

*General Secretary.*

Baltimore, Md., October 20, 1909.

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Letters of acceptance and expressing appreciation have been received from Hon. James Bonar, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. Archer M. Huntington, President of the American Numismatic Society, New York; and Mr. Thomas Wilson, Montreal, one of Canada's oldest numismatists, who were among those elected to honorary membership by the American Numismatic Association, at its late convention.

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**OBITUARY—Charles M. Clark.**

An ardent collector and earnest A. N. A. member has been called to his reward in the death of Charles M. Clark, of Braddock, Pa., on October 14, from heart disease. Mr. Clark was in the prime of life and business activity. He attended the Columbus (1907) convention of the A. N. A., and his genial disposition made him a friend in all who were present. Mr. Clark's collection will be offered for sale as soon as arrangements can be made by his estate.





## OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

President,  
DR. J. M. HENDERSON, Columbus.

Secretary,  
HON. WM. A. ASHBROOK, Johnstown.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society has been arranged to be held at Columbus, Ohio, October 28 and 29. This promises to be the most successful meeting the O. N. S. has ever held. All collectors are invited, particularly A. N. A. members. Many from a distance will attend.

The first session will be convened at 10 A. M. Thursday, October 28, and will be devoted to routine matters and the election of officers. The afternoon of that day will be devoted to the exhibition and discussion of specimens and a lecture, "Coins and Seals of Ancient Greece," by Prof. J. G. Helaplen, of Athens, Greece, who has conducted extensive explorations. In the evening at 8 o'clock Dr. T. L. Compartment, Curator of the U. S. Mint collection, will deliver an illustrated lecture, "Coins and Medals of the World."

For Friday, members of the O. N. S. have brought together an unusual variety of rare and interesting coins, which will be sold at auction. A catalogue offering 745 lots has been issued and distributed. The sale will commence at 9 A. M.

The sessions will be held in the assembly rooms of the Columbus Board of Trade.

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## NEW ART CIRCLE

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Circle of Friends of the Medallion is the name of a new organization in New York which hopes to include in its membership all worthy friends of small sculpture and the art of the medallion. It will issue (to members only) a medal or piece of original sculpture each year.

Societies of this type have already made their mark in Europe. Needless to recall the beautiful pieces issued in Paris by the Amis de la Médaille Française, and in Vienna by Die Gesellschaft für Klein-Kunst.

The founding of our National Sculpture Society met the public's interest in monumental statuary, but now there is a demand for a society or league to encourage the makers of small sculptures that appeal to the person, the family and the household.

The Circle of Friends of the Medallion will aim to act in sympathy with other societies of a similar character. What it seeks is the improvement of the artistic worth of American medals, coins and smaller plastic works, encouragement for American sculptors and a wider education of the public in this charming and intimate branch of art.

The Circle has issued its first medal, which is in commemoration of the anniversary of Hudson and Fulton. The medal was designed by Mr. John Flanagan, and is issued mounted in a card, between book covers with a few pages accompanying—explanatory of the subject. The Circle's temporary headquarters are at The Art Club, Gramercy Park, New York.



## CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, VIRGIL M. BRAND.

Secretary, Ben. G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The sixty-ninth monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, October 1st, with President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Michael, Vercouter, Baker, Smith and Krausz and Doctors Bert and Merrill.

A communication was received from Mr. Thomas L. Elder enclosing two aluminum North Pole medals. A committee on medallic production consisting of Messrs. Verkler, Vercouter and Tuckerman was appointed. Messrs. S. B. Ryder and C. S. Leshner were elected to membership.

Mr. W. F. Dunham read a paper on Canadian Coins, Tokens and Medals and exhibited his collection of 460 of Breton's numbers, many of which are of great rarity. Mr. Dunham also showed 100 silver dollar size coins of the world. Mr. Brand showed an uncirculated aureus of Procopius, and one and five cent "holy" patterns in silver and one of the Dr. Hall 1793 clover leaf cents. Mr. Krausz exhibited a number of medals.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Numismatische Correspondenz, Mehl's Monthly, Spink's Circular and Philatelic West for September and the Numismatic Philistine for October. Auction catalogs were received from Elder, Green and Hess (2).

Mr. Adolph Rau was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet November 5th.



## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

A meeting of the above named Society was held in the rooms of the Bostonian Society, Old State House, Friday afternoon, October 15. Dr. Green, the president, presided.

The Society exhibited a large silver medal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration issued by the American Numismatic Society, the gift of Daniel Parish, Jr. Other exhibits were as follows: Various sizes of the above medal, and the series of medals in various metals and sizes issued by Mr. Thomas L. Elder and designed by Mr. Frank C. Higgins, commemorating the same event. Two church tokens of Trebizond and eleven medals pertaining to the medical profession were also shown.

Several new members were elected. Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, was present as an invited guest.

HOWLAND WOOD, *Secretary*.

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Secretary,  
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Meets second Friday of each month, 7 P. M.,  
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Avenue.

The tenth regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club assembled at Keen's Chop House, 7.30 P. M., Friday, September 10th. Dr. Martin Burke, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Albert R. Frey and friend, Mr. Garber, of Brooklyn; Elmer S. Sears, R. Kohler, Mr. White, Edgar H. Adams, Charles Dekay, president, Circle of Friends of the Medallion; Wayte Raymond, Daniel R. Kennedy, E. Smith, Thomas L. Elder, E. J. Deitsch and Frank C. Higgins were present.

Among the treasures exhibited was the rare five dollar gold piece of Wass, Moliter & Company, of San Francisco, dated 1852. There is but one record of the public sale of this coin, when the Randall collection was disposed of in 1885. The popularity of this coin at the time of its issue was so great that Augustus Humbert, of the U. S. Assay office, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury saying that if he were not permitted to issue coins of the denomination lower than fifty dollars that the firm of Wass, Moliter & Company would put the assay office out of business. This was exhibited by Mr. Adams, who also showed, on behalf of Mr. W. H. Woodin, a rare pattern trade dollar in copper, showing on the obverse the head of Liberty as borne by the twenty dollar piece designed by James B. Longacre, 1849 to 1907. This is one of the rarest of the trade dollar patterns.

Mr. Charles Dekay exhibited the first medal issued by the Circle of Friends of the Medallion, a Hudson and Fulton medal executed by Artist Flanagan. Mr. Elmer S. Sears showed a "chain" cent of 1793 in the finest possible condition, and also a set of the rare 12, 6 and 3 rouble coins of Russia. Mr. Wayte Raymond showed a beautiful tetradrachm of Corinth, 200 B. C. Mr. Rudolph Kohler exhibited interesting coins of India.

Mr. Thomas L. Elder exhibited the completed Hudson and Fulton dollar-sized gold tokens modeled by Sculptor Roine.

President Higgins' address to the members was a description at length of the various revivals of wide popular taste for medallic art which had occurred from the middle of the fifteenth century up to the present day, indicating by a comparison of signs which had at various periods preceded great productions of new coins, medals and tokens, that another such renaissance is now fairly upon us. In the course of his remarks Mr. Higgins also dwelt upon the fact that the great token production of the latter Georgian era in England was produced by the circle of intimates surrounding the young American inventor, Robert Fulton, during his residence in England.

A. O. Garber, E. J. Deitsch and Charles Dekay were unanimously elected members of the club.

The following letter prepared by Mr. E. H. Adams, to be sent to the



Secretary of the Treasury, was read, heartily approved, signed by the club's committee and promptly forwarded.

Hon. Franklin MacVeagh:

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, members of the New York Numismatic Club, which is composed of coin and medal collectors, sculptors, painters, engravers, and those devoted to all branches of art, of New York City and vicinity, do hereby respectfully urge you to order that the initials "V. D. B." be restored to the Lincoln cent, the design of our fellow member, Mr. Victor David Brenner.

Placing the initials of the designer upon a coin is a time-honored custom, and one that we, who are devoted to the coinage and medallic art of the world, feel to be no more than the just due of the artist who is fortunate enough to receive the commission to execute a design for a coin of the United States.

There are so many precedents for the use of the initials of a designer upon a coin or medal that they could not be itemized in this memorial. Examples of the earliness of the custom are shown in the artistic coinage of ancient Syracuse, 450-415 B. C., a period during which the medallic art reached the apex of its development. The celebrated tetradrachms of the ancient Sicilian city each bore the full name of its designer in conspicuous letters. The practice has been followed down to the present time by many nations, chief among which are England, France, Italy and Austria.

The report has reached the attention of our members that the removal of the initials of Mr. Brenner had been influenced by the fact that certain coin collectors had protested against their use. We cannot imagine why such a protest should have been made, if indeed it was, but we wish to assure you that it could not possibly have represented the sentiments of the United States coin devotees in general, of whom we are safe in saying that 99 per cent. are heartily in favor of the practice of placing the designer's initials upon a coin.

The mint engravers have in nearly every instance placed their initial or initials upon United States coins. Mr. James B. Longacre, formerly chief mint engraver, who designed the double eagle, which was abandoned in 1907, placed his initials "J. B. L." on the truncation of the bust of Liberty on the first twenty-dollar piece of 1849, and those initials were borne by every double eagle issued from that year up to 1907. Mr. George T. Morgan, the designer of the standard dollar, also placed his initials "M" on both obverse and reverse of that coin. Mr. Barber's half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime, now current, also show his initial "B," and the gold half and quarter eagle, ten dollar and twenty dollar pieces of Messrs. Bela L. Pratt and Augustus St. Gaudens, likewise bear the initials of their respective designers.

We petition you to restore the three initials of Mr. Brenner so that his work may be clearly distinguished from that of Mr. Charles E. Barber, the present chief engraver of the mint.

Taking an excessive interest in every phase of the coinage of this country; intensely devoted to the improvement of our coinage from an artistic point of view, we address you upon this subject and make this suggestion because we feel that such action will have an important influence upon future coin designs. At best the honor of having executed the design for a coin of our country is the chief reward of the artist. Deprived of that, there must follow an appreciable loss of incentive to excel on the part of those who may submit designs. This incentive must be stimulated if we expect to place our coinage upon the high artistic level that has been attained by those Continental countries which have allowed the names of the designers to plainly appear upon their coins.

We refer particularly to the recent coinage of Italy and Austria. These two countries have within the past two or three years issued coins of such beauty that unanimous praise has been bestowed upon them by all persons interested in the medallic art, irrespective of nationality. And it is a significant fact that these highly artistic coins each bears the full name of its designer.

Trusting that you will give this petition careful consideration, and assuring you that it is made with the single purpose of fostering the medallic art in this country,

## PERSONALS AND NOTES

A new face is now to be found among professional numismatists. It is now the beardless Mr. Chapman—S. Hudson.

Henry F. Clark, Danielson, Conn., will spend the winter in Los Angeles, Cal., returning to his Connecticut home next April.

A. J. deLagerberg, of Passaic, N. J., was an aide to the Charge d'Affaires, of Sweden, during the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Among the new A. N. A. membership applications is that of Dr. Robt. M. Scott, West Chester, Pa. Dr. Scott specializes in U. S. cents and there are few if any collectors more interested in the minor varieties of this series.

Josiah B. Chase, long associated with the banking firm of Adams and Company, Boston, Mass., was admitted to partnership with that company, October first. This will be pleasing news to Mr. Chase's many friends.

A message of greeting was sent by Honorary Member, Carl C. Wiebe, of Hamburg, Germany, to the members at the Montreal convention, but for some reason failed to be delivered, and has just been received by the General Secretary after making three trips across the ocean.

Second Vice-President elect, B. H. Saxton, evidently is not going to permit his term in that office to not carry with it activity for the Association. He says, "we will see if we cannot brush the dust off the title and make it amount to something."

We are quite sure Mr. Saxton will be a live wire in the next administration of the A. N. A.

W. L. Fisher, Easton, Pa., who hauls the "Black Diamond Express" from his home city to Sayre, Pa., a few months ago caught the numismatic collecting fever in its worst form, and now has a nice collection and does a considerable business in supplying collectors at points of stop on his run. He raps at the A. N. A. door this month.

## SEPTEMBER MINT REPORT

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles...	8	\$160.00
Eagles .....	31,509	\$315,090.00
Half Eagles.....	10	50.00
Quarter Eagles..	12	30.00

Total Gold....	31,539	\$315,330.00
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Half Dollars....	908,100	\$454,050.00
Quarter Dollars.	100	25.00
Dimes .....	100	10.00

Total Silver...	908,300	\$454,085.00
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Five Cents.....	1,518	75.90
One Cent .....	15,977,518	159,778.18

Total Minor ..	15,979,036	\$159,854.08
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Total Coinage...	16,918,875	\$929,269.08
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Coinage for Government of Philippine Islands:

Peso pieces .....	108,000
50-Centavo pieces .....	36,000
10-Centavo pieces .....	312,199

## MINT NOTES

The San Francisco mint is now coining the Lincoln cent, without V. D. B.

Notwithstanding the efforts on the part of numismatists for a restoration of marks on the Lincoln cent to denote the designer, there has so far been nothing to indicate favorable action by the Treasury department.

The lately appointed Director of the Mint, Mr. Andrew Piatt Andrew, has been spending some time in Europe attending to duties connected with the Government Currency Commission, of which he is expert adviser.

What is believed to be the longest continuous run on the stamping of a single coin type is said in reference to the Lincoln cent. Commencing on June 10th, and excepting the two weeks vacation during July, the Philadelphia mint has been running night and day making new cents to the exclusion of all other denominations, and it is anticipated that the striking of cents will continue without interruption for several months. About 60,000,000 pieces had been struck to October 1st.

### WITH THE EXPERTS

Lyman H. Low, New York, held his 144th sale, October 21; 666 lots.

Henry Chapman will sell the Sayre collection at public auction in December.

The Saint Louis Stamp and Coin Company's twenty-ninth successful mail auction sale, closed October 21st.

Attention is called to the announcement of William Hesslein in this issue regarding his early important sale.

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, will hold an important auction sale in November. A catalogue is yours for the asking.

Ben G. Green is now preparing the catalogue for his 50th auction sale, which will contain a fine lot of Swedish plate money.

Some good things from foreign markets may be anticipated in the season's sales of Henry Chapman. Mr. Chapman, for a several week's trip, sailed for Europe on October 12th.

Among the unusual lots in Elmer S. Sears (Swansea, Mass.), late mail auction sale, were some very fine U. S. cents, among the high prices realized for them were: 1799 over '98, very fine, \$95; 1904 perfect die, \$102; and 1823 perfect date, \$120.

One of the finest catalogues of the year is that issued by Doctor Eugen Merzbacher Nachf, Munich, for an auction sale of very fine Ancient Greek and Roman coins, commencing November 2. The catalogue, octavo, wording in German, in addition to describing 3237 lots, has thirty full page plates of the finest quality.

Among the lots and prices at Ben G. Green's (Chicago) 49th auction sale, the collection of the late Benjamin Foltz, of Rockford, Ill., held October 8, were: 1856, flying eagle cent, proof, \$8.25, the market appears to be breaking on this coin; half dime 1864, proof, \$2.30; half dollar 1802, good, \$4.20; Trade dollar, 1876 C. C., \$3.05; \$2½, 1849 C, ex. fine, \$7.80; Confederate cent 1861, very fine, \$12.60, a new record; Pine Tree shilling, fine, \$11.80; Ingram medal, \$525.

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"Connoisseur," the great English collectors' paper, illustrating coins, bank notes, etc., \$3.92 year; sample 40c. Boutell's "Arms and Armour" illustrated, 296 pages, \$2.50 postpaid. R. James, Box 64, Station B, Montreal, Canada. 9-3-C

"Mint Marks," by A. G. Heaton, the standard authority on U. S. Mint mark coins, published at \$1. A few with slightly soiled covers and edges, otherwise perfect, 75c. postpaid. THE NUMISMATIST, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa.

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To correspond with anyone having "Bryan Money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 8-tf-C  
Ancient Greek silver coins wanted. Correspondence solicited from collectors who have duplicates or good specimens for sale. E. C. Verkler, 58 W. 34th St., Chicago, Ill. 10-3-C

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" 5 "	18 "	" 20 "	14 "
" 6 "	18 "	" 21 "	13 "
" 7 "	18 "	" 22 "	13 "
" 8 "	16 "	" 23 "	12 "
" 9 "	16 "	" 24 "	12 "
" 10 "	16 "	" 25 "	12 "
" 11 "	15 "	" 26 "	11 "
" 12 "	15 "	" 27 "	11 "
" 13 "	15 "	" 28 "	11 "
" 14 "	15 "	" 29 "	11 "
" 15 "	15 "	" 30 "	10 "

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1801	"	3.00
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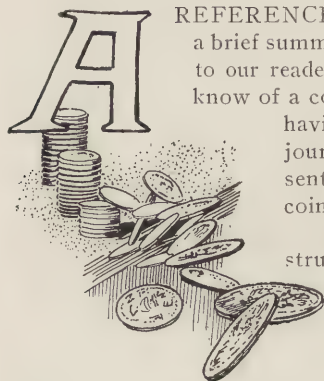
VOL. XXII

DECEMBER, 1909

No. 12

## THE WORLD'S MINTS AND PRODUCTS.

### From Latest Official Reports.



REFERENCE to where the mints of the world are located and a brief summary of their products, we believe, will be of interest to our readers and worthy of the space it occupies. We do not know of a complete reference to the world's active mints ever having been collectively published in a numismatic journal, and we trust our efforts in obtaining and presenting a review of the latest official reports of the coin-issuing countries of the world will be appreciated.

During the year of 1908, 3,448,811,967 coins were struck, having a value of \$607,313,720; about half the number of pieces struck were issued by China, but in value, a little more than \$20,000,000, is but a very small portion of the grand total. Great Britain is second in the number of pieces struck, 663,019,029, over 500,000,000 pieces of

which were for India and of an approximate value of \$62,500,000; the United States is third, with 184,007,755 pieces, and Germany follows with about 174,000,000 pieces.

In the value of the coinage the United States leads all countries with \$244,702,980; Great Britain follows with slightly less than \$200,000,000. France and Germany are close together, but a far removed third, the coinage of either country being less than \$35,000,000.

Honduras reports the smallest coinage, 236,857 pieces, valued at \$1,290. Some very limited issues are noted in the reports.

We have selected from the official reports of the coin issuing countries of the world that which is a brief summary of production, monetary conditions, coinage relations, and new coin types and denominations introduced or contemplated.

**ARGENTINA.**—Mint at Buenos Ayres.—The coinage produced here in 1908 was of nickel only, in 20, 10 and 5-centavos, to the extent of 6,891,932 pieces, having a total nominal value in paper currency of \$756,457.40. Of this amount, coins represented in nominal value by \$300,001.75 were struck for the Government of Paraguay; £260 in English gold was received and melted during the year. Bank notes were printed at this Mint last year to the total value of \$388,361,000, \$11.45 paper currency being of the legal value of £1 sterling.

**AFRICA, GERMAN EAST.**—(See under Germany.)

**AUSTRALIA.**—The Sydney branch of the Royal Mint produced gold only, consisting of 2,017,000 sovereign pieces and 538,000 half-sovereign pieces and about £250,000 in gold bullion, chiefly in ten-ounce ingots for India.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint coined 3,080,148 sovereigns and 405,034 half-sovereign pieces, all in gold.

The Perth branch of the Royal Mint coined, gold only, 4,875,617 sovereign pieces and 24,668 half-sovereigns.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—Mints at Vienna and Kremnitz.—The number of pieces coined at the Vienna Mint in gold, silver, nickel and bronze was 52,742,742, as against 43,893,968 in the previous year. Of these coins, 9,583,678 consisted of 100, 20, 10, 5, and 1-crown pieces coined as Jubilee money; 3,228,100 were Maria Theresa thalers (dated 1780), and 900,000 were 20, 10, and 2-para pieces struck for Montenegro; 20 and 10 crowns were withdrawn from circulation to the number of 2,655.

At the Kremnitz Mint, gold, silver, nickel and bronze coins were also struck, having a total value of 23,326,617.80 crowns, the denominations being 100, 20 and 10 crowns in gold, 5 and 1 crowns in silver, 20 and 10 hellers in pure nickel, and 2 and 1 hellers in bronze. Coins of the various descriptions enumerated, except 100-crown pieces, amounting to the value of 27,460.72 crowns, were withdrawn from circulation and recoined.

**BELGIUM.**—Mint at Brussels.—The national coinage executed consisted of 8,018,235 pieces of 25-centimes struck in nickel, half of the number bearing inscriptions in French and half in Flemish.

The following coinages were also struck in the Brussels Mint: For Salvador, 1,600,000 silver pesos.

For the Congo, perforated coins in nickel, of the value of 80,000 francs in 20-centimes; 80,000 francs in 10-centimes, and 40,000 francs in 5-centimes.

For the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, nickel coins, of the value of 75,000 francs in 5-centimes, and bronze coins of the value of 10,000 francs in 2½-centimes.

For Siam, perforated coins in nickel to the number of 2,000,000 pieces in 10-satangs and 1,000,000 pieces in 5-satangs, and bronze coins of one-satang to the number of 17,000,000.

By a law of the 3rd of February, 1908, a nickel piece of 25 centimes was ordered to be introduced, the words "vingt centimes" in articles 2, 3 and 5 of the law of 20th of December, 1860, being replaced by the words "vingt-cinq centimes."

A royal decree of the 17th of February, 1908, ordered that nickel coins should be pierced with holes varying in size with the denomination of the coin. The design approved for the obverse was two L's surmounted by a royal crown, and bearing the legend "Royaume de Belgique" or "Koninkrijk Belgie," with the date below, and for the reverse the value on the right and on the left a laurel branch. The coins to be struck with a plain edge.

**BOLIVIA.**—Mint at Potosi.—The coins produced in 1907 consisted of silver medio-bolivianos and 20-centavos (tomines), of the total value of 33,381 bolivianos, while in 1908 coins of the value of 24,881.50 bolivianos were struck at Potosi and ten- and five-centavo mixed pieces to the value of 750,003 bolivianos were struck at Paris.

**BRAZIL.**—Mint at Rio de Janeiro.—The coinages executed at this Mint were of gold, silver and bronze, the number of coins struck being 12,431,940, of the value of 5,690,590,000 reis. Nickel coins of old design, of the value of 248,433,200 reis and copper coins of the value of 213,399,920 reis, were withdrawn from circulation. A few medals in gold, silver and bronze were struck. A law of the 29th of December, 1908, declared that the coinage of gold delivered to the Mint should be free.

**BRITISH GUIANA.** (See under Great Britain.)



**CANADA.**—The Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint was opened January 2nd, 1908, and during the year struck 5,027,509 pieces, which included 1,000 five-piece sets of specimen coins. The coinage consisted of: Gold, 678 sovereigns; silver, 128,119 fifty cents, 495,016 twenty-five cents, 776,666 ten cents and 1,220,524 five-cent pieces, and 2,401,506 one-cent pieces in bronze.

**CHINA.**—Various Mints.—By an imperial decree published on the 5th of October, 1908, the tael was selected as the unit of value, the weight to be equal to the K'up'ing tael, and the fineness to be 980. The subsidiary coins suggested are a half-tael of the same fineness and proportionate weight, a mace (equal to 10 candareens), and a half-mace (equal to 5 candareens), both these coins being 880 fine. The sycee and various dollar currencies now in circulation are to remain legal tender.

The 1908 coinage was the great total of 1,870,089,260 pieces (the value in United States money being about \$20,500,000), comprising, Silver: Dollars, 20,514,461; fifty-cents, 78,786; twenty-cents, 17,136,426; ten-cents, 1,201,880; five-cents, 59,269, and 1,215,514 rupee pieces. Copper: 62,805,948 twenty cash; 1,547,233,941 ten cash; 2,117,230 five cash; 3,280,054 two cash, and 214,445,720 one cash pieces.

**CEYLON.**—(See under Great Britain.)

**COLOMBIA.**—Mint at Bogota.—Silver coins numbering 870,526, of the value of 50-cents in silver, and approximately of 20-cents in gold, were struck in addition to a special nickel coinage for the leper hospitals, of the paper values of \$10, \$5 and \$1, the number of coins produced for the latter being 1,024,492. The ordinary currency of the country is paper, but silver is current in the districts of Buenaventura, Cucuta Pasto and Tumaco.

**CONGO FREE STATE.**—(See under Belgium.)

**COREA.**—The coinage for the Korean Government executed during the calendar year 1908 by the Imperial Japanese Mint consisted of gold 20 and 5-won, silver  $\frac{1}{2}$ -won, 20 and 10-chon, and copper chon and half-chon, the number of pieces struck being 38,150,000, having a value of 2,753,000 won. Old nickel coins of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -chon, numbering 59,885,200, and old cash to the extent of 151,325,081 were withdrawn from circulation, the total nominal value so withdrawn being 1,799,481 yen.

**CYPRUS.**—(See under Great Britain.)

**DENMARK.**—Mint at Copenhagen.—Gold coinage of 20 and 10-crown pieces, of the value of 13,226,130 crowns, and bronze 5-ore, of the value of 59,919.70 crowns, were struck. Silver coins of 2 and 1-crown and 25 and 10-ore to the value of 122,961 crowns and bronze coins of 5, 2 and 1-ore, equal to 2,800 crowns, were withdrawn from circulation. From the Danish West Indian Islands silver and bronze coins were withdrawn representing in value \$12,261.85.

**EGYPT.**—No coinage was struck for Egypt in 1908, but £E.17,879 in coins of silver 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1-piastre and nickle were withdrawn from circulation.

**FRANCE.**—Mint at Paris.—The total number of pieces of gold, silver and bronze struck at this mint in 1908 for home circulation was 46,751,788, of the value of 170,120,037 francs, as against 43,144,374 pieces, of the value of 396,986,104.50 francs struck in the previous year. The total number of coins of all denominations produced was 76,242,398, of the value of 251,344,489 francs, gold coins being represented by 153,236,250 francs.

The recoinage of light gold, although not extensive, owing to pressure of other work, has proceeded, to a greater extent than in 1907, gold coins of

various denominations, of the value of 361,960 francs, having been restored at a cost of 3,890.86 francs.

For the account of the Bank of France and the Comptoir national d'es-compte 2,303,800 francs in pieces of 100 francs, 134,064,540 francs in pieces of 20 francs, and 16,503,370 francs in pieces of 10 francs, were produced from ingots.

Twenty million 50-centime pieces, bearing the laureated head of the Emperor Napoleon III., have been remelted and recoined. Coins of 2-francs, 1-franc, 50-centimes, and small silver coins have been struck from metal provided by the remelting for refinance of old ecus, the profit on the latter operation having been on the usual scale of rather more than five per cent. upon the nominal value of the pieces struck.

For Bolivia, 9,000,040, ten centavos and five centavos pieces in nickel. For Indo-China, 13,986,340 piastre, 500,000 one-fifth piastre and 1,000,000 one-tenth piastre in silver and 3,000,000 one-hundredth piastre in bronze.

For Tunis, a limited gold coinage, consisting of 46 twenty-franc and 166 ten-franc pieces; silver, 100,606 two-francs, 401,406 one-franc, and 2,006 fifty-centimes; bronze, 500,000 ten-centime and 1,000,000 five-centime pieces.

**GERMANY.**—Mints at Berlin, Munich, Muldener-Hutte (Dresden), Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Hamburg.—The total number of gold, silver, nickel and copper coins struck on Imperial account in the year 1908 was 173,863,042, as compared with 204,079,357 in the preceding year. A novel feature is to be noted in the coining of 4,897,004 3-mark pieces. At Hamburg 13,317,366 coins were also struck for the German East African Colonies in rupees and 10, 5 and 1-hellers.

The new German rupee has been struck with a view to introducing uniformity of coinage in German East Africa. It contains 100 heller (or 1 1-3 marks), and has about the same value as the Indian rupee, which is largely circulated now in German East Africa. The nickel 10-heller and bronze 5 and 1-heller pieces will be legal tender to the extent of two rupees. For German East Africa there was coined, silver, 500,000 rupees; nickel, 12,000 ten-hellers; bronze, 600,000 five-hellers and 12,205,366 one-heller pieces.

**GREECE.**—(See under Latin Monetary Union.) (No 1908 coinage.)

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Operating mints, London, Birmingham, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Ottawa, Calcutta and Bombay.—Coinage at the Royal Mint, London, consisted of: Gold, 11,729,006 sovereigns and 3,996,992 half sovereign pieces; silver, 1,758,889 half crowns, 3,280,010 florins, 3,806,969 shillings, 6,739,491 sixpence and 8,175,934 threepence for general circulation and in Maundy coins 9,929 fourpence, 14,815 twopence and 18,150 pence pieces; bronze, 31,506,048 pence, 16,620,800 half pence and 4,264,960 farthings.

Colonial coinage struck at this mint consisted of: 30,000 fourpence silver pieces for British Guiana; 1,900,000 silver twenty-five and ten-cent pieces for Ceylon; 99,000 piastres, half-piastres and quarter-piastre pieces in bronze for Cyprus; about 4,000,000 cents and half-cents in aluminum were struck for East Africa and Uganda; 160,000 fifty-cents and 400,000 five-cents in silver for Newfoundland; 3,217,152 pence and 9,600,000 one-tenth pence in silver, and 8,362,668 one-tenth pence in aluminum were made for Nigeria, and over 7,000,000 pieces in silver dollars and half-dollars for the Straits Settlements.

The medal departments issued 10,169 medals, a decided decrease from the number struck in former years.

The aluminum coinage for Nigeria, East Africa and Uganda have been found to be unsuitable for such tropical climates, and coins of low denomination are now being struck in nickel-bronze of similar size but heavier weight.

At the Birmingham Mint, 2,666,667 half-dollar pieces were struck in silver

for the Straits Settlements, and a new coinage of 100,000 twenty-cent pieces, in pure nickel, and 100,000 ten-cent and 1,000,000 one-cent pieces in bronze for Zanzibar.

For Australia, Canada and India, see respective headings.

**GUATEMALA.**—The Mint is in the capital, but is not at present engaged in coining. A few medals were struck in gold, silver, bronze and "German silver" in the year. Except for nickel coin, of which there is \$3,500,000 worth in circulation, the currency is entirely paper. The exchange value of the paper dollar has ranged from 2 9-10 to 3 4-10 pence during the year, with an average of 3 15-100 pence. The bank note circulation is stated to be \$66,605,000.

**HOLLAND.**—(No report issued.)

**HONDURAS.**—Mint at Tegucigalpa.—The coins struck were 447 silver 50-cent pieces and 236,410 bronze cents. The exchange value of the Honduran silver dollar during 1908 was about 38 cents (U. S.).

**INDIA, BRITISH.**—Mints at Calcutta and Bombay.—Rupees, half-rupees, quarter-rupees and one-eighth-rupees in silver and small bronze coins were struck in large numbers for domestic use. There was no gold coinage. The colonial coinage struck in India during the financial year of 1908 consisted of 2,000,000 one-cent and 2,000,000 half-cent pieces for Ceylon and 2,000 one-cent pieces for the Straits Settlements at the Calcutta Mint, and 1,945,726 British dollars struck at the Bombay Mint.

**INDO-CHINA.**—(See under France.)

**ITALY.**—Mint at Rome.—Silver, nickel and bronze coins were struck during the year at this mint, the total number of pieces reaching 25,265,613, having a value of 9,657,047.50 lire. Gold, silver and bronze coins to the number of 10,453,496, of the value of 7,197,398.15 lire, were withdrawn from circulation.

It has been decided to withdraw the pure nickel 25-centesimi piece and substitute for it a coin of the same metal of the nominal value of 20 centesimi, and by a royal decree of the 23rd of January, 1908, the coinage of 40 million lire of the latter was authorized and the design approved. A further decree of the 4th of June, 1908, authorized the demonetisation of bronze 10-centesimi pieces to the amount of 300,000 lire, and the recoinage in bronze coins of new and approved designs of the sum of 200,000 lire in 2-centesimi and 100,000 lire in centesimi pieces.

By a law passed in 1907, a school of medallic art was instituted in connection with the mint at Rome for training young artists in the modelling, composition and engraving of coins, medals, plaques and seals.

**JAPAN.**—Mint at Ooka.—The total imperial coinage in gold and silver executed during the financial year ending March 31, 1908, amounted to 47,029,739 pieces, of the value of 33,510,860 yen, as against 36,572,736 pieces, of the value of 43,208,220 yen, produced in the previous year. Ten-sen silver of reduced weight and fineness were coined for the first time in the year under review. Coinage for Korea was struck at the Imperial Mint in gold, silver, nickel and bronze amounting to 38,259,673 pieces, of the value of 2,972,765 won (yen), as against 39,415,335 pieces, of 1,200,691 won (yen), in the previous year.

The highest average number of pieces struck by one die was 87,922 for 5-chon nickel Korean coins, and the largest number of pieces struck from any single die was 104,275 in pieces of 20-yen gold.

The medals struck in the mint were of gold, silver, nickel, copper and brass, to the number of 165,735.



**LATIN MONETARY UNION.**—In November, 1908, a convention was signed between France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland (comprising the Latin Monetary Union) by which the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized to be struck by the countries participating is raised to 16 francs per head, the increase not to be completed in less than 15 years. The new coinage is to be principally struck from 5-franc pieces. Measures are to be taken to enable Greece to regain metallic currency and to abandon eventually the paper currency of 1 and 2-drachma pieces.

**LUXEMBURG.**—(See under Belgium.)

**MEXICO.**—Mint at Mexico.—Gold and silver coins to the number of 9,303,000 were struck at the Mexican Mint in 1908, and consisted of gold ten-dollar pieces and silver dollars, 50-cent and 20-cent pieces, of the total nominal value of \$16,789,000. 1,397,291 fifty-cent silver pieces were struck at the Denver (U. S.) Mint for the Mexican Government. The resumption of the coinage of silver dollars, which had been discontinued since the monetary reforms of 1905, was sanctioned by the Exchange and Currency Commission in the month of February, 1908, as the result of the decision of the Mexican Government to take steps to assist the silver mining industry of the Republic, which, owing to the low price of silver, had been in a very depressed state.

Mexican silver and copper coins of old issues were withdrawn from circulation to the nominal value of \$1,972,691.40, as well as Central American coins having a face value of \$602,065.93, and copper cents to the nominal value of \$102,730.91; while the value of the old Mexican and Central American coins recoined was \$2,585,150.93.

**MONTENEGRO.**—Nickel and bronze coins to the number of 95,437,598 were struck for the Montenegrin Government at the Vienna Mint. It is proposed to order 800,000 pieces of a coin to be called a Perper, equivalent in value to 100 paras.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—(See under Great Britain.)

**NIGERIA.**—(See under Great Britain.)

**NORWAY.**—Mint at Kongsberg.—Coinages of silver and bronze were struck in 1908 of the total value of 840,000 crowns in denominations of 2 and 1-crown and 5, 2 and 1-ore. The value of the coins withdrawn amounted to 3,670,341 crowns in 2 and 1-crown, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 and 1-ore pieces. New designs were introduced during the year for all coins.

**PARAGUAY.**—By a law of the 26th of December, 1907, the Bank of the Republic was created, and nickel coins of 20, 10 and 5 cents, to the value of \$300,000, were struck at Buenos Aires (Argentina) for the bank. The capital of the bank, which opened on June 30th, 1908, is \$20,000,000 gold, which will be issued in successive series, the first issue to be \$6,000,000, of which amount the Government is to subscribe for \$2,000,000, reserving the right to take up its shares when and in the form most convenient.

During the fifty years for which the concession is granted the bank will enjoy the privilege of (a) issuing notes; (b) issuing debentures; (c) taking exclusive charge of all Treasury operations; (d) being the preferred financial agent of the Government at home and abroad; (e) acting as the depository of all public funds; (f) establishing a pawnshop and savings bank, and (g) opening a mortgage department with power to issue cedulas or warrants. Should the Government at any time decide on a national gold coinage the bank will take charge of its execution. Its notes, of various denominations, will be payable to bearer at sight, each dollar being worth 10 cents gold. Gold to the value of one-third of its note circulation must be kept in the vaults

of the bank at the rate of one dollar gold for every 10 dollars currency. It has also the exclusive privilege of issuing fractional silver and nickel currency.

**PERSIA.**—Mint at Teheran.—Coining operations proceeded during the greater part of the year, but were much interfered with by the internal disturbances. Gold coins of four denominations exist, viz., 2 and 1-tomans and 5 and 2-krans. Their reputed fineness is 900. They are bought and sold at rates which vary according to the course of exchange on foreign countries where the standard is gold. The total output of silver coin is estimated at 6,000,000 tomans.

**PERU.**—Mint at Lima.—The value of the coins produced at this mint in 1908 was 1,604,115.8 soles, consisting of gold: Peruvian pounds and half-pounds; and silver: half-soles, pesetas, reals or dimes, and half-dimes. Worn silver coins of the value of 12,673 soles were received from the treasuries of Cuzco and Ayacucho to be recoined into half-soles. British sovereigns circulate throughout the Republic, and are legal tender at the equivalent of the Peruvian pound. A few medals of gold, silver and copper were struck, all being of the same fineness as the current coins of the same metal. Raw gold is refined and coined by the Peruvian Mint without charge to the producer.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—With the exception of 500 proof coins of each denomination struck at Philadelphia, the whole of the subsidiary coins for the Government of these islands were struck at San Francisco. The coins produced were pesos and 50, 20 and 10-centavos in silver, 5-centavos in nickel and 1 and ½-centavos in bronze. Complete report in *THE NUMISMATIST* for January, 1909.

**PORTUGAL.**—Mint at Lisbon.—By an act of the General Cortes of September 9th, 1908, it was decreed that 3,500,000,000 reis in silver coin and 600,000,000 reis in bronze should be issued, and that the transformation of the present coins of 200-reis into coins of 500-reis should be continued. 4,340,000 silver 500-reis pieces were coined.

**RUSSIA.**—Mint at St. Petersburg.—150 pieces of gold with the inscription 2½ imperials, 25 roubles gold, were struck in addition to coinages of silver of .900 and .500 standard, to the value of £666,570, and of copper to the value of £126,316, the total number of pieces produced being 122,447,306. Gold, silver and copper coins of the value of £223,408 were withdrawn from circulation and melted. In gold, silver and bronze, 317,367 medals were struck.

**SAN SALVADOR.**—For this Republic, 1,600,000 peso pieces were struck at the Brussels Mint. The estimated amount of silver coin in circulation in the Republic amounts to \$3,000,000 and that on deposit at the banks to \$5,294,456, and the bank-note circulation on December 31st, 1908, was \$3,868,648.

**SCANDINAVIAN STATES.**—(See under Denmark, Norway and Sweden.)

**SIAM.**—Mint at Bangkok.—Silver salungs and fuangs of the total value of 128,264 ticals 24 atts, were struck, and bullet ticals, salungs, fuangs and old nickel satangs, representing in all 98,230 ticals 8 atts, were withdrawn from circulation.

A Gold Standard Act was passed in November, 1908, and established as the theoretical unit the tical, of 55.8 centigrams of pure gold. The projected coins are:

Gold.—The dos or 10-tical piece of 6.20 grams weight, and 900 fine. Value about \$3.00.

Silver.—The tical, 15 grams weight and 900 fine, the 2-salung piece 7.5 grams weight, and 1-salung piece 3.75 grams weight, both 800 fine.

Nickel.—The 10-satang piece, 3.5 grams weight, and the 5-satang piece, 2 grams weight.

Bronze.—The satang piece, 5 grams weight.

The gold dos and silver tical pieces are of unlimited tender, the salung pieces are legal tender up to 5 ticals, and the nickel and bronze coins up to one tical.

A reserve fund is to be established for the purpose of maintaining the stability of the rate of exchange between Siam and foreign countries. The sections regulating the principles on which gold and other coins are to be exchanged for gold bullion are temporarily suspended, and it is believed that during the next two years the Government will try to accumulate such a gold reserve as will enable it to put the act into complete and effective operation.

The nickel 20, 10, 5 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -satang pieces are demonetised, and with the old bronze coins are exchangeable at certain fixed rates for the new coinage.

**SPAIN.**—Mint at Madrid.—No coinage was struck in 1908. A special law was passed by the Cortes to deal with the false five-*pesta duro* or dollar, of which considerable numbers were estimated to be in circulation, the Spanish Government undertaking liability for the loss on the false coin, which may be presented at the Public Treasuries and the Bank of Spain within a given period. A few gold, silver and copper commemorative medals were produced.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—(See under Great Britain.)

**SWEDEN.**—Mint at Stockholm.—The silver coinage at this mint consisted of crown, 25-ore and 10-ore pieces, of the value of 1,193,008 crowns, and the bronze coinage of 5, 2 and 1-ore pieces, of the value of 130,871 crowns, the total number of pieces struck amounting to 13,588,332. The worn coins withdrawn from circulation were, in gold, of the value of 700 crowns; in silver, 132,582 crowns; in bronze, 3,312 crowns.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Mint at Berne.—Gold, silver, nickel and bronze coins were struck at this mint in 1908 of the total nominal value of 10,800,000 francs, and were represented by 13,255,000 pieces, of which 355,000 were gold 20-franc pieces, 200,000 being struck on national account, and 155,000 on account of the Swiss National Bank. Of the above coinage, 200,000 five-franc pieces were produced from a recoinage of old 5-franc pieces.

**TUNIS.**—(See under France.)

**TURKEY.**—Mint at Constantinople.—The coinages of gold and silver executed at this mint were as follows: Gold 5,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Turkish pounds, of the value of £T.1,070,936 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and silver 10, 5, 2 and 1-piastre pieces, of the value of £T.170,300. The following amounts and denominations of coins were withdrawn from circulation, melted and re-issued either as coins or as gold ornaments: £978,541 $\frac{1}{2}$  in English gold, 15,430 roubles, 350 silver dollars, 50,514 Maria Theresa thalers, and £T.7,873 in gold, and 12,000,000 piastre pieces were melted down and coined into pieces of lower denominations. A few medals were struck for the arts and industries and life-saving. During last year a temporary decision was made that worn silver coins should not be accepted as currency, but should be bought up at a fixed price of 96 paras a dirhem.

In addition to the coins struck for circulation, gold pieces of six separate denominations, having a total value of £T.54,592 $\frac{7}{8}$ , were manufactured for women's ornaments.

**UNITED STATES.**—Mints at Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans. Reports for 1908 published in THE NUMISMATIST, January, 1909.

**ZANZIBAR.**—(See under Great Britain.)



## SOME COPYING OF AMERICAN COIN TYPES

By HOWLAND WOOD.



EVER SINCE coined money became established the different minters have copied designs and ideas from one another. In ancient times especially was this so, and the Greek series is full of instances of numismatic plagiarism. Not only did the more civilized nations on occasion copy designs and types, but the barbarian tribes invariably did it. The Oriental nations and Mediaeval people vigorously carried on this copying, the practice, however, during the past century or so has largely died out. The tendency of to-day is for a coinage more uniform in general appearance, size, denomination, metal and technical detail rather than a similitude of type or design.

It may be of interest to our readers to point out a few instances where our American coin designs have served as models for the coins of other countries. In a recent catalogue of Schulman's, Amsterdam, is shown a pattern of a Brazilian piece dated 1876, with an obverse identical with our recent ten dollar gold issue that began in 1838. On the coronet is the English word LIBERTY and not, as one would expect, the Portuguese LIBERTADE, or LIBERTAS, as it is on one of their recent coins. The reverse is similar to the nickel series of 1885-1889, but the inscription reads IMPERIO DE BRAZIL, which has a "made in Germany" look, for no self respecting Brazilian would use a J for an I or use DE for DO.

Other of our Pan-American neighbors have made use of our coin designs. A rare nickel of Haiti dated 1889 shows a striking resemblance to our five cent piece of 1866 with the rays surrounding the 5. The 1847 issue in silver of Ecuador, struck at Quito, bears a crudely done portrait of Liberty that can be nothing else than a copy of our silver issue of 1807-1839.

It would not be strange if Liberia used some of our coins as a prototype. As a matter of fact her regular coinage shows no such influence, though several patterns do. Noteworthy is the quarter dollar 1865. The obverse is a direct copy of our quarter of the seated figure type, the figure is identical but the Liberian arms are on the shield, across which, as in our coins, is a ribbon with the word LIBERTY on it. There is a star, however, on the liberty cap, and a star surrounded by rays over the head. There are no stars or lettering around the edge. The other side has the same eagle as on our coin but with the Liberian arms in place of our own. Around the edge read REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA and QUAR DOL. Some of the assays of cents of 1881 and 1890 show a similarity to our coinage.

A little research would undoubtedly find other specimens, and I have no doubt but that the reverse side of the medal might be shown and the prototypes of some of our coins might be discovered. Certainly, our mint engravers must have had the Mexican coinage in mind when they designed the token commemorating the first steam coinage in 1836 at the Mint.

**CUBA.**—The new Republic does not now anticipate when it can provide for a coinage. Since becoming independent, United States and Spanish currency has circulated side by side in Cuba. Commercial interests in Cuba have recently petitioned their government to make the currency of the United States the only legal tender until such time as Cuba may provide an independent currency.

## GERMANY'S NEW TWENTY-FIVE PFENNIG PIECE.



THE last Germany has decided upon the designs for the proposed twenty-five pfennig piece, and the Berlin Mint has been for some time engaged in striking the new coin. Before this writing has appeared the coins will be in circulation, as they were promised for the middle of November. This is the piece on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer bestowed so much attention; and for the designs of which a competition open to all German artists was organized. The results of that competition were fully stated in this journal some time since in an article translated from the *Berliner Muenzblaetter*. The furious storm of criticism poured out upon the prize-winning designs evidently had its effect. The original high aims of the officials to produce a really artistic coin were abandoned and the job of making a thing that should simply conform to the requirements of the law was evidently turned over to some laborer at the mint. The types, consisting of the usual imperial eagle, and of the denomination in large figures within a wreath of four heads of wheat, required neither thought nor artistic skill.

The new coin is entitled to a double distinction: first, in the most lavish expenditure of care and money to secure a superior numismatic work; and, secondly, in a banality unsurpassed by anything uttered by a civilized nation within the last half century. But there is one redeeming feature about it from the point of view of the authorities, and that is, that the new FUENFUND-ZWANZIGPFENNIGSTUECKE is meeting with no serious criticism.

This latest effort of Germany can hardly be reckoned as participating in the almost world-wide movement to secure artistic coinages.

X.

## DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT DIME APPEARS.



COUNTERFEIT dimes of fine workmanship, bearing the date of 1908, are finding free circulation in Boston. Thousands of them have been passed, it is believed.

The discovery of the bad money was first made by the Boston Elevated.

One of the employees in the Treasury Department noticed an almost imperceptible difference in the weight of two 10 cent pieces, one bearing the date of 1908, the other that of 1909.

The handiwork of each was so similar that the fine details could not be detected with the naked eye. They were put under a microscope, however, and it was found that the 1908 coin lacked the fine detail of the scroll work in the later one, although the lettering and figuring were almost identical.

Orders were issued to each employee of the Elevated to be on the lookout for 1908 dimes. In one day one conductor is known to have taken eighteen of the bad dimes, and many of them were passed on other conductors.

It is believed that the coins are being made in Boston, as this is the first city to have discovered the counterfeits, but so cleverly have they been handed out that their origin is a mystery.

The coin is made of silver and some other metal lighter than is regularly used. They appear nearly as bright as those of the date of 1909. They compare exactly in size and thickness with the genuine, while the lettering is perfect. The head design and scroll work cannot be told from that of the regular 10-cent piece by the naked eye.

## NEW COIN ISSUE FOR COREA.

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SPECIMEN of the new One Chon copper piece having reached me, I am in a position to be able to chronicle the appearance, and give the description, of the recent coin issue for Corea.

Similar in design, general appearance and workmanship to the previous issue, illustrated in Type C. in my article "Modern Coins of Corea," published in the April number of *THE NUMISMATIST* of the current year, at a cursory glance, no change would be noticed. After careful examination and comparison with its predecessors, however, the difference is at once apparent, since the period will be found to have been altered and the size materially reduced.

Dating probably from last year, on the coronation of the present Emperor, following the forced abdication of his father, the Corean epoch was changed to "Prosperous Light" or "Prosperous Happiness," since the first character has both meanings, (興隆, Japanese pronunciation, "Riu Ki"), replacing the former "Military Lustre" period.

I am at a loss to be able to so readily assign a reason for the material reduction in size of the coins themselves. The Japanese current silver coins have of late years been materially reduced in size, due, it is stated, to the market value of this metal having considerably advanced, while the copper coinage has remained unchanged in size. The Japanese newspapers have recently given out that the mint authorities of this country intended changing the national copper coinage, but that it could not take place immediately, as it had been decided to wait until the old issues of silver coins were gathered in; which operation, it was calculated, would take at least two years to effect. The numismatic firm of Jun Kobayagawa Co., of this city, has been asked by the mint at Osaka for certain specimens of recent foreign subsidiary coins, which tends to strengthen the above report. This may also, perhaps, account for the reduction in size of the recent issue of subsidiary coinage for the protected Kingdom of Corea.

The One Chon piece in my possession bears the second year of the new epoch, but I have not yet met with any specimens with the first year.

The diameter of this piece, which was evidently minted at Osaka, has only a diameter of 24 millimetres, compared to 28 millimetres of the corresponding previous issue, which is more or less the same size as the equivalent Japanese 1 sen piece.

As the previous series of Corean coins with the Phoenix design consisted of nickel and copper pieces only, perhaps, in this recent issue, also, no silver coins were minted for circulation.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Yokohama, September, 1909.

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**FRANCE.**—Under date of November 15, we are advised that the new aluminum coins for France have not yet been issued for circulation.



### A NEW VARIETY BECHTLER \$5.



AT the November meeting of the New York Numismatic Club Mr. W. H. Woodin exhibited, among other unusual specimens, a recently discovered variety of the Bechtler (North Carolina) five dollar gold piece, 20 CARATS, 150 G.; this piece differs from the previously known varieties in that the line 150 G under 20 CARATS is omitted. The piece is in perfect condition and is believed to be the best preserved of all known Bechtler's.

Mr. W. E. Hidden, the authority on the Bechtler series, says he has long reasoned that a coin of this variety should exist since 150 G, as it appears on the coins, is out of proportion, and evidently was omitted by error and later crowded into the die. In Mr. Hidden's opinion, the new variety was one of the die trial pieces and may be regarded as the first Bechtler coin.

### A NEW JAPANESE COIN MAGAZINE.



ONE of the latest publications in the numismatic field comes from far off Japan. In excellence of execution and real value in instructing its readers it is second to none. The publication is of twenty-four pages written in the Japanese vernacular. Each number has also several pages of photogravure cuts.

Mr. H. A. Ramsden, our District Secretary for the Far East, is the publisher and editor. He is endeavoring to do a large monumental work in acquainting the Japanese collector with the coins of foreign nations, a subject that these people are grossly ignorant of, though they are erudite scholars of their own and Chinese coins.

Already six numbers have been issued, the initial number appearing in the early part of 1909, or, as the Japanese inscription says, the 27th day of the fourth month of the 42 year of Meiji. The English title reads "The Numismatic Monthly," but the more appropriate Japanese title reads "Foreign Country Old Coin Monthly Magazine." The first number has a colored cut of a number of Siamese porcelain tokens. There are also short illustrated articles on the coins of British North Borneo, Belgium, India, Portugal, Ancient Greece and Rome, an article on coin denominations and some advice on the proper way to handle coins.

The second number has a good account of the Hat money of Pahang, the coins of Morocco, the Isle of Man and Canada, as well as an article on the various kinds of metal used in coinage. The third number has a leading article on the coins of Constantine the Great, also an account of the numerals used in countries outside of Japan. Other numbers give a list of numismatic abbreviations and other such nomenclature in the different European languages.

It can be clearly seen that Mr. Ramsden's aim is to acquaint the Japanese collector not only with a working knowledge of Occidental numismatics, familiarizing them with the coins and the history of the countries issuing them, but also in instructing the Japanese in numismatic lore and nomenclature. We feel sure that all of our readers will wish Mr. Ramsden success and that some day we may see Japanese keen scholars of our own coins.

HOWLAND WOOD.

## BRITISH MUSEUM—HISTORY GLIMPSES.

By A. J. DE LAGERBERG.

(Paper read at the 1909 Convention of the A. N. A.)



HE "best ordered and pleasantest institution in all London and the grandest concentration of the means of human knowledge in the world," as Ruskin called it, was first opened to the public, or rather to those "studious and curious persons" who went to the trouble of securing tickets of admission, on January 15, 1759. The Museum, which was opened to the public for the first time that very day, owes its origin to two great public-spirited Englishmen of the eighteenth century—Sir John Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane. Neither of these benefactors had in mind the foundation of a great national museum on the lines of the present institution, but it was their generosity which made such a magnificent monument possible.

John Cotton's Library was already bequeathed to the nation and housed in Dean's Yard, Westminster, when Sir Hans Sloane—prominent as physician and scientist—died in 1753 and by his will left to his countrymen the valuable collection of books, manuscripts, objects of natural history, and works of art massed in his house at Chelsea. He made the condition that the sum of £20,000—about a quarter of what the collection had cost—should be handed over to his family.

The Act of Parliament directing the acceptance of Sloane's offer also provided for the purchase of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts, and the incorporation of these two with the Cottonian Library. To provide the necessary funds for this purpose and for fitly housing the whole in one national and general collection, the Government of the day raised—be it noted, by means of a lottery!—the sum of £100,000. In 1754 the famous Montagu House, in Great Russel-street, the home of the Montagu family, was bought as the home of the collection.

Montagu House played its part in the history of the period. Built upon the site of a namesake burnt down, as Evelyn in his "Diary" records, in 1686, the second Montagu House was expensively built by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, a great favorite of Charles II. The mansion remained in much the same condition after it became the museum, and was demolished in 1845 to make way for the present substantial main structure.

The story of the small beginnings of the British Museum reads like some Pickwickian chronicle. Witness, for instance, the reading room of that time: A minute of the trustees under date December 8, 1758, makes provision for readers on the palatial scale of a corner room in the basement story, furnished with one oak table and twenty chairs! The gardens of Montagu House, famed for their beauty and the choice variety of their species, were preserved intact for many years, and formed one of the chief attractions of the Museum.

At the back of the gardens was situated the notorious dueling ground known as the "Field of Forty Footsteps."

It was a tradition of the times that no vegetation could be persuaded to grow there since the gloomy day upon which two brothers who had fixed their amorous attentions in the same direction fought over the eternal question and killed each other. To fill in the tragic scene and add to its dramatic character, we are told that the lady heartlessly looked on until the final curtain dropped upon the drama. Perhaps then, she went and found consolation elsewhere!

The poet Gray, of the famous "Elegy," gives us a gay little pen-picture of the *reading-room* as he knew it on July 23, 1759.

The corner room more or less fulfilled requirements for sixteen years, when the trustees had another room—not a great deal larger, but more comfortable—on the first floor fitted up for the convenience of readers. This was used for the purpose until 1817, during most of which period of nearly half a century there had been no considerable increase in the number of readers. It is interesting to notice, however, that the French Revolution indirectly brought about a distinct improvement in the figures. During the year 1795, for instance, almost a half of the frequenters of the Reading Room were French refugees, prominent among them being the Archbishop of Bordeaux and the Count de St. Cyr.

As illustrating the gross neglect not only of the literary treasures, but of the British Museum itself, that was for long the characteristic of the public attitude, Lord Beaconsfield's youthful reminiscence may be quoted. Admission to the building was then limited to ticket-holders, who, in turn, were limited to fifteen per day. They were supposed to be "studious and curious persons."

But such a disgraceful state of affairs, in spite of every backward influence, could not be expected to continue. The stepping-stones to the after greatness of the British Museum were the matchless Elgin marbles, recovered at tremendous expense and trouble by Lord Elgin, for which the Government made a grant of £35,000. This, and the gift by George IV of the Royal Library of his late father, over which such a flare of trumpets was made at the time, made it necessary to considerably enlarge the Museum. It should be mentioned that George the Third's collection, which was made largely through the advice of Dr. Johnson, was practically paid for by the nation, through some conveniently handy admiralty moneys.

In spite of all these evidences of progress, however, there were signs of grandmotherliness in administration visible in 1848, when Lord Macaulay, one of the trustees, writes in his diary (November 25): "After breakfast I went to the Museum. I was in the chair. It was a stupid, useless way of doing business. All boards are bad, and this is the worst of boards. If I live, I will see whether I cannot work a reform here." The rapid growth in the number of frequenters about this time and onwards, too, gave rise to many and loud complaints of over-crowding and foul air.

This was just the opportunity for perhaps the greatest of the Museum's great men, Sir Anthony Panizzi, who had been responsible for the preparation of the Library catalogue—a library in itself. Panizzi set himself to wrestle with the problem of providing more space without incurring prohibitive cost. The present magnificent Library and Reading Room, with its copper-covered dome,—second to but one in the world—was the result. The structure, which cost £150,000 was opened to the public in 1857. It now contains the largest and finest library in the world, the only near competitor being the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris.

About four million volumes are its present grand total, and it requires more than forty-three miles of shelves to accommodate them. There is table-room under the big cupola for 450 readers, and something like 215,000 readers visit the Reading Room annually. Most people are, of course, aware that under the Copyright Act of 1842 a free copy of every printed book, newspaper, or document published in England has to be sent to the Museum. This forced generosity on the part of the publishers considerably adds to the cares of the trustees, whose wits are taxed to the utmost in finding



space for the glut of material that is constantly flowing in. The shelving arrangements in the Library are a masterpiece of ingenuity; the system of moving shelves, supplementing the standard presses, providing receptacles for books six deep—all being readily accessible. The newspapers—British, Colonial, American and foreign—are an enormous accumulation, and have to be stored elsewhere. A large staff is employed continually classifying and cataloguing, binding, and repairing the matter received at the Museum.

It is impossible to even indicate a tenth part of the treasures contained within the walls of the British Museum. Apart from the priceless rarities of literature—the Magna Charta, first printed books, and so on—there are dozens of items worth fortunes. The Portland Vase is one; Napoleon's gold snuff-box another. There are mummified Pharaohs of the Egyptians that money would not buy, and classics in stone that cannot be priced. They are all above mere mercenary money.

Buckingham House, which stood on the site now occupied by Buckingham Palace, was offered to the Trustees, with its "gardens and field," for £30,000, but the offer was rejected, partly because of the "greatness of the sum demanded" and partly because its situation was regarded as inconvenient.

1757 King George II presented to the Trustees the valuable Royal library of manuscripts and printed books, including the priceless Alexandrian MSS. of the Old and New Testaments presented by the Patriarch of Constantinople to Charles I.

But it was not till the beginning of 1759 that the combined collections had been put in suitable order for exhibition. The staff was treated in the most parsimonious manner. Necessarily so perhaps, for the income of the Trustees was only £1,320. The principal librarian received the princely salary of £160, with an addition of £40 for discharging the duties of "receiver and expeditor," while three under librarians were paid £80 as such and £20 more for acting as secretaries. There were also three assistants with £50 each.

Nor were the Trustees more generous in their treatment of the public. Though the Museum was intended for the free use of "all studious and curious persons," it was not till half a century had passed that any of the studious and curious persons could obtain admission without applying for and obtaining a ticket.

Admission was by no means so easy then as it is to-day. Application for a ticket had first to be made and registered a day previous to the visit. Another application was necessary to receive the ticket, and even then the ticket could rarely be used at the time of receiving it. Practically each visit to the museum entailed two visits to the "porter's lodge."

Through the bequest of the late deceased Frankfort Numismatist, Leopold Hamburger, his famous collection of ancient Jewish coins, the British Museum has at present the greatest collection in the world of Judean coins.

Of the growth of the Museum during the one hundred and fifty years of its existence it is not necessary to speak at length. Every visitor to London, and even a few of the natives and life-long residents of London, know what a treasure house of artistic, antiquarian, and literary objects it has become. Though it has grown out of all knowledge since the old Montague House days, and though it has thrown off a vigorous off-shoot in the shape of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, it still tends to increase in size, and before long a great addition is to be made at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million. As a storehouse of information on many branches of knowledge it has long been unrivalled.

# The Numismatist

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The season's choicest blessings is THE NUMISMATIST's wish for its readers.

Most subscriptions expire with this issue. Prompt renewals are requested and will be appreciated.

Mr. H. A. Ramsden, of Yokohama, Japan, A. N. A. Secretary for the Far East, spent the month of November in China. Mr. Ramsden expected while on this trip to obtain much information that would be of interest to the readers of THE NUMISMATIST and which will appear in his future articles.

The reports of Societies as published in THE NUMISMATIST may not always appear as they are supplied by the respective Secretaries. Our reserved space for each organization is for the interesting facts in not over 700 words. Reports in this form will be appreciated.

An opportunity that may not come to the A. N. A. in a decade, is offered in the large representation it has been honored with among the appointees to the International Numismatic Congress. Preparation for participation in the Congress, both by exhibits and worthy papers, is in order.

The Royal Numismatic Society of England have been honoring a good number with fellowships in recent months. A number of A. N. A. members have considerable pride in their F. R. N. S. Among the most recent to receive this distinction is Mr. Herbert Niklewicz, of Brooklyn, who has also been elected a member of the British Numismatic Society.

In passing the article that appeared in the November NUMISMATIST regarding "Biographical Notices of Medallists, Coin, Gem and Seal-Engravers" that have for several years been in process of publication in Spink & Son's *Numismatic Circular*, we overlooked the fact that this great work is already being published in book form under the title

"Biographical Dictionary of Medallists." It will be a lasting monument to the compiler, the distinguished European numismatist, Mr. L. Forrer.

The book publication of the work has now progressed through several volumes.

Some of our readers have said that we have given space to illustrations that could be more profitably used if occupied by reading matter. This class will have no reason to criticize this issue in that respect. While every illustration is an additional expense to the publisher, we certainly believe that a good illustration, particularly in a numismatic publication, goes a great way in telling the story.

Several members have written inquiring if THE NUMISMATIST, in advocating a continuation of proxy representation in A. N. A. conventions, is opposed to a sealed ballot. Decidedly not. A sealed ballot should be welcomed by all members, but its introduction should in no way interfere with a continuation of general participation in convention proceedings.

Down Boston way they propose to hold in 1920 what will be New England's first World's Fair, a World's Tercentennial Exposition to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. The early announcement has been made so that the world may have notice that Boston claims 1920 for exposition doings.

Mr. Andrew Piatt Andrew, who was appointed Director of the Mint some weeks ago assumed the duties of his office November 1. Mr. Andrew has spent recent months abroad studying currency systems and banking methods for the United States' National Monetary Commission. Under date of October 28, in a letter to the American Numismatic Association, Mr. Andrew says: "I accept with pleasure the tender of Honorary Membership which the Association has so kindly offered."

## Mr. Adams Replies to Mr. Comparette with Some New Information on "Territorials"

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Dear Sir: I have carefully read the able review of my work on the values of United States, Private, and Territorial Gold Coins which Mr. T. L. Comparette, the Mint Curator, has been pleased to write for the November number of your valuable publication. If you will permit me to reply to certain of Mr. Comparette's observations, I will greatly appreciate the courtesy.

In the first place, Mr. Comparette refers to the fact that in my introduction I have confined myself to the commercial aspect of the work. That is quite true. The book was intended primarily to deal with the commercial phase of the subject, and no other, which I think the title clearly indicates.

Much of the historical matter in the book, while presented to numismatists for the first time, nevertheless represents but the smallest fraction of the information which I have gathered along the same lines, and which I expect to present in an extended form to numismatic readers at some future time, beginning first with "The Gold Coinage of California."

Mr. Comparette refers to several debatable points in the book. Let us consider, for instance, the term "Territorial" to which he takes exception. Now it is a very open question whether the term "Territorial" as applied to some of the gold coins which have been issued in this country is entirely a misnomer.

Undoubtedly a number of the gold coins struck outside of the United States Mint have been issued in the Territories, although not by authority of any of the Territorial Governments. The term has been used by numismatists for a good many years in that connection, and that single fact alone entitles the word to consideration.

However, when Mr. Comparette says that the term "private" is the accurate one, I beg to distinctly differ with him. That term cannot accurately describe the entire series of gold coins which have been issued outside of the United States Mint. For example, the ten, twenty, and fifty-dollar gold pieces which were issued at the United States Assay Office of California cannot correctly be termed "private"—neither can they be called United States coins. The creation of the California Assay Office was authorized by Act of Congress, and was conducted under the auspices of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the assay contractors made monthly reports of production, etc. While the pieces issued by the Assay Office for a time passed at face value, yet they were not recognized at the United States Mint as an official issue—not even as coins, but always as "ingots," irrespective of the shape, and in 1852 were actually repudiated at the Custom House in San Francisco by order of the Secretary of the Treasury when presented in payment of customs dues.

The term private certainly cannot be correctly applied to the issues of the State Assay Office of California. Here was a State issue, a step further than a Territorial issue. That State Assay Office was authorized by Act of Legislature, which provided that the ingots issued by State Assayer Frederick P. Kohler should be stamped with the fineness, the weight, in pennyweights and grains, and the net value in dollars and cents. The act also provided that those stamped ingots of gold should be "received in payment of all State and county dues, taxes, and assessments, at the value expressed thereon, in dollars and cents."

Pure and simple, this act made the issues of Assayer Kohler a money, even though such an issue was in violation of United States law, which does not permit States to issue money bearing its individual stamp.

As for the likelihood of Mr. Comparette being bothered by offers of "old and worthless coins" the published price of which appear in my book, I am very sure that any dealer or collector will be glad to relieve him of such offers and purchase any coins that may be offered at the price mentioned in the book minus the 15 to 25 per cent. auctioneer's commission.

Respectfully yours,

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

November 22, 1909.



## WASHINGTON'S HEAD FOR NEW FIVE CENTS.

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The daily press has contained numerous dispatches from Washington stating that a new type five cent piece, to bear the head of Washington, would soon be issued. As our five cent coin is the only one under existing laws that may now be changed, a new type of this denomination is evidently expected, but so far there has been no official announcement as to the general character of the coin or when it would be issued.

The announcement that Washington's head is to appear on our coinage is welcomed, and should it prove a fact, it is not improbable we may have a complete series of portrait coins for circulation of which the Lincoln cent is the first.

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## MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

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By J. A. DE LAGERBERG.

The National Geographic Society is preparing to present medals to Dr. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton in commemoration of their achievements in Polar seas.

The Scottish Geographical Society has presented the Livingstone medal, and the Geographical Society of Sarbonne at Paris a gold medal to Lieutenant Shackleton.

The Royal Society (London) has awarded the Copley medal to Mr. George W. Hill for researches in astronomy.

Professor George Lunge, the eminent chemist of Zurich, was recently presented with a gold medal bearing his portrait and the sum of forty thousand francs in celebration of his seventieth birthday. Professor Lunge in acknowledging the gift said it was his intention to present the money to the Polytechnic Institute to be applied for the aid of students in chemistry.

The recent meeting and exchange of greetings of President Taft of the United States and President Diaz of Mexico, was made notable by the presentation of a gold medal to President Taft. The medal was made of pure gold the size and thickness of a silver dollar. The obverse bears bust portraits of Taft and Diaz, two clasped hands, a wreath, and the word LIBERTAD, all in relief. The reverse bears a reference to the event engraved in Spanish. The medal was engraved and produced by Mr. George Larcon, of San Francisco.

There was recently produced at the United States Mint a very beautiful medal which was delivered to Baron Shibusawa, Chairman of the Japanese Commercial Commission, who lately visited this country, and which is destined for presentation to the Emperor of Japan.

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**ITALY.**—The new series of bronze coins issued by Italy are of the same standard of artistic excellence as is found in the new type silver and nickel pieces of that country described in our January issue. Denominations: One, Two and Five Centesimi. Obverse: Profile bust of King Victor Emanuel, to left, inscription, VITTORIO EMANUELE III. RE D'ITALIA. Reverse: Female figure facing left.

## NOTES ON THE ZODIACAL COINS OF INDIA.

(Concluded.)

## Capricorn—December.

By HOWLAND WOOD.



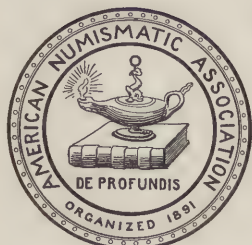
THIS is the tenth sign of the Zodiac and used to denote the winter solstice, but as the stars have advanced a whole sign to the east, the winter solstice now falls at the sun's entrance into Sagittarius. The constellation was regarded by the ancients as the harbinger of good fortune, and was called, by its position, the Southern Gate of the Sun.

On ancient monuments it is represented by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore-part of a goat and the hind-part of a fish. The latter form

is our general conception of this sign and is the form portrayed on the Moghul coins. Gold pieces are found of this struck at Agrah in 1618 and the six years following.

We have now brought the Indian series to a close. Those wishing to carry on the study of the Zodiac on other coins will doubtless find much to reward them. Many of the signs, I think, can be discovered on individual Greek coins, especially of the Imperial period. However, it was not until the time of Hadrian that I know of a complete Zodiac on a coin. An interesting series was struck at Alexandria during the reign of Antoninus Pius; they are briefly as follows: Jupiter in Aries (head of Zeus over ram), Venus in Taurus (head of Aphrodite over a bull), turreted head over Gemini (Apollo and Herakles), Moon in Cancer (head of Selene over a crab), Sol in Leo (head of Helios over a lion), Mercury in Virgo (head of Mercury over goddess holding torch and ear of corn), Venus in Libra (head of Aphrodite over scales), Mars in Scorpio (head of Ares over scorpion), Jupiter in Sagittarius (head of Zeus over Centaur), Saturn in Capricorn (head of Kronos over goat), Saturn in Aquarius (head of Kronos over flying figure holding upturned vase), Jupiter over Pisces (head of Zeus over two fishes). At this same time were struck two other coins with the complete Zodiac on them, one composed of a single band of them and the other a double band, one within the other. In the time of Alexander Severus a coin was struck at Perinthus, in Thrace, showing the Zodiac complete. The reverse side of this coin is here illustrated. Other coins were struck at Aegae in the time of Valerian and at Amastris in Paphlagonia, with the head of Julia Maesa on obverse. Other, more strictly Roman coins, with the complete Zodiac, were struck in the time of Hadrian and Elagabalus, and with a partial Zodiac showing during the reigns of Antoninus Pius, Commodus and Constantine I. There are several contorniates as well, with the complete signs. There are also some Syrian pieces with the Zodiac on them, and probably a whole series of the individual signs struck by the kings of Commagene.





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### NOVEMBER REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to January 20, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the February issue:

#### Applicants.

Henry Francis Sanborn,  
Tor Hotel, Kobe, Japan.....  
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Farran Zerbe,  
\* Hubert Somers.  
J. M. Henderson,  
Arthur B. Coover.  
Geo. F. Marlier,  
\* W. C. Davis.

\* Local business or professional endorsement.

The following members will be glad to answer inquiries regarding coins from young collectors:

Dr. E. G. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, on the tokens of Canada prior to the Confederation.

Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., on the coins of Ancient Rome and of the German States.

Daniel F. Howorth, 24 Villiers St., Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass., on Oriental and West Indian coins.

Collectors writing for information should enclose stamp for reply.

F. G. DUFFIELD, General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., November 22, 1909.



## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

At the beginning of 1909, owing to the increase in dues, it was thought best to continue sending "The Numismatist" to all members for a few months, even if they did not promptly renew, in order to show them that the improvement in the Official Bulletin would be good value for the additional 50 cents in dues. The loss resulting by the failure of a number to renew was considerable, and was borne entirely by Mr. Zerbe, the publisher.

The members are now familiar with the improvements made in "The Numismatist," and as the magazine does not produce a profit, the publisher cannot be expected to continue sending it beyond the time paid for.

The Constitution states that all members who do not pay their dues promptly shall be dropped from the rolls. Practically all memberships expire December 31, and unless your dues for 1910 are promptly paid, "The Numismatist" will be discontinued. As the work of the General Secretary connected with the renewal of over 650 members is not a small matter, YOU are requested to forward your \$1.50 for 1910 promptly. Kindly do this AT ONCE. Send \$1.50 to F. G. Duffield, General Secretary, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and receive your 1910 A. N. A. membership card. Read and consider the following before remitting.

## A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR NUMISMATICS.

The A. N. A. has the addresses of over 2,000 Public and College Libraries that do not receive "The Numismatist," but would welcome it to their rooms.

Library circulation of a good numismatic publication is one of the best missionaries the subject of numismatics can have, and the records show that practically all libraries who have received "The Numismatist" for one year become permanent paid subscribers. Every collector and dealer is directly benefited by a circulation of this kind: The more interested in our subject the greater will be the demand and larger the prices for specimens, and, sooner or later, most all collectors or their estates will be looking for a profitable market.

The assistance of members is earnestly requested for the placing of "The Numismatist" in a large number of libraries for the year of 1910, and a nominal club rate is announced for this purpose.

Every member who remits \$3 pays his dues for 1910 and for "The Numismatist" to two libraries; \$5 will pay your dues and for six libraries; and all who remit \$10 pay their dues and for 13 libraries; for each additional \$5 the magazine will be sent to seven libraries.

Members may select their own libraries or the A. N. A. will make the selection from its large list. The libraries will be informed of the member with whose compliments the magazine is sent for the year.

The assistance of all members is solicited and will be greatly appreciated by the administration, and will assist in greater improvements of "The Numismatist." In remitting your dues why not include sufficient for two or more libraries?

## A. N. A. Honorary Member, King Victor Emanuel of Italy, Issues Catalogue of His Great Collection.



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* at Rome writes:

"The news that King Victor Emanuel has sent a copy of his 'Corpus minimorum Italicorum,' that is, a general catalogue of mediæval and more modern Italian coins, to all the Directors of numismatic collections the world over, is considered here a great event, as his Majesty has been personally working on it for twelve years, taking his private collection as a basis. His collection, which he began to put together when quite a young boy, has now reached almost 100,000 pieces, some of immense value. Up to the present he has confined himself to Italian money, of all the regions of the peninsula, but it is said will branch out in a new direction when this is complete, especially as he has received a precious collection of French coins from the Government of the Republic.

"His Papal coins are most interesting and complete, beginning with those of Gregory III., in the eighth century, down to the fall of the temporal power. Among them are the 'triple ducat' of Nicholas I., in the middle of the ninth century, coined for the Holy Year under that Pope; a piece of Alexander VI., the infamous Borgia, which is unique, and another with the Ecce Homo, so rare as to be unfindable now. Of Milan there is a ten-ducat in gold, one of the only two existing, the other being kept in the Paris Library."

## THE MOHAMMEDAN YEAR.

The Mohammedan era, or era of the Hegira (A. H. anno Hegira), employed in Turkey, Persia, Arabia, etc., dates from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, which was the night of Thursday, 15th of July, 622 A. D., and the era commenced on the following day. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them in the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about  $32\frac{1}{2}$  years. They are also partitioned into cycles of thirty years, nineteen of which are common years of 354 days each, and the other eleven are intercalary years having an additional day added to the last month. The mean length of the year is therefore 354 days, 8 hours, 48 min., which makes the mean lunar month 29 days, 12 hours, 44 min. The number of days in the month alternate 30 and 29, except in intercalary years, when Dulheggia, or last month, has 30 days.

## "MODERN COPPER COINS OF THE MOHAMMEDANS."



NOTICE has come to us of a proposed work on the "Modern Copper Coins of the Mohammedans." This much needed publication will take up the coins of Turkey, Africa, Arabia, Georgia, Persia, Afghanistan, as well as other countries. There will be upwards of 900 illustrations of coins, the inscriptions carefully transliterated and explained, besides six colored maps.

It is hoped that the price of the book will not exceed 10 shillings 6 pence, or about \$2.50. The hearty support of the numismatic fraternity is solicited, and to insure its speedy publication advance orders should be sent to the author, Mr. Wm. H. Valentine, 78 Frith Road, Leytonstone, London, E., England.



## OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY CONVENTION.

President,  
GEORGE J. SCHWARTZ, Wooster.

Secretary,  
HON. WM. A. ASHBROOK, Johnstown.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society was held at Columbus, Ohio, Thursday and Friday, October 28th and 29th, in the Assembly Room of the Columbus Board of Trade, and was one of the most successful conventions in the history of the society.

The meeting was called to order on the 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., by the president, Dr. J. M. Henderson, who delivered a short but interesting address. Following the reading of the minutes, R. T. King, the treasurer, made a report of the receipts and expenditures and the balance on hand.

M. L. Stophlet, Fredericksburg, Ohio; R. V. Browinski, Marion, Ohio, and W. T. Savage, Columbus, Ohio, were elected members of the society.

The following resolution favoring the restoration of the initials V. D. B. on the Lincoln cent was presented and adopted for transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"We, the members of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, in annual convention assembled, do hereby respectfully request you to secure the restoration of the initials 'V. D. B.' upon the Lincoln cent. If for reasons considered sufficient, it was thought they were too conspicuous in the position they previously occupied, they could be replaced in a less conspicuous position. We believe and affirm that the name or initials of the artist should appear upon the coins of the United States for historical purposes, as well as to give recognition to the genius of the designer of such an artistic coin type as the Lincoln cent is. We believe it to be the individual desire of nearly every numismatist that the initials be restored. Believing you are familiar with the reasons, both favorable and unfavorable to the restoration of the initials, we will not burden you with further statements at this time; but, if it should be your desire, we will be pleased to furnish you with proof that it is the desire of a vast majority of the citizens of the United States that the initials of Mr. Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the Lincoln cent, should appear thereon."

The election of the following trustees then followed: Henri E. Buck, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Robert T. King, Arthur B. Coover, George J. Schwartz, M. L. Stophlet and William A. Ashbrook. The trustees then organized and elected the following officers: George J. Schwartz, of Wooster, Ohio, president; Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, vice-president; Robt. T. King, of Columbus, Ohio, treasurer; William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio, Secretary; Arthur B. Coover, of Chillicothe, Ohio, curator and librarian.

General remarks and discussion by the members then followed, after which the first session adjourned.

At two o'clock P. M. there was a notable large and interesting exhibition of coins which were displayed in eight large cases, illustrating numismatic history from ancient days to the present time. The exhibition by Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, who is a member of the Ohio Society, received and deserved especial attention, particularly the 1797 cart-wheel series in proof gold. Mr. Conn Baker, one of the Columbus members, made a notable exhibit of ancient Greek, Roman, Persian and other Oriental coins. Member Ben G. Green, of Chicago, had his collection of about 160 varieties of encased stamps of all denominations



on exhibition, also various other interesting specimens. Dr. J. M. Henderson had 150 varieties of broken bank and "wild cat" bills issued in Ohio, and several hundred Ohio war tokens, and as the Ohio Society was organized "to create and maintain a museum of coins, medals, tokens and paper money, particularly those issued in and pertaining to Ohio," this last collection will soon be placed in the Society's cabinet. Treasurer R. T. King, Secretary William A. Ashbrook and others had all of their "pets" on exhibition.

At half-past three o'clock Prof. J. G. Helapleus, of Athens, Greece, delivered an address on "The Coins and Seals of Ancient Greece." He is a native of Athens and during his lecture was garbed in the costume of the King of Greece who reigned in 1834.

In the evening at eight o'clock Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the United States Mint, delivered a lecture on "Historical Coins in Relation to General Culture." Dr. Comparette's lecture was illustrated with stereopticon and was of intense interest and highly instructive.

On Friday, the twenty-ninth, beginning at nine thirty o'clock, a public auction of coins, etc., consisting of 745 lots belonging to the members of the Society, was held. About twenty-five members attended the sale, and while the prices, with but few exceptions, were reasonable, yet the sale was considered successful. A slug of the 900 thous. variety sold for \$132; a Stella at \$70, etc.

The Ohio State Numismatic Society occupies a field to itself, being the only State society organized to date. Like the A. N. A., its conventions are held yearly. It was organized four years ago for the purpose of collecting and maintaining a cabinet of numismatic specimens pertaining to Ohio. This is being accomplished in a quiet and successful manner. The Curator, Mr. Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio, would be pleased to correspond with collectors having specimens they will sell or exchange, or to receive contributions of any kind for its cabinet.

### CONVENTION "SHORTS."

Ben G. Green has improved wonderfully with his French since the Montreal convention. He is evidently studying hard and acquiring the proper accent by constant practice. One of his favorite phrases was, "Je cherche L'Alouette." Evidently he has developed a fondness for the lark. We noticed he carried a new cane, a fine blackthorn has replaced his accustomed shepherd's crook.

Henrie Buck appeared at the convention, sans his "Emperor Will." He appeared twenty years younger. The white hairs were getting conspicuous and he did not want to be considered a "has been." Although the years are weighing a little heavy, he has lost none of his enthusiasm.

Secretary Ashbrook executed the bids for the auction sale like a veteran. There have been rumors during the past six months that he was an extensive "dealer." This may account for his proficiency. His ability must have excited an envious feeling in the heart of Ben Green, and disturbed the equilibrium of his usual placid mind, for he was occasionally heard to mutter "hurry up" instead of "30 cents." However, some say the auctioneer was to blame for this.

President-elect George Schwartz was the first delegate to arrive and the last to leave. Conventions are too short to suit George. He hastened home from the Pacific Coast where he had spent several months so as not to miss this one. Says he expects to attend the New York convention of the A. N. A. next year and invite the "whole bunch" out to the next convention of the Ohio Society.

Letters of fraternal greeting were received from Farran Zerbe, Howland Wood, W. F. Dunham and F. G. Duffield.



## CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, VIRGIL M. BRAND.

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The seventieth monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, November 5th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Tuckerman, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Loer and Drs. Bert and Merrill.

A communication was read from Farran Zerbe, president of the American Numismatic Association, announcing the appointment of Mr. Virgil M. Brand, of our society, as a representative of the American Numismatic Association to the International Numismatic Congress to be held in Brussels, Belgium, next year. A communication, accompanied by the book, was received from Mr. Edgar H. Adams, presenting the society with a copy of his late work on the Values and History of United States Private and Territorial Gold Coins. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge same, with the thanks of the society. On motion Mr. Brand was requested to write to Mr. De Witt in regard to enrollment at the Brussels Congress.

The committee on Medallion Production reported in favor of issuing a medal commemorating the arrival of the gunboat Nashville in these waters, submitting drawings and estimates for the striking of same. On motion the committee was authorized to proceed to have the medals made in bronze and silver. A motion was carried making the Committee on Medallion Production permanent, a committee of three to be appointed at each annual meeting.

Under exhibitions Mr. W. F. Dunham showed a complete set of United States cents in practically uncirculated condition and every date of the gold dollars, quarter eagles, three dollars and half eagles. Mr. V. M. Brand exhibited a Japanese oban, two Paduan medallions in silver and bronze, gold patterns of the English cartwheel series and a ten-dollar Templeton Reid gold piece. Mr. Williams showed varieties of ducats of Louis Napoleon struck for Holland, and Mr. Verkler several Greek silver pieces.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Mehl's Monthly, Spink's Circular, Numismatischer Verkehr, and Philatelic West for October, and THE NUMISMATIST for September, October and November. Auction catalogues from Elder, Hirsch, Low, Mehl, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and of the Dr. Stroehlin collection, Geneva, Switzerland, the latter by courtesy of Spink & Sons, and a priced catalogue from Low.

Adjourned to meet December 3rd, 1909.

**SWEDEN.**—An entire new series of coins is anticipated from Sweden. During October the copper denominations and Ten Ore silver were issued. A new Two Kroner piece will be issued this month and One Krona, Fifty Ore and Twenty-five Ore pieces are expected before the new year. Announcement has not yet been made as to what changes will be made in the series of gold coins.



## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

Meets second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue.

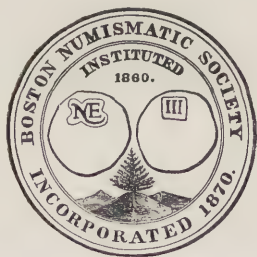
The twelfth monthly and first annual meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, November 12th. The members present were: Messrs. Frank C. Higgins, E. H. Adams, Albert R. Frey, G. H. Blake, B. L. Belden, T. L. Elder, Elliott Smith, A. G. Heaten, E. S. Sears, Victor D. Brenner, J. A. Clarke, J. C. Mitchelson, D. M. Webster, W. R. Weeks, W. H. Woodin, J. H. Clapp, S. K. Nagy, C. L. Podhaiski, W. Raymond and Daniel R. Kennedy.

A constitution and by-laws was adopted and subscribed to by the members present and the seal designed by Victor D. Brenner was officially adopted by the Club.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank C. Higgins, president; Albert R. Frey, vice-president; Edgar H. Adams, treasurer; Daniel R. Kennedy, secretary.

Messrs. Webster, Smith and Elder were appointed Executive Committee, and Messrs. Adams, Woodin and Kennedy on Membership. Mr. Victor D. Brenner was named as the Club's representative to the International Numismatic Congress.

Many interesting exhibits were made.



## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

President, DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Secretary, HOWLAND WOOD.

A meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms in the Old State House on Friday afternoon, November 19th. There was a discussion on the 1799 cent by several members, and Mr. Wood gave a short talk on Japanese numismatic literature and Japanese coin societies. Mr. Wood exhibited several Japanese publications and some boxes and bags that the choicer coins are kept in, as well as a number of ancient Chinese pieces of the knife, bridge and fork pattern. Several new faces were present and two men elected to membership.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

John R. Crawford, Auburn, New York, is preparing a Philatelic Directory of the world, in which he desires to include the Numismatic collectors of this country. Mr. Crawford expects his directory to contain about 40,000 names.

A noteworthy publication in Numismatic literature is the recent work of Ferdinand Friedensburg, entitled "Die Münze in der Kulturgeschichte" (Berlin: Weidmann). This book does not offer any new coins or new interpretations of inscriptions; but takes the rich data already on hand and shows the importance of coins as expressions of culture and civilization, business and commerce, religion and thought.

Coins of the World is the title of the Year Book for 1909 issued by *The Banking Law Journal*. It contains plates illustrating the current coins of the world and their value in United States money, and a concise history of the coinage systems of the various countries. Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the U. S. Mint, assisted the editor, Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, in preparing the book, "Coins of the World" is a companion volume for "Banking Systems of the World" (1908), and "The Treasury System of the United States" (1907), also published by *The Banking Law Journal*.

A. N. A. Member Frank H. Stewart, of the Frank H. Stewart Electric Co., Phila., has recently prepared and published some very interesting notes regarding the first United States Mint, under the title "Ye Olde Mint." Mr. Stewart's company now owns the site of the first mint, 37 and 39 North 7th St., Phila., and have for some time occupied the buildings which were used for first United States coinage purposes. These buildings are soon to be torn down and there is good reason for speculation as to probable finds, particularly should the original corner-stone be located.

Mr. Stewart's booklet contains a complete history of the various transfers of the first mint site since it was originally deeded by William Penn, August 12, 1699.

## WITH THE DEALERS

A sale a month is the satisfactory record of Lyman H. Low, the New York expert. His November sale, held the 24th, consisted of over six hundred lots, including many unusual offerings in numismatic books.

On November 22, B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, held his most important sale for many months. The over 800 lots were largely composed of United States coins, among them several rare private gold issues.

Attention is called to the Japanese mint medals advertised in this issue by Jun Kobayagawa Co. We have seen impressions of these medals which indicate that they are a fine illustration of that class of art for which Japan is distinguished.

Luther B. Tuthill, of South Creek, N. C., who has supplied more different specimens of obsolete paper currency than perhaps any dealer of to-day, has just issued a neat little catalogue, "Antiquated Paper Money, No. 22," which is free to all who ask for it.

A little of everything with much that is good may be found in the catalog for Ben G. Green's 50th sale, to be held in Chicago, December 10. This sale includes part two of the Rev. Foltz collection, part three of the Dr. Heath collection, foreign coins from the collection of Mr. W. G. Jerrens, Jr., and nine varieties of the rare and interesting Swedish plate money.

A notable European sale, commencing November 29 and continuing for several days, was held by the well-known expert, Dr. Jacob Hirsch, of Munich, Germany. The fine catalog issued for this sale, about 300 pages, describes 3555 lots, and the thirty-eight full page plates issued in connection are of that general excellence for which German catalogs are now noted. We hope to have the report of this sale for our next issue.

The general collection of the late Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem, Pa., largely composed of ancient Greek and Roman coins, will be sold by Henry Chapman, Phila., Thursday and Friday, December 16 and 17. Over 500 of the 1400 lots in this sale are ancient Greek and Roman coins and have been assembled in a way to be of particular interest to the student. The sale also includes some very rare French-American jetons.

## NOVEMBER MINT REPORT

Eagles .....	65,200	\$652,000
Half Eagles .....	104,000	520,000
Total Gold .....	169,200	\$1,172,000
Half Dollars .....	616,000	\$308,000
Quarter Dollars ...	1,208,000	302,000
Total Silver .....	1,824,000	\$610,000
One Cent .....	10,635,000	\$106,350
Total Minor ....	10,635,000	\$106,350
Total Coinage ...	12,628,200	\$1,888,350

Coinage for Government of Philippine Islands: Peso pieces, 108,000; 20-Centavo pieces, 450,000.

## OCTOBER MINT REPORT

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Eagles .....	93,350	\$ 933,500
Half Eagles .....	172,000	860,000
Total Gold .....	265,350	\$1,793,500
Half Dollars .....	160,000	\$80,000
Quarter Dollars ...	88,000	22,000
Total Silver ....	248,000	\$102,000
One Cent .....	16,714,000	\$167,140
Total Minor ....	16,714,000	\$167,140
Total Coinage ...	17,227,350	\$2,062,640

Coinage for Government of Philippine Islands: Silver Peso pieces, 126,000.

The heads of all British mints, even of the parent mint, London, are called Deputy Masters. The Master of the Mint is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Previous to 1870, the head of the London mint was called "Master."

Decided changes in United States paper currency may be anticipated, but so far nothing definite as to what the changes will be has been stated—more than that the notes will be of uniform size, and not a different size for each denomination, as was announced in the daily press some months ago.

## When You're Broke.

Oh, this world's a banal bubble,  
When you're broke.  
A tarnished tale of trouble,  
When you're broke.  
O'er your mind's a dreary pall,  
There is nothing you would call  
Really worth your while at all,  
When you're broke.

There's a pain around your pocket,  
When you're broke.  
Like a joint slipped out of socket,  
When you're broke.  
And to work feels like a crime,  
(Like a convict doing time)  
And you scribble aimless rhyme,  
When you're broke.

When upon the cruel wheel  
You are broke,  
That is just the way you feel,  
When you're "broke."  
You have not a single "bone"  
That you'd really call your own.  
You're a macerated groan,  
When you're broke!

—STEPHEN CHALMERS, in *N. Y. Times*.

## His Bank Account.

McDoodle had a bank account,  
In far off Dinkeyville,  
And though its not the same amount,  
McDoodle has it still.  
He brought his wife to New York town,  
And leased a pretty flat.  
When in the bank they wrote it down,  
His balance looked like that:  
10,000.

The city was a splendid place,  
On this they both agreed,  
As in a happy, gladsome pace  
They gratified each need.  
But as the year's end came in sight,  
A shadow marred their bliss,  
The bank account—oh, woeful plight—  
Stared forth at them like this:  
8.11.

Another year went swiftly by,  
And in a cheaper street  
They live and watch the money fly,  
And try both ends to meet;  
Sometimes they drag the bankbook out,  
Wherein wealth used to grow,  
And ponder o'er the past in doubt,  
For now it mocks them so:  
0.00.

CHARLES R. BARNES.

### Savings Banks.

An Irishman was explaining American institutions to a green countryman.

"A savings bank," he said, "is a place where you can deposit money to-day and draw it out to-morrow by giving a week's notice."—From *Success Magazine*.

### At the Minstrels.

Can you tell me why English money was current in this country last year?

Why, no, Mr. Bones, I did not know that English money was current in America since Colonial days.

It was last year during the panic when any kind of money was a far-thing.

The green-back quartette will now sing that sympathetic ballad, "When the hole dropped out of the coin."

### The Unissued "Mormon."

The recently discovered dies for an unpublished type of Mormon coin, of which no specimen exists among collectors, shows a crouching lion with mountain peaks in the background. An impression of the obverse die only is in possession of the Desert Museum, at Salt Lake City, and the fine crack which runs through the die shows on this specimen, indicating that probably the die suffered fracture when first used and that no coins were ever struck from it.

### Active Collector at 93.

A unique figure in the collecting world is Dr. Jesse C. Green, of West Chester. He is in his 93rd year, a dentist by profession, and as active as most men of sixty. Some time ago he was introduced to Speaker Cannon, and later asked the Speaker to guess his age. Mr. Cannon indicated it somewhat less than his own. Dr. Green replied: "I was teaching school when you were born." Antiques and historic specimens of many kinds are owned by Doctor Green, and his collection of Colonial and Continental paper money is one of the most complete known.

### \$5,000 to A. N. S.

The American Numismatic Society, New York, held its first meeting since the summer vacation, November 15. There was much presented at the meeting of interest to the large attendance. We are informed that it was announced at this meeting that a member has presented the Society's Treasury with \$5,000.

### Medals for Numismatic Service.

The Archer M. Huntington medal, issued by the American Numismatic Society, in recognition of the great service Mr. Huntington has rendered numismatics, is, from time to time, to be awarded in silver to those who may by literary or other forms of service, signally contribute to the advancement of the science of numismatics.

### \$10,000 for Five Coins.

Messrs. Spink and Son, the London dealers, at the late sale of the Frank Benson Sherman collection, paid almost \$10,000 for five coins—lots 204 and 208, Catana tetradrachms, \$2065 and \$3075 respectively; lot 344, a Syracuse medallion by Kimon, \$1600; lot 506, Delphi tetradrachm, \$1450, and for lot 583, Arcadia tetradrachm, \$1700.

### Coin Impression Post Marks.

Three philatelic specimens of numismatic interest are owned by Mr. Frank Bescher, of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the American Philatelic Society. Three original letter covers mailed in 1846 and all bearing the postmark of Eutaw, Ala., have prepayment of postage denoted by hand stamp impressions of the U. S. half-dime and dime of the period. Two of the covers have the half-dime stamp, one that of the dime. The impressions are not such as could have been made direct from the coin, but indicate that the stamps may have been made by an ingenious postmaster moulding a hard substance over the face of the coins. Mr. Bescher says the specimens in his possession are the only ones he has heard of.



### Gold and Silver Production.

The gold mines of the United States produced \$94,560,000 worth of the precious metal during 1908.

Colorado led with a production of \$22,871,000. Alaska was second with \$19,858,800, and California third with \$19,329,700. Porto Rico was the smallest producer, its total being \$600. The Philippines showed a remarkable increase, its total being \$284,500.

There was a decrease in the production of silver to the value of over \$28,000,000. The total silver production for the year was 52,440,800 fine ounces. Montana led in the production of silver with 10,356,200 fine ounces.

### Assay Office Cautioned.

Believing that the United States Treasury was being made the accomplice of burglars, orders have been issued to the Assay Office in New York that hereafter no gold shall be bought without a full and complete explanation of where it was produced. Officials of the Treasury discovered that much gold in bulk was being purchased for transformation into United States gold coin. As a result of this, the orders were sent that in the future the officials of the Assay Office must use the greatest circumspection in making their purchases.

Under the former operation of the office in New York it was a comparatively easy matter for an industrious burglar to melt down gold coins, watches, rings, and other articles of worth and sell the product to the Government. This is to be stopped.

### Foreign Copper Coins For Sale

Arranged in 30 Packets as follows:

No.	1	Contains	25	Coins.	No.	16	Contains	14	Coins
"	2	"	22	"	"	17	"	14	"
"	3	"	20	"	"	18	"	14	"
"	4	"	20	"	"	19	"	14	"
"	5	"	18	"	"	20	"	14	"
"	6	"	18	"	"	21	"	13	"
"	7	"	18	"	"	22	"	13	"
"	8	"	16	"	"	23	"	12	"
"	9	"	16	"	"	24	"	12	"
"	10	"	16	"	"	25	"	12	"
"	11	"	16	"	"	26	"	11	"
"	12	"	15	"	"	27	"	11	"
"	13	"	15	"	"	28	"	11	"
"	14	"	15	"	"	29	"	11	"
"	15	"	15	"	"	30	"	10	"

No duplicates, condition very good to mint average very fine (guaranteed), classified. Price \$1.00 per packet, sent in numerical order by registered mail, post free. First three contain different countries.

M. P. CAREY 1644 Garfield Blvd., CHICAGO

(Please Mention THE NUMISMATIST in Writing Advertisers.)

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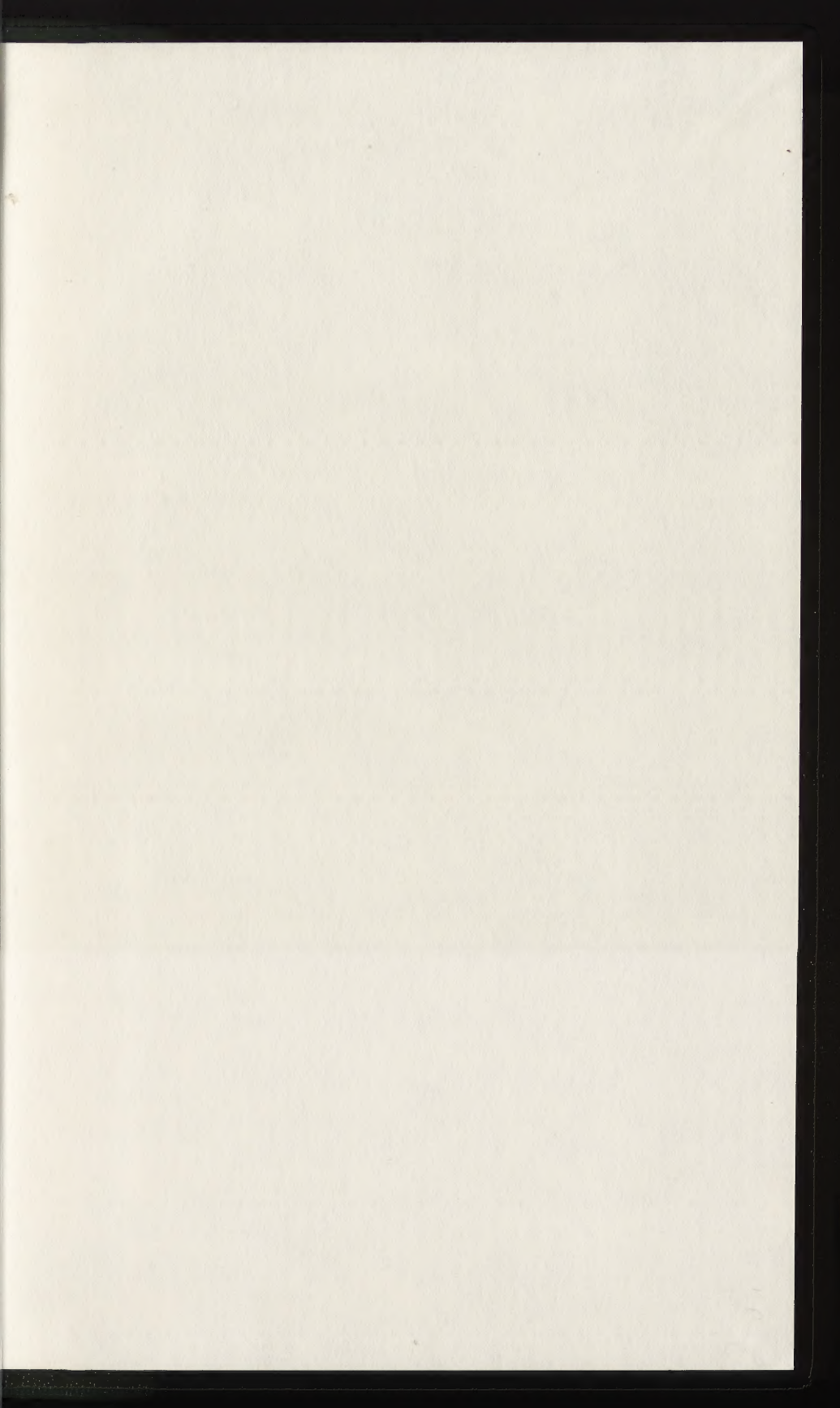
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